THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

A running story
The pressures on Zola Budd, the girl who swapped a country

On the outside
Bernard Levin predicts a nasty surprise for Sarah Tisdall when she comes out of prison

40 years on
Had the men who plotted against Hitler survived, what would have been the effect on the new Germany?

and a hundred
The NSPCC reaches its centenary. Caroline Moorehead reports on its plans for the future.

Portfolio

There were two winners of The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. One lives in Epsom, Surrey, and the other in Northolt, Middlesex
Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play, back page

Maxwell closer to success

Mr Robert Maxwell's take-over bid for Mirror Group Newspapers edged closer to success last night as his accountants continued their negotiations with Reed International. Mr Clive Thornton, the Morror Group chairman, told senior management that the sale could well go through provided Mr Maxwell could substantiate his bid. **Kenneth Fleet, page 21**

Envoy recalled

The Nigerian Government announced last night that it was recalling Major General Haldu Hananiya, its High Commissioner in London for consultations, after the alleged attempted kidnapping and drugging of Mr Alhaji Umuru Dikko **Remand hearing page 2**

Cannon fears

Prototype water cannon being tested by police to deal with riots have such strong jets there are fears they could kill or seriously injure **Page 2**

China's aid lead

China led the way at the conference on aid for African refugees by handing over a cheque for $1m **Page 6**

£¼m handshake

The international investment management firm G. T. Management Ltd has paid a £260.000 'golden handshake' to co-founder Mr Richard Thornton, who resigned from the company last november.

Phoenix bid

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has made an agreed £397m takeover bid for Phoenix which will create Britain's third largest composite insurance group **Page 21**

Opec request

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is seeking talks in Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil within an agreement on world production **Page 21**

Defence dispute

West Germany's Defence Minister arrived in the US to answer Washington's accusations that Bonn is not spending enough on defence **Page 8**

Admiral dies

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff from 1960 to 1964, son of the painter Augustus John, OM, died yesterday in Cornwall, aged 81.

Threat to industry grows as docks blockade tightens

● The docks strike by the transport workers' union spread to more ports and was promised action in support by other unions

● Holiday ferry services are likely to be affected by combined uion action, although there is no intention to cause widespread chaos

● The NUM defied the High Court by adopting procedures to discipline anti-strike rebels who have worked during the dispute

● The big clearing banks raised base lending rates by two points to 12 per cent. Mortgage rates may rise to as high as 13 per cent

● Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, accused the Prime Minister's office of being "rattled" and "silly" for alleging that he was plotting to oust Mrs Thatcher

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Government faced a growing industrial crisis last night as the national docks strike by the Transport and General Workers' union spread among its own members and gained pledges of industrial action from other unions.

The fast-tightening blockade of ports has grown within a week from a local dispute at Immingham Docks on Humberside into a conflict which could quickly surpass the 17-week miners' stoppage in its effect on the economy.

Docks delegates from all over the country yesterday backed the action called from midnight on Monday which has already brought 78 docks to a standstill.

The non-registered porst of Harwich, Felixstowe, Holyhead, Dover, Ransgate and Shoreham were still operating yesterday, but dockers there will hold mass meetings today and tomorrow to decide whether to join the action.

Whitehall is clearly worried about the situation and has asked the British Chambers of Commerce to compile a situation report. It will advise the Government that around three quarters of the country's export and imports are now stranded at quaysides and the proportion is growing.

Employees regard the votes at the big non-registered ports as a crucial test of how the dispute will develop. "If they come out for any length of time the economic recovery will be throttled", the chambers of commerce said yesterday.

The National Union of Railwaymen has written to its members requesting them not to cross the picket lines which the dockers have pledged to mount at all British ports.

And leader of the seamen's union yesterday strengthened the blockade by banning freight from Sealink's 24 roll-on roll-off ferries from midnight on Friday. The National Union of Seamen is protesting over the privatization of the state-run company and may be joined in its action by the NUR.

The national leadership of the General Minicipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trade Union, also called on its 1,500 members in the docks industry to support the dockers by withdrwing their labour.

The combined action of all the unions is likely to cause disruption to holiday ferry services despite the assurance that special dispensation would be considered.

In some cases holidaymakers will not know whether their services will operate normally until they reach the port – although there is no intention yet to cause widespread chaos.

Food companies last night said it was too early to say what disruption there might be to their supplies, but businesses of all kinds were yesterday searching for small wharves and quaysides which might escape the attention of pickets.

Supplies of basic raw materials such as coal and iron ore will inevitably be hit if the action continues for any length of time. Miners' and dockworkers' pickets will inevitably join forces to create the maximum effect and to stretch the resources of the police.

Members of the transport workers' union in oil distribution have promised support for the dockers, which could have an effect on both power stations and local garages.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, implied yesterday that the Government had already intervened to stop a settlement and he thought the dispute could now last for some time. "We are prepared to see it through to the end", he said.

The strike started over the use of "blackleg" labour to handle iron ore at Immingham docks, Hum berside, for use at

Continued on back page, col 1

The Prince of Wales in Windsor Great Park yesterday where he competed in the Rolex Cup polo match Photograph Julian Herbert

Union at risk of contempt

Miners defy High Court

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The National Union of Mineworkers openly defied the High Court yesterday and adopted new disciplinary procedures that may be used to "try" anti-strike rebels.

By 166 to 62, delegates to the NUM's extraordinary annual conference agreed to set up an elected seven-man national disciplinary committee that should be operating within six weeks.

The debate and the vote on the new union "court" were both in defiance of an order handed down late the previous night by Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, but the union brushed aside the risk of contempt of court.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the union said: "I am not in contempt of my members, that is the important thing".

There was no indication last night that lawyers acting for 17 working Nottinghamshire miners, who successfully applied for the High Court order, would go back to the Vice Chancellor to institute proceedings for contempt. For the time being, at least, it seems that the union has got away with cocking a snook at the law.

Coalfield union leaders were at pains to insist that there would be no "witch-hunt" of miners who have worked through the 18-week pit strike.

However, the new rule allows any individual member or branch or area of the NUM to lay a complaint against an individual on a range of offences from dishonesty to "any act (including any omission) which may be detrimental to the interests of the union".

Let's go on holiday while we can...
BANK RATE UP!
DOCK STRIKE

Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "There will be no vendetta. Miners have nothing to fear from being judged by their own people. They have nothing to fear if they are honest trade unionists." Mr Henry Richardson, secretary of the Nottinghamshire miners, who has backed the strike added: "We will not be having a witch-hunt."

Three working miners from Nottinghamshire who were due to attend the conference as delegates stayed away, so the coalfield – which is largely at work – was represented by 11 strikers and full time officials. This delegation voted against the new disciplinary procedure, though the moderates assumed they did so in the certain knowledge that it already had the necessary two-thirds majority to carry.

Delegates from South Wales, Durham and Kent areas of the NUM walked out of the conference in protest at the presence there of four working miners from South Derbyshire

Continued on back page, col 5

Day of jitters

Pym denies plot to oust Thatcher

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, last night accused 10 Downing Street of being "rattled" and "silly" for issuing an allegation that he was hatching a plot to oust the Prime Minister. "It would be a good idea if they calmed down,"

The bizarre dispute broke on a day of Conservative backbench jitters, provoked by the news of the increase in interest rates, a faltering pound, and the "sell-out" to Liverpool's militants coming on top of the paving Bill crisis, the pits strike and the dockers' walkout.

A Press Association report said early yesterday that Conservative unrest was so deep-seated that MPs were even talking of a change of leadership and that some senior backbenchers had attended secret meetings.

A senior civil servant said that the only possible focus for a plot was a meeting to be held between Mr Pym and shire county representatives, who had deluded themselves into thinking that the Governement had conceded victory to Liverpool.

Mr Pym, who is accustomed to No 10 villification, in and out of office, replied that the suggestion was "the most extreme kind of invention".

Meanwhile, back at the Commons, Conservative MPs were variously "twitching", "exasperated" and "angered" by the government's "loss of grip", "Munich-style sell-out on Liverpool" and the prospect of an autumn rise in mortgage rates.

The main division appeared to be between those who felt that some colleagues were suffereing from a dose of "swine fever", which would die out when holidays were declared and those who felt that the difficulties were more endemic and that the Cabinet needed a shake-up.

Lawson confident despite 2 point base rate rise

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

The major clearing banks raised their base lending rates by two percentage points yesterday, to 12 per cent, as the Bank of England bowed to the inevitable and signalled that a further rise was necessary.

Mortgage rates are expected to follow suit, rising by at least 2 per cent. The rise helped steady the pound which at one point dropped below the critical $1.30 mark, but finished the day three-quarters of a cent up on Tuesday's close, at $1.3165.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, said the rise would not delay the economic recovery which he described as "soundly based" and "well under way".

But Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, said the British economy "totters on the brink of crisis", the result of the "world's money markets losing faith in this government's economic policy."

And Mr Richard Wainwright, the Liberal's economy spokesman, said "this crisis rate of interest shows the Government is merely administering a national decline".

Mr Lawson said he hoped the rise in interest rates would be only temporary. "Nothing has gone wrong," he said on television last night and added that there was "no reason to suppose interest rates will have to go up further."

Barclays Bank led the rise yesterday, increasing base rates just 45 minutes after the Bank of England raised its money market dealing rates. But the other banks all followed quickly.

The banks will also have to raise their mortgage rates, and home loans for nearly six million building society borrowers are likely to rise by around 2 per cent to 12.25 per cent, and could go even higher.

Building societies were offering widely different predictions yesterday as to exactly where the mortgage rate will settle.

Abbey National's top officials were suggesting a mortgage rate of at least 13 per cent and possible higher. By contrast Mr Herbert Walden, [illegible] of the Building Societies Association, said a significant rise would be needed which sources interpreted as an increase to 12 or 12¼ per cent.

At the Halifax, Britain's biggest building society, Mr Richard Wheway, the deputy general manager, felt 12 per cent sounded a little low but 13 per cent was probably on the high side. Another of the top societies said the consensus emerging was for a 21.75 per cent mortgage rate.

The scene is set for a stormy meeting of the big societies at the BSA today, ahead of Friday's full council meeting which will decide on what rate to advise.

A 2 point increase from the present 10.25 per cent would push up monthly repayments after tax relief from £146 to £164 for a borrower with a £20,000 mortgage over 25 years.

For homeowners with a £50,000 mortgage already paying a premium of 2 per cent over the basic mortgage rate, monthly repayments before tax relief would rise by £76 to £616.

But the rise in interest rates is good news for bank and building society depositors, who are now receiving a higher "real" interest rate on savings (ie, over and above the rate of inflation) than at any time in recent history, the corollary of this is that industry is payng higher real rates on its borrowing to finance investment.

Although the slide in the exchange rate was threatening Mr Lawson's counter-inflation strategys, the immediate impact of higher interest rates will be to put the Chancellor's short-term target at risk. Unless mortgage rates come down again before November, and the exchange rate rises, they are likely to prevent him achieving his target of 4½ per cent inflation.

The pound, having touched another record low of $1.2975 against the dollar, rallied ahead of the rise in base rates and later rose to nearly $1.32 before a bout of profit-taking trimmed its gains.

Sterling also had a better day against the other leading currencies and its trade-weighted value, down to 77.1 initially, ended the day up 0.4 at 77.6.

The dollar had a quieter day yesterday although it ended stronger in London, up 1.5 pfennigs at DM 2.8385 against the Deutschemark.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

British Olympic team the largest for 76 years

Britain will send a team of more than 500, the biggest in 76 years, to the Los Angeles Olympic games, the British Olympic Association announced in London yesterday. The squad comprises 352 competitors, and 152 officials.

The closing date for athletics where Britain fields the largest individual squad – 85 competitors and 20 officials – is July 18. Among the other major teams are rowing (44 competitors) and swimming (42) with each sport taking 12 officials.

Mr George Nicholson, BOA appeals secretary, said the fact that they were sending such a large team was due to the success of their appeal. He was confident they would raise £1.8m, three times more than any previous appeal. "Unlike other countries, the BOA receives no finance from the Government and is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the British public to send a team to the olympics," he said.

Teachers to restart pay protest

By Colin Hughes

Britain's second largest teaching union decided yesterday to recommence sanctions in schools from Monday in protest at the management's delays in arranging arbitration on its pay claim.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers took the ecision when the employers side told ACAS, the arbitration service, yesterday that it would not have its case prepared until August 22. That means a pay award before next term is impossible.

The largest union, the National Union of Teachers (NUT), will today consider taking similar action from the begiing of next term. Neither union has ruled out fresh bouts of strike action.

The unions have protested about the three week delay between the two sides agreeing to go into arbitration and the management failing to choose their selected arbitrator. The union side picked their names two days after arbitration was agreed.

The employers also told Acas that they would only accept one of the three independent chairman put forward.

Mr Douglas McAvoy, the deputy general secretyary of the NUT, said the delay was unacceptable, and would do nothing to repair relations between employers and teachers after the bitter series of strikes that ended last month.

An employers' spokesman said they had only put forward one name in an attempt to save time. "So far as the dates are concerned, it is simply a question of the availability of those on the panel."

Paving Bill plan to check GLC

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The Government published its plans yesterday for imposing tight control over the expenditure of the English metropolitan authorities during their 11 months of extended life before their projected abolition on April 1, 1986.

Amendments to the paving Bill, now before the House of Lords, are designed to give Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, powers to forbid the Greater London Council and the six other metropolitan county councils from disposing of land or entering into expensive contracts that might confine or impoverish their successors.

But activists among Labour councillors prominent in the resistance movement, who had expected the new controls, have already met to discuss how the wide powers available to local authorities under the Local Government Act, 1972, may be used to frustrate the Government. Ministers are far from confident that they will secure the upper hand.

The main amendment, that the Lords it to debate on Monday, represents the Government's terms of surrender to the Opposition, Conservative and cross-bench peers who last month joined forces to defeat the proposal to replace the councils when their terms expire next May, with nominated transitional bodies.

Without Mr Jenkin's consent the councils will be unable to dispose of land; to sign building contracts worth more than £250,000; or contracts of more than £100,000 for maintenance works, or the supply of goods or services.

Libyan 'bureau' blown up

Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled "Sadr Brigade" blew up the Libyan "People's Bureau" in Beirut yesterday after blindfolding the caretaker and five security guards and removing them to the street outside.

Robert Fisk reports from Beirut that an attack had beeen expected if the Libyan Foreign Minister was to go ahead with his visit to Lebanon today.

Also yesterday, Israel released two of the remaining four passengers detained from the Cyprus ferry hijacked to Haifa last month, including Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil at Battisborough School, near Plymouth.

Stories and Photograph, page 7

The sergeants who broke Bisley's code of conduct

By Alan Hamilton

Bisley, with its strict and inviolable competition rules and its high code of sporting honour, was covered in a degree of embarrassment and dismay yesterday.

Two army sergeants were summarily dismissed from a prestigious services shooting competition when they were found guilty of deliberate cheating and ordered to leave the camp immediately.

Sergeants Edward Middle and David Bentley were banned for life from Army shooting teams by the Army Rifle Association's services shooting committee.

Middle, a top marksman, who has competed at Bisley since 1977, was also banned from all Army Rifle Association competitions for five years, and Bentley for two.

Both men come from one of the Army's less obvious sources of marksmanship, – they are weapons instructors at the Army Catering Corps apprentices' college at Aldershot. All soldiers, even cooks, receive firearms training.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. L. Graham, secretary of the Army Rifle Association, said last night: "This is an unfortunate and sad incident, since Sergeant Middle, in particular, has in the past made a good contribution to Army pistol shooting and in training other members of his corps."

The two men wre competing in a preliminary heat of the Army Pistol Championship, and were firing standard service 9mm Browning automatics. Their sin was to have the wrong ammunition in their possession, although they had not actually started firing.

Because of minor manufacturing variations in different batches of ammunition, all competitors in Army championships are issued with ammunition from the same batch, and may use no other. Some champion marksmen believe that even a speck of dust can alter a bullet's trajectory.

It was being speculated at Bisley last night that the two sergeants had brought several rounds of their own from a batch of Ministry of Defence 9mm ammunition which they had already tested and believed to be superior to that being issued for the competition.

Had they not fired some rounds from their own illegal batch beforehand, they could not have known whether it was better or worse than the official Bisley issue.

Breaches of the Bisley code are so frowned upon, and dealt with so severely that there have been only four known transgressors since the First World War.

In 1965, an Army major was banned for life when the committee found him guilty of lading extra rounds; another major was banned 10 years later for a similar offence; and in 1978, a civilian competitor suffered a life ban for using superior handmade bullets.

Bisley report, page 25

Confrontation in the coalfields reverberates in Commons, docks and steelyards

Scargill denounces 'blatant state interference' in miners' strike

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, was yesterday accused of "state interference" in the coal mining strike by Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mineworkers.

In his presidential address to the extraordinary annual conference of the NUM, the miners' leader also predicted that a the strike moved "towards autumn and winter", the union's negotiating position would improve.

"From the start of this dispute – in fact from the day our overtime ban began last November, there ha been a lot of talk, paticularly from the media, about democracy," Mr Scargill said. "I have noted with interest that those who are most vociferous in attacking our union, telling it what it should and should not do, are in fact the non-elected editors of newspapers or non-elected judges.

"They include such public figures as Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Megarry, who is now openly trying to run the affairs of our organization. I would hope that conference rejects this blatant state interference in the affairs of an independent and democratic trade union.

"Indeed, what Sir Robert Megarry is trying to do is in violation of ILO conventions, but his actions reveal clearly the level and weight of state interference with miners in this dispute."

Mr Scargill added: "Through the police, the judiciary, the social security system – whichever way seems possible – the full weight of the state is being brought to bear upon us in an attempt to try and break this strike".

Mr Scargill continued: "On the picket lines, riot police in full battle gear, on horseback and on foot, accompanied by police dogs, have been unleashed in violent attacks upon our members.

"We have seen in our communities and villages the level of police harassment and intimidation which organized British trade unionists have never before experienced."

Mr Scargill went on: "Preventing the right of people tomove freely from one part of the country, or even county, to another; the calculated attacks upon striking miners in the streets of their vallages; the oppressive conditions of bail under which it is hoped to silence, discourage and defeat us – all these tactics constitute ourtight violation of people's basic rights.

"It may well be that we will have to go before the European Court of Human Rights to challenge these flagrant acts of injustice".

Against such a background, the NUM President insisted, not one miner should be going to work. He said: "I appeal to those who are still at work: search your conscience. No trade unionist can justify crossing an official picket line. No trade union official can condone or collude in such an action."

Repeating his charge that the dispute had cost the British taxpayer £3,000m, Mr Scargill said that negotiations with the National Coal Board over the past week had continued for a marathon 25 hours. "Throughout this dispute, however, it has been clear that the board's negotiators are manipulated in every move by the Prime Minister, who seems obsessed with trying to defeat the National Union of Mineworkers.

"MacGregor (Mr Ian MacGregor the board chairman) is reported to have said that rather than settle this bitter and costly dispute, which has already savaged our nation's economy, he would prefer to see the miner's strike continue in order to defeat our union. We will not be defeated. The magnificent courage and determination of our people will see us through to victory."

Mr Scargill declared: "There can be no compromise in our union's principled opposition to the Coal Board's pit closure programme. Ours is a supremely noble aim: to defend pits, jobs, communities and the right to work.

"We are now entering a crucial phase in our battle for the survival of this industry. For the first time since the strike began, even the pundits and the experts have started to admit that the pendulum is swinging in favour of the NUM.

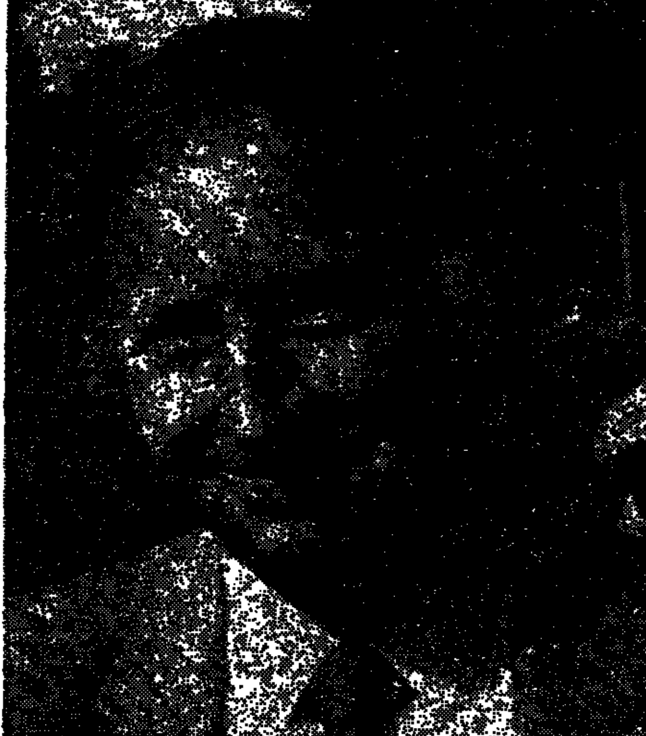
"Coal stocks have dropped dramatically: there are little more than 14 million tons at the power stations, and the situation in industry generally is becoming critical.

"As we move towards the autumn and the winter, even the most intransigent Tories must recognize that our negotiating position will improve while that of the Coal Board, backed by the Government, will slowly deteriorate".

The conference had the task of rededicating itself to the union's policies of protecting pits and jobs, he concluded. "We are fighting in defence of our communities for the right to work and for our dignity and self-respect.

"The sacrifices and the hardships have forged a unique commitment among our members. They will ensure that the NUM wins this most crucial battle in the history of our industry. Comrades, I salute you for your magnificent achievements and for your support – together, we cannot fail."





Mrs Anne Scargill arriving at Mansfield Magistrates' Court yesterday while her husband Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, attended a special delegates meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers at Sheffield University.

Mrs Scargill appeared in the court to formally plead not guilty to charges of obstructing traffic and obstructing a police officer. She was arrested with three other women outside Silverhill Colliery, at Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamsire.

During the hearing a bail condition imposed at the court in May which prohibited Mrs Scargill from entering the Nottinghamshire coalfield to demonstrate or to picket was lifted.

Mrs Scargill, aged 41, of Yews Lane, Worsbrough Dale, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire had been caused "considerable difficulty" by the restrictions, her solicitor Mr John Howell said. She was aften asked to attend meetings with her husband.

Their case was adjourned until October 22.

Senate bars bias against black barristers

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tough disciplinary and other measures to root out "blatant" discrimination at the Bar against black barristers was called for at a meeting of about 150 judges and barristers in London yesterday.

The proposal to ensure that discrimination against black barristers is treated as professional misconduct was almost unanimously endorsed at the annual general meeting of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar.

Barristers and judges also voted for measures tomonitor the numbers of black barristers granted pupilages and seats in chambers.

The proposals come after a unanimous report in June by the senate's race relations committee which publicly acknowledged that black barristers suffered discrimination

At the meeting, Lord Justice Browe-Wilkinson, the committee's chairman, said that all seven black and seven white committee members were of the view that black and white barristers of equal ability were not treated equally.

Another barrister and member of the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr Leonard Woodley, said that unless action was taken, black ghetto chambers would proliferate.

The report found that 80 per cent of 210 black barristers, 4.3 per cent of the total were in 14 chambers where five or more members were black.

Only 34 others of 320 sets of chambers had a black member.

Tests raise fear water cannon could kill

By Stewart Tendler

Prototype water cannons under test by police for use in riots have been designed with such strong jets there are fears they could kill or seriously injure anyone caught in a full blast.

At the end of a 12-month evaluation by public order experts at Scotland Yard, the Home Office, which ordered the cannons, is likely to start fresh tests by scientists to discover the effects of the jets. According to some police sources, at full power, the jets are capable of overturning cars or boulders.

A Home Office spokesman could not say what form the tests would take. Assurances had been given in the past that the cannon would not be used in riots or tested on animals.

The police evaluation may also leave ministers, who have yet to give full agreement for this general issue, with other problems about the future of the cannons. Police recognize that they may be a better weapon than CS gas or plastic bullets, but they could be difficult to manoeuvre in small streets.

The cannons were built by British firms after the Home Office and chief constables had looked at their use in West Germany. A German team came to Britain to demonstrate water cannon tactics.

The Germans use a trace of CS gas in the water to help eispel rioters, but this tactic has been ruled out in Britain.

At full throttle, the cannon tank empties at 1,500 gallons a minute and is dry within four minutes.

Younger tells of 'outrage'

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The miners' strike threatened the fabric of Britain's free society, within which trade unionism had grown and flourished, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland and a confidante of the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Speaking at a parliamentary press gallery lunch, Mr Younger described the strike as "an assault on many of the things Britain stands for" and added that neither individuals nor the nation as a whole dared to compromise with anything quite so fundamental.

Six months ago, many of the events now occurring every day would have seemed inconceivable, impossible and unbelievable, he said.

The strike had been called by the leaders of the union in defiance of established, agreed rules.

"Who can remember violence towards workers wishing only to go to work of their own choice.

After referring to ballots having been held and ignored, Mr Younger added: "We should look at these events and consider whether they amount to industrial action at all".

Arson attack

Police confirmed yesterday that a fire which badly damaged offices of Hazell Transport, Newport, Gwent, one of the organizers of the coal and iron-ore convoys breaking the blockade of the Llanwern steelworks, was an arson attack.

Steel chief accuses pit strikers

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The much-vaunted recovery f Britain's state-owned steel industry, now losing more than £1m a day, had been "blown seriously off course" by the miners' strike, Mr Robert Haslam, the British Steel Corporation chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Haslam, who took over from Mr Ian MacGregor as head of the corporation, said in his annual report that the miners' attempts to shut down the steel mills was "an unbelievable policy deliberately to try to drive steel out of business".

The corporation which a year ago Mr MacGregor said he hoped would break even within 12 months, suffered a loss after interest for 1982-83 of £174m, a big recovery from the £383m deficit of the previous year.

But Mr Haslam's message is that without further drastic measures, including more job losses and mill closures, the corporation cannot possibly reach the target imposed by the Government of financial breaking even by next March.

The corporation's immediate objectives, Mr Haslam said, were to break even before interest and to achieve freedom from state aid.

The corporation's total loss for the last year, which includes redundancy costs, was £256m, against £869m in 1982-83. The number of employees fell to 71,000 from 81,000 the previous year and more than 166,000 four years ago.

Dockers see dispute as battle for jobs

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Dock workers' leaders see their national strike, now in its third day and speading throughout British ports, as standing shoulder to shoulder with the miners in their battle for jobs.

Both emerged over "little local difficulties": The dockers' action over the use of non-registered labour at Immingham dock, Humberside; the 17-week pitmen's stoppage because the National Coal Board wanted to close Cortonwood pit, Yorkshire.

If the Government allows the dockers' dispute to worsen, it will be fighting the labour movement's two crack divisions.

The Cabinet hopes that the Tansport and General Workers' Union will have its own "dissidents" among non-registered workers in the way that the National Union of Mineworkers did in Nottinghamshire.

The root cause of the dockers' stoppage is the threat to the 36-year-old national dock labour scheme, which offers job security to 13,700 registered workers.

The militancy of their leaders was awakened on April 12 tis year by Mr Donald Stringer, chairman of the National Association of Port Employers, who declared that the relevance of the scheme had long disappeared, and with the Government's support would be abolished.

The conflict resolved itself in Tuesday's seven-hour talks between employers and unons in London into a dispute over a crucial piece of paper.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport Workers' Union, wanted the employers to issue the following statement: "The National association of Port Employers agrees that no future breach of the dock labour scheme will take place, and accepts thatnon-registered labour will only be employed on dock work in circumstances as provided for under the Dock Labour Scheme, 1967, subject to prior agreement by the trade unions."

Mr Nicholas Finney, who led the negotiations for the employers, refused to do so. His argument was that the proposed agreement meant that the union would determine when and where there had been a breach and that the association would by implication be forced to act upon it.

The unions argue that the statement simply reinforces the system which existed before the British Steel Corporation defied it.

An assurance that the corporation would review its Immingham operations would not be sufficient to bring the strike to an end. The union wants assurances that a similar strategy would not be used elsewhere.

Dock workers' activists also believe that the dock labour boards are too slow to arrive at a decision. The British Steel Corporation is alleged to have timed the imports at Immingham so that it was impossible for the local board to meet and to outlaw the operation.

The dock labour scheme, which outlaws the use of casual labour except under strictly defined conditions, covers 78 ports. The industry employs 53,000, some on inland waterways, others at more than 70 "non-registered" ports and wharves.

Part of the provisions of the scheme is that the 13,750 registered workers are awarded "fall-back pay" when there is no work for them. It was set up to end the legendary scramble for jobs that took place outside docks most mornings in the 1930s.

It guarantees no compulsory redundancies and that if any company closes in a registered port the dockers would be taken on by remaining firms.

Leaders of the TGWU regard the system as one of the few remaining bastions of employment security in an insecure Conservative Britain.

Since the Act establishing the scheme in 1947, the number of dockers covered has fallen from 80,000, largely because of new cargo-handling methods such as containerization.

But the cut in the workforce has been achieved at a high price. It has cost the Government £16m a year for the past 15 years in redundancy payments to registered dockers.

Leading article and letters, page 15

Four remanded over Dikko kidnap case

By Richard Dowden

Four men were remanded in custody until July 19 at Lambeth Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with kidnapping Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian minister.

They are Mohammed Yusufum, aged 40, of Lagos, a Nigerian diplomat and former member of the Nigerian armed forces; Lev-Arie "Lou" Shapiro, aged 43, a Russian-born Israeli who is a consultant anaesthetist in Israel; Alexander Barak, aged 27, of Netanya, Israel, a businessman who lives in Lagos and holds Nigerian and Israeli passports; and Felix Abitbol, aged 31, of Netanya, who is Tunisian-born and part-owner of a discotheque and a jewelry business.

Sir David Napley has been retained on behalf of the three Israeli defendants and Mr Peter Pimm, from his firm of solicitors, was in court with two Israeli solicitors, Mr Ori Slonim and Mr Aron Ben Shahah.

The four were charged with "stealing and carrying away" Dr Dikko from Porchester Terrace on July 5, and of administering the drugs Thiopentone, Promethazine, Diazepam and Ketamine "with intent to enable yourselves and others to commit an indictable offence of kidnapping".

Det Supt Brian Boyce said that the police opposed bail and the four men made no application for bail. Mr Yusufu, who was not represented in court, applied for legal aid and requested help in finding a Nigerian solicitor. None of the other defendants spoke.

Liverpool rate crisis ends

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Liverpool City Council must end its "staggering inefficiency", Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday. He said, in by far his toughest statement about the Liverpool budget crisis this year, that the Labour members who control the council had tried "to con the public into believing they have won a great victory".

He was speaking after the Council voted by 57 to 38 to accept a legal budget supported by a rate rise of 17 per cent.

Mr Tony Byrne, Labour chairman of the finance committee, said that his party's councillors in the city would defy the Government again if they decided that ministers had broken the agreement

Mr Jenkin said that it cost Liverpool more than three times as much as Labour-controlled Sheffield to sweep a mile of its streets.

Letters, page 15



Reform could cut tax and help poorest, study says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A radical reform of the tax and social security systems could free £4000m to improve the income of the poorest and cut the basic rate of tax from 30 to 25 per cent, according to the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

The money would come from creating a system of tax and benefit "credits". It would abolish most of the highly complex means-tested social security benefits, replacing them with "credits" to which everyone would be entitled but which would be withdrawn sharply as income rose. The national insurance and income tax systems would be combined to produce a system of tax credits, which would eventually see the abolition of the married man's allowance and age tax allowances.

The effect would be to withdraw the state pension and child benefit from the better-off, who would gain from lower rates of tax, while freeing large sums to improve the position of the poorest pensioners and low-income families in work, the institute says.

If all the savings went into improving social security, the numbers below the "poverty line" (less than 20 per cent above the supplementary benefit level) would be cut from more than three million to 400,000, at the cost of penalizing middle-income families.

The proposals come in book *the Reform of Social Security* timed to coincide with the Government's review of the system.

Out of the tangle, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Sale room

Silver from 'lo t' churches fetches £190,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The rector and church wardens of St Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, London, sold a group of seventeenth century silver from their important collection at Christie's yesterday for £190,080.

The silver had come into the possession of St Mary-le-Bow from two other City churches which have disappeared; St Augustine's of Watling Street, which was destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682 and finally destroyed in the Second World War, and All Hallow's, Honey Lane, which was burned in the Great Fire and never rebuilt.

The star lot of the sale was a pair of silver-gilt flagons made in 1610 and elegantly chased with foliage and strap work to encourage the delight of heavy drinkers – they stand 11in high. But their fate was not to lie in the drinking parlour; they were presented to St Augustine's in 1631 and their superb condition demonstrates that they have been practically unused since then.

S. J. Phillips, the Bond Street dealers, paid £151,200 (estimate £80,000 to £100,000) to acquire them, outbidding Jacques Koopman, the London dealer

He had to make do with a single, rather larger, flagon, from the same church, dated 1637, and of lesser quality. It cost him £21,600 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000).

Portfolio

Secretary shares latest prize

The Times Portfolio prize was shared yesterday between two readers, each of whom receives £1,000.

Mr David Layer, who works for the First Chicago Bank in their Treasury department is 33, and lives in Northolt, Middlesex. He has worked in banking ever since leaving school, first for the Midland and then for First Chicago.

His co-winner is Miss Krystyna Wood, aged 20, from Epson, who is a legal secretary. Both Miss Wood and Mr Layer have read *The Times* for a considerable period. They each recorded a total of 24 points against the background of a market where prices were falling.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to

The Times Portfolio
PO Box 40,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times* newspaper number.

Times Portfolio list, page 24, rules and how to play, below.

Decline in booming market for video recorders shown by retail delivery figures

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

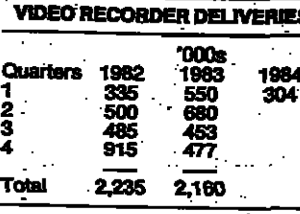
The decline in the booming video recorder market has been confirmed by figures which show deliveries into the retail trade fell by 44.7 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1983.

Some special factors were at work but it confirms the tailing off in sales which first began to show in 1983 as annual deliveries fell marginally lower than those in 1982. The six million video recorders already sold represent a market penetration of some 30 per cent, and the trade believes saturation could be around the 50 to 60 per cent mark.

This picture emerges from the latest returns of the British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association (Brema), which believes the video market has matured beyond its initial boom period.

Last year 2.16m video recorders were delivered into the retail trade, compared with 2.23m in 1982. This year's first quarter saw 304,000 deliveries against 550,000 in the same quarter last year.

Part of the drop in sales in the first quarter of this year was due to stock reductions by retailers anxious to minimize the effects of high interest rates. A re-rental market has also emerged, bringing machines on to the market for a second time, and dealers were also holding back because of the anticipation of new key model ranges from leading makers, Brema said.



VIDEO RECORDER DELIVERIES

Quarters	1982	1983 ('000s)	1984
1	335	550	304
2	500	680	
3	485	453	
4	915	477	
Total	2,235	2,160	

Source: Brema

With disposable income down in the first quarter, compared with the last quarter of 1983, the consumer electronics market overall showed some contradiction, Brema said. But colour television, the industry's key product showed increased deliveries of 15.8 per cent, with small screen colour television deliveries up 55 per cent.

Small screen sets now account for slightly more than 40 per cent of colour television deliveries, and 10 per cent of househld have two or more sets. The growing home computer market is believed to be one influence.

The teletext market remains bouyant, with deliveries in the quarter at 157,000, up 12.9 per cent on the year before.



Showdog: Corporal Chris Tremain and Sheba from the RAF dog demonstration team rehearsing for the Royal Tournament which opened at Earl's Court, London, yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Writer who 'exposed Blunt, also a spy'

By Peter Hennessy

Anthony Blunt, the art historian and former MI5 officer who spied for the Soviet Union, shortly before he died accused the late Goronwy Rees of having been a Soviet agent in the 1930s. Mr Rees exposed Blunt's activities to MI5 in 1951 after the flight of Burgess and Maclean to Moscow.

The deal that Mr Rees allegedly made with Blunt and Burgess in 1939, that neither would betray the others as agents of the Comintern, is disclosed by Mr Robert Cecil, a retired diplomat, in a book published today. Mr Cecil interviewed Blunt in the spring of 1982 while preparing his study of the "Cambridge Comintern", which forms part of a collection of essays in *The Missing Dimension*.

Mr Cecil said yesterday: "I asked Blunt if it was true, as Rees writes in his book *A Chapter of Accidents*, that Burgess was shocked by the news of the Hitler-Stalin pact of August, 1939. He said: 'No. It was Rees who was shocked and said he could not work for the Soviet Union any longer'.

"Faced with this awkward situation", Mr Cecil continued, "Blunt and Burgess decided to appear to go along with this; all three would end their careers as Soviet agents and agree never to give one another away".

Asked if it was right to break a story of that kind, Mr Cecil replied: "Not in the ordinary way. But espionage seems to me to come into a special category.

"Too much has been covered up and this has only stimulated speculation. The sad story of Goronwy Rees is a cautionary tale and this is surely a time when we need cautionary tales."

Mr Goronwy Rees: "cautionary tale"

Girls' schools' entry 'piracy' is attacked by master

By Colin Hughes

Girls applying for places in independent and public school sixth forms face "piratical private enterprise operating at its worst", according to a former housemaster of a girls boarding house at Haileybury, the public school.

Mr Martin Stephen, now Second Master at Sedbergh, writing in the Headmasters Conference summer journal, calls for a nationally-agreed entrance system to cope with rising demand and competition for girls' sixth form places.

At present schools are engaged in "undeclared but frequently vicious warfare" for the best candidates, and girls are confronted by a bewildering chaos of entry procedures, Mr Stephen says. Some schools barely interview, some offer places first come, first served, basis while others interview 11 months before the applicant is scheduled to start.

Some announce they are full up five years in advance,and then take pupils applying two days before the beginning of the Christmas term. Most schools insist on an on-the-spot acceptance or rejection, and many have no closing dates.

"To apply only to Marlborough, Haileybury, or Rugby, is madness when the ratio of acceptances to applicants can be as high as one in five, but what does the parent do when the second choice school offers a place four months before the first choice?" he asks.

Parents are encouraged into unscrupulousness or dishonesty by having to play schools off against each other. The schools, in turn, go in for "interview hopping", bringing their interview date forward to preempt competitors.

"The system, or the lack of it, is not only chaotic: it is actively damaging to the image of public schools, and frequently a nightmare for parents who are often first generation as far as independent education goes".

Mr Stephen proposes that the Headmaster's Conference or Independent Schools Information Service become agents of a national entry scheme for independent sixth forms, with a levy on schools to pay for it.

Parents and candidates could then list their choice of schools in the same way that university applicants do, with fixed periods for interviews and schools grouped geographically.

The Independent Schools Information Service census show that the numbers of girls at Headmaster's Conference schools have grown from more than 8,000 to nearly 13,000 over the past five years. Eighty of the 217 schools admit girls to the sixth form only, and another 50 are coeducational throughout.

Psychiatrist helping in hunt for rapist

By John Witherow

A psychiatrist has been called into the hunt for a dangerous rapist dubbed "The Fox" who evaded a big police search in Bedfordshire on Tuesday.

The man, who carries a shotgun and wears a balaclava helmet with slits for his eyes and mouth, raped a woman at Leighton Buzzard after tying up her husband.

Police have described him as "an absolute animal" and warned people in the area to keep windows shut and take extra security precautions.

Supt Selwyn Davies, of Bedfordshire CID, believes the rapist is a local man, although he speaks with a northern or Newcastle accent. "It may well be that during the day he behaves normally, even going home at night to a wife and family", he said.

To help build op a picture, police have been consulting a psychiatrist who has advised them that the man may undergo a complete change of character.

Police want to question the man in connection with about 25 burglaries and two other serious attacks during the past 10 weeks. These include shooting the finger off a victim and tying up and indecently assaulting a man.

The most recent attack took place on Tuesday when he forced a woman, aged 35, to tie up her husband before raping her at gunpoint.

About 120 police, aided by officers from Thames Valley and Hertfordshire forces, yesterday continued the search of woodland where dogs had traced his scent. But they admitted the man has evaded the hunt and could be planning another assault.

The man, about 5ft 7in and of slim build, has been called "The Fox" after detectives discovered he built a "lair" from chairs and blankets in one home, while waiting for his victims.

"It is this aspect which worries us", a policeman said. "It's as if he is not concerned about taking anything, so much as inflicting sheer terror on his victims, man and woman alike."

US data link for home computers

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

A new service by which British microcomputer owners can be connected for almost 30p a minute to a Californian information bank containing 14 million articles, books, computer programs and technical reports was launched in London yesterday.

The service, called Knowledge Index, launched by Dialog, an American company, which hopes to attract British computer users on the same scale as in the United States. There are 5,000 customers of the US service which, the company says, is growing by 500 a month. Of that number, 20 per cent are doctors, 20 per cent teachers, librarians and writers, 12 per cent businessmen and women, and 10 per cent engineers.

The plethora of microcomputers in British homes has attracted the American company, and the information bank service is designed for that market, being available only from 6 pm to 5 am and on Saturday from 2 pm. During the day, the company offers a service to businesses.

Customers would pay a £25 connexion charge and be charged on usage through their credit card account. The 30p-a-minute charge, the company says, includes any telephone charges. Customers will need a special electronic black box, at a cost of about £75, connecting the house telephone to the home computer. The costomers dial a special number which ensures that they pay only local telephone charges, even though the database is in the United States.

Immigration control sought for foreign doctors

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government is being asked by the medical profession to control the number of overseas doctors coming to Britain to train and to introduce immigration controls to ensure that they return home afterwards.

The move, agreed this week and put to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services yesterday, has the backing of almost all the leading medical bodies, including the Joint Consultants Committee and the British Medical Association.

The aim is to improve the abysmal standard of training that many overseas doctors now receive in Britain; to ensure that those who come are of a high standard; and to ensure that they do not stay on to compete for the limited number of consultant and family doctor posts with British junior doctors who are increasingly worried about medical unemployment.

Under the scheme, which was endorsed by the Council for Postgraduate Medical Education on Tuesday, those doctors who do come would be guaranteed good - quality training posts - in effect given preferential access to between 1,000 and 1,500 of the better training jobs. They would have to be recommend by an overseas sponsor and accepted by one of the colleges

Sheffield to scrap all sixth forms

By a Staff Reporter

Sheffield yesterday became the first education authority to scrap school sixth forms and opt for a single group of tertiary colleges.

The Education Committee's decision means that every pupil in the city will leave school at 16. Those who want to re-sit examinations or go to A-level will join vocational and adult students at one of eight "third tier" colleges.

Thirty-eight school sixth forms, at all but one of the city's comprehensives, will close down. Four existing further education colleges will change their role, and four new tertiary colleges will be created on former school sites.

The move will have considerable long-term national repercussions. Several authorities are becoming increasingly persuaded that a few large colleges will offer wider educational choice than separate school sixth forms and further education institutions.

Many educationalists also believe that recent initiatives taken by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, aimed at encouraging vocational preparation, and broadening the curriculum at the age of 17, will add impetus to the drift towards tertiary colleges.

Cancer man to sue consultant

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

A man who is dying from cancer said yesterday that he will sue the consultant physician who he says did not tell him the whole truth about his illness.

In what could be a test case of a patient's rights to know about a fatal disease, Mr Peter Holtom plans to take his case to the High Court, although he may die before it is heard.

However, the British Medical Association said last night that it felt the law "coud not be helpful at all" in situations of this kind.

Mr Holtom, aged 48, a former publishing executive, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, claims that Dr Michael Willoughby, of the town's Lister Hospital, did not immediately tell him that he was suspected of having stomach cancer although he was told, correctly, that he had a gastric ulcer.

"I have been denied, apparently deliberately, enough information to make one of the most serious decisions of my life, affecting my future and that of my wife and family," he said yesterday.

Dr Willoughby would not comment beyond reaffirming an earlier statement in which he said: "My conscience is clear. We were waiting for confirmation of the diagnosis."

Drug smugglers' leader is jailed for 10 years

From Tim Jones, Swansea

A man named as "the commander" of an international drugs smuggling gang which stood to make a huge fortune was yesterday jailed for ten years. Robin Boswell, aged 37, of Portland Road, Notting Hill, west London, was also told to pay a fine of £75,000 or have another 12 months added to his sentence.

He was also ordered to pay £75,000 towards the legal costs of the trial. A jury at Swnsea Crown Court had heard that Boswell was the leader of the gang which was motivated by "greed beyond the imagination".

The gang had stood to make at least £6m by smuggling cannabis into a remote west Wales beach where they had built an elaborate underground cavern.

The man named as Boswell's lieutenant, Soeren Berg-Arnbak, a Dane, aged 35, of no fixed address, was sentenced to eight years for the same offence of conspiracy to import drugs.

Boswell's wife, Mrs Susan Boswell, aged 40, was sentenced to a total of two years in prison with one year suspended. She had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and to other drugs related charges.

The judge praised the Dyfed Powys police and paid tribute to the vigilance of the people of west Wales.

The following were also sentenced:

Kenneth Dewar, aged 52, of Notting Hill, west London, and his son, Kash Dewar, aged 24, of Hampstead, north London, were each sentenced to five years on conspiracy charges. They had pleaded guilty.

Paul Jenkins, aged 36, of St Ishmaels, Dyfed, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy received six years.

Donald Holmews, aged 51, of Kensington, west London, who was found not guilty of the conspiracy charge but guilty of possessing cocaine with intent to supply it for social purposes was fined £5,000.

He was also sentenced to 18 months in prison but was told he would be released soon because he spent 12 months in custody on remand.

Mr Justice Leonard ordered the forfeiture of cocaine valued at £15,000 which Holmes had in a deposit box at his London bank.

George Rowland, aged 38, of Beaulieu, Hampshire, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and was sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for two years.

'Airman tricked into spy confession'

The airman accused of passing secrets to a Hungarian woman spy was inveigled to write a letter of confession to his mother, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, suggested to Sergeant Barry Mason, of the RAF Police, that he and a colleague had tried to trick Senior Aircraftsman Paul Davies into writing a letter "which might contain material which could be useful to your case".

Sgt Mason denied the allegation and Mr Ferguson's claim that Airman Davies's statement had been made up by him and flight Sergeant Sheehan.

Sgt Mason told the court, on the third day of the trial that after making his statement Airman Davies asked if he could write to his mother, to which he had agreed.

But the suggestion had come from Airman Davies, not from the RAF Police, he said.

Airman Davies, aged 21, has denied passing secret signals to Eva Jafaar on three occasions while stationed in Cyprus last September.

The prosecution has alleged that he was trapped by the sophisticated Hungarian woman during sex sessions and was blackmailed into passing secrets which could be useful to an enemy.

Airman Davies was first arrested and questioned about alleged thefts from his colleagues. In a statement read to the court by Sgt Mason, Airman Davies admitted taking £115, a pair of shoes and a bottle of after-shave from five servicemen.

The trial continues today.

More bans on water use sought in South-west

By Kenneth Gosling

New restrictions covering the use of water for non-essential purposes, ranging from private swimming pools to the washing of buildings, were sought yesterday by the South-west Water Authority.

Inn addition to the ban on hosepipes, it wants drought orders that would cover most of its 4,200 square miles. New orders would place north, mid, west Devon, Torbay and south-west Devon under new restrictions.

The "non-essential" uses covered by drought orders are:

Hosepipes and sprinkler operations in parks, recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, golf courses and racecourses;
Filling of private swimming pools and ponds other than fish ponds;
Operations of mechanical car washes;
Washing of vehicles;
Cleaning the outsides of buildings;
Operation of ornamental fountains or cascades;
Operation of automatic flushing systems in unoccupied premises.

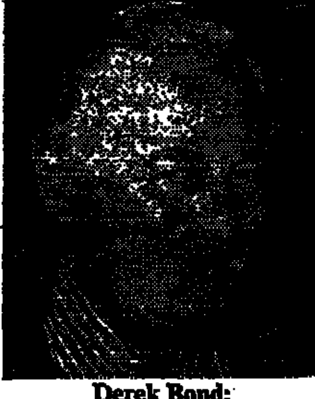
Equity leaders to focus on ending Channel 4 dispute

By David Hewson,
Arts Correspondent

The veteran actor Derek Bond was named as Equity's new president yesterday and forecast that the stage union would campaign for an early end to the Channel 4 dispute and strongly oppose left-wing attempts to persecute performers who appear in South Africa.

Mr Bond, aged 64, who joined Equity as an understudy in 1938, has been active on the right wing of the union for several years and was elected to the presidency unopposed after last week's sweeping victory for the right in the Equity Council elections.

His profiable stage and screen career began during the war when he was signed up by Ealing Studios while on leave from the Army after being wounded in North Africa.



Derek Bond:
New reconciliation

After accepting the contract he returned to the front and spent eight months in a German prisoner of war camp.

Released in 1945, he resumed his contract with Ealing and was drafted immediately into his first film, *Captive Heart* with Michael Redgrave, for which he was duly returned to a German POW camp, where the drama was set.

Mr Bond's most recent West End role, in the comedy *No Sex Please, We're British!*, ended in January, curtailing six years of London stage appearances.

The former Coldstream Guards officer, who won the MC in Tunisia during the last war, is now happily resting with one offer on the horizon, putting he 100 per cent ahead in the job stakes of most of Equity's 32,000 members.

Mr Bond, who took the title role in Michael Balcon's 1946 version of *Nicholas Nickleby*, his second film, forecast an early end to the Channel 4 advertising dispute.

"It is the top of our list; it has gone on far too long. We have already put something in motion though I can not say what. This particular Equity council will certainly negotiate very hard and get the best terms practicable."

But the new union council, which moved to the right in election results announced last week, will feel empowered to accept a suitable offer from advertisers without resorting to a ballot of members, or a special delegates' meeting, he added.

Libel lawyer in contempt of court

Mr Sam Kahn, a lawyer who approached a defence witness in a libel action against *The Guardian*, was yesterday held in contempt of court by Mr Justice MacPherson in the High Court in London.

The judge imposed no penalty on Mr Kahn, aged 72, of Windermere Avenue, Finchley, north London, but ordered him to pay the csts of contempt proceedings brought by the newspaper, estimated at several thousand pounds.

PARLIAMENT July 11 1984

Councils campaign for 'their useless survival'

PROPAGANDA

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, replying in the Commons to questions about the abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils, said he hoped all those who might be concerned about the future of their jobs would bring pressure to bear upon their employers and trade unions to lift the futile embargo on discussions on the future of the Government's policy.

We are making arrangements in the paving Bill (he went on) for a staff commission, but that can only be effective if the unions are prepared to talk to it and cooperate. At present there is no sign of that cooperation.

He said later that he hoped to publish before Parliament's summer recess a document consisting essentially of a summary description of the dismantling of the various functions of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. It would be seen that the great majority of these would devolve upon the local democratic authorities – the borough councils in London and the district councils in the metropolitan areas.

He went on: The threats made by some upper tier authorities to encourage what I might describe as a scorched earth policy have made it necessary to protect the interests of successor authorites and their ratepayers. We should take steps to prevent abuses of these power.

I ask MPs to await the detailed amendments to be tabled later today (Wednesday) in the House of Lords.

Sir Anthony Grant (South West Cambridgeshire, C) said that over Liverpool there had been ever more whining and whingeing by left-wing commissars. The rest of the country's taxpayers and ratepayers were fed up.

Mr Jenkin: Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as every other authority. There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, grant related expenditure, block grants, penalties or disregards. The same rules apply to Liverpool as apply to all.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, L): This Government has given way to intimidation, blackmail, bludgeoning and threats of riots. Does not the Secretary of State accept that every offer he has made on the housing investment programme and inter-city partnership programme was on offer right from the beginning?

Mr Jenkin: In hope the leaders and councillors in other town and city halls will not be bamboozled by the rhetoric of Councillor Hatton. Mr Alton is right. There has been nothing accorded to Liverpool which could not have been perfectly well discussed in a simple partnership arragement, a municipal partnership – arrangements which apply to the other six partnership arthorities in the country.


Grant: Ratepayers are fed up

Of course they have serious inner-city problems and the urban policy is there to help. I can give an assurance that nothing has been agreed with Liverpool, in spite of the rhetoric coming out of its City Hall, which could not have been negotiated in the ordinary course of events

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C): How many county council employees are engaged in propaganda work and what should they be doing with their time?

Mr Jenkin: The GLC and Greater Manchester are perhaps the worst examples of councils who appear to have no function left except to campaig expensively for their own useless survival. In so doing they aremaking the case for their own abolition.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Oppoosition spokesman on the environment (Copeland, Lab): How can he make claims about better administration and the saving of money as a result of his policy towards the GLC and the metropolitancouncils, when he refuses to publish the evidence or any financial analysis?

Does he recall the article in *The Sunday Times* which suggested he and the Prime Minister are going to introduce legislation tomake harsher penalties and disqualification or elected councillors under an Act which is 100 years old and unique to Britain? Should not surcharges be abolished altogether?

Mr Jenkin: I would advise Dr Cunningham to await the terms of the amendments to be tabled in the House of Lords.

● Mr Jenkin, in a written Commons reply, said he proposed announcing before the summer recess the names of the authorities to be designated under the Rates Act.

Asked when he next intended meeting the local authority associations to discuss implementation of the Rates Act, Mr Jenkin said he would be meeting all the local authority associations in the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance on July 19. No request had so far been made for this matter to be on the agenda.

Pressure for closing of loopholes in Act

COUNTRYSIDE

MPs pressed Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, during environment questions in the Commons to give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced soon to close the loopholes in the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Mr Waldegrave said the Government would consider suggestions for improving some aspects of the Act, including looking at the amendment Bill put forward by Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, C). But he could not give an assurance that a Bill would be introduced in the autumn. However, he would look at the suggestions sympathetically.

Mr Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall, C): In view of the unanimity demonstrated by all interested parties that certain loopholes and abuses in the existing legislation should be closed, including that relating to the three-month consultation period, would Mr Waldegrave give the assurance to the House that the Government will introduce legislation this coming autumn?

Mr Waldegrave: I am not sure I can give an assurance in quite the terms Mr Hicks wants. But I am considering the suggestions made sympathetically.

Mr Hardy: Support for the amendment Bill, which the Government blocked last Friday, was both informed and as broadly ranging as possible.

Whilst Mr Waldegrave is unable to give the assurance, will he give a clear indication that the Bill will be introduced as urgently as possible – before late on into 1985?

Mr Waldegrave: I did have useful discussions with Mr Hardy on some of the technical parts of his Bill.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C): The vast majority of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) are in very good hands and looked after lovingly by their owners and in no danger.

Mr Waldegrave: I agree, but there remain some worrying features of damage.

Mr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment: Will he not recognize the urgency of this problem? Has he seen the report of the Friends of the Earth which points out that in the last three years 133 SSSIs have been either damaged or completely destroyed?

The report states that most of the damage is from intensive agricultural activity, such as at Halvergate. This damage is gathering momentum and there is urgency about the matter.

Does not this show the Act is not working as it should and we must get on with this amendment Bill?

Mr Waldegrave: I have seen the figures and that is why I was a little hesitant in agreeing with Sir Hector Monro that all was satisfactory. For those reasons we are looking at a further stengthening of the Act.

● In a written reply Mr Waldegrave said his department was in constant touch with the Broads Authority and he would be meeting members of it again on July 18.

Protest to Iran over tanker

GULF WAR

British ship-owners knew the risk they were taking by sending vessels into the Gulf war zone and to give convoy protection would have serious and wide political implications, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons after making a statement on the attack on the British Renown in the Gulf.

Mr Luce said: At approximately 1200 GMT, a British-owned and registered tanker, the British Renown was attacked from the air and struck by two missiles, which I am glad to report caused little damage and no casualties among the crew, nearly all of whom were British subjects. The British Renown is now anchored nine miles off Dubai, and a member of the staff of our Consulate General has gone on board to render any assistance that may be needed.

All the available evidence is that the attack was make by aircraft of the Iranian Air Force. Accordingly in the absence in Tehran of the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires, we have summoned the next most senior member of the Iranian Embassy in order to deliver a strong protest. Her Majesty's Government have made it clear that this deliberate, unprovoked and wholly unjustified attack is totally unacceptable.

The Secretary of State for Transport has reviewed his advice to British shipping in the Gulf in the light of this incident. While it is for the companies themselves to inform thier crews about the risks involved, he has reemphasized the need for British ship-owners to take this incident into full consideration in deciding whether to enter the Gulf and to exercise all necessary vigilance while there.

Her Majesty's Government deplores this incident, and indeed all attacks on shipping in the Gulf area. They are further proof of the need to see an early end to the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

We shall continue to support all serious efforts to bring that conflict to an end, and in the meantime will vigorously uphold the principle of freedom of navigation, which has been reaffirmed by successive Security Council resolutions.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said they deplored the unprovoked attack. Would not the Government, with its allies, recognize the need to involve the Soviet Union in the area where there were certain shared interests?

Mr Luce said the Foreign Secretary (Sir Geoffrey Howe) when in Moscow had discussed the question of stability in the Gulf.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said America had been sending escorts for some of its vessels in the area. He asked if Britain could do the same.

Mr Luce: The US Government has made plain it has no policy of escorting shipping at present. All our efforts are going on to consider measures by diplomatic means.

British shipowners know the risks involved and it is their choice. To give convoy protection would have serious and wide political implications.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab): As a result of the difficulties in the Gulf, very soon there wil be a severe oil shortage in this country. Will he ask the Prime Minister to get on with her job and settle the coal strike?

Mr Luce said oil stocks in the world were very high and there was careful cooperation between all governments concerned to ensure that if the situation deteriorated, general emergency powers could be taken.

Councils urged to go out to contract

PRIVATIZATION

The Government is considering what further steps to take in order to encourage local authorities to put services out to competitive tender, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, told the Commons.

From the Opposition back benches, Mr Frank Haynes said Ashfield district council wanted to make it clear to the minister to keep his grubby fingers off its refuse collection service.

Mr Gow said the Government was continuing its examination of possible measures to secure better value for money through greater involvement of the private sector in local authority services.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East, C): It is a public scandal that over 90 per cent of all local authorities have not explored scope for privatization despite the quite dramatic savings made by those who have.

Will Mr Gow emulate the Secretary of State for Social Services Mr Norman Fowler) and ask local authorities to submit plans to put services to the test of competition?

Mr Gow: He is quite right on the first part. Despite the estimated annual savings of some £7m from 23 contracts let so far for refuse collection and street cleaning, not one of those councils is Labour-controlled.

Next week the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy will publish a management guide to conracting out in local government, a project partly funded by my department. I hope that publication will be widely studied, particulary by Labour-controlled authorities.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab): When Mr Gow talks about reduced expenditure we all know what that means. Disgruntled ratepayers: rubbish all over the streets and they will not go back to pick up.

Mr Gow: He is not living in the real world. The experience of ratepayers where the local authorities have contracted out services, have shown that there haa been an improvement in trhe service and a substantial reduction in costs. He ought to have more concern for his own ratepayers.

Mr Richard Tracey (Surbiton, C): Will –mr Gow take note of the achievements of various London boroughs, and get these services put out to tender?

Mr Gow: The Government is concerning what further steps we shall take in order to encourage local authorities to put these works out to competitive tender.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds, Central, Lab): Before the Government compels local authorities to privatize services would he, in the name of open government, publish the minutes all occasions when he meets the Association of Private Contractors that deals with these matters?

Would he also publish the names of Conservative MPs who have a financial interest in these companies? I am sure it is not only Mr Haynes that would like to see the dirty finger prints that would be on these contracts.

Mr Gow: That question is unworthy of him.

CTT relief for stud farms

FINANCE BILL

The bloodstock industry was a long established and important part of the nation's heritage as well as being a valuable part of the economy, Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said on opening in the Commons the report stage of the Finance (No 2) Bill.

Moving a new clause, he said the Government had decided to table it in the light of representations received from a wide range of equestrian interests.

The object of the new clause was to remove any doubt that capital transfer tax agricultural relief was available to stud farmers engaged in horse breeding. It was widely assumed until recently that stud farmers were entitled to the relief, the matter not having been tested to any great extent because such farmers were generally able to claim business relief comparable in its effect to agricultural relief.

Those in the industry argued that there was less certainty about the availability of business relief. Unlike agricultural relief there was a qualifying condition that the activity must be carried out for gain.

In the Government's view, the central problem was the uncertainty of the present law which had now been more fully recognized. In the circumstances, the Government considered it appropriate to act to ensure the continued stability to large parts of the country. The cost of the proposed change should be negligible.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that with the kind of activities going on outside the House and with the Government facing its worst financial crises since 1979, the fact that the first item to be discussed was stud farming would be grossly misunderstood by the public.

The minister had said the cost would be negligible, meaning less that £1m but in the particular industry concerned that sum would be chicken feed. If that was all that was involved, why was it necessary for the matter to be raised at all?

Had the question of advances in technology been raised during discussions? It seemed thoroughbreds were due to be closed so it might be the industry would not be in its present form for much longer.

Sir John Farr (Harborough, C) said the British bloodstock industry employed nearly 200,000 people. It was a massive export earner and that was good for Britain.

Mr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) said he did not know of any stud farmers that were impoverished or

Rooker: Public will misunderstand

looking for the next shilling to keep their businesses going.

It was no use saying there were so many hundreds and thousands of jobs in the industry. These jobs were some of the worst paid in Britain.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said the new clause merely confirmed a situation which existed with regard to capital taxation on studs from 1933 to 1981. It would help maintain a reasonable level of horse breeding of all kinds in Britain.

Thoroughbred breeding was not generally a popular occupation. The yearling that achieved an incredible price was the exception. It cost about £8,000 to rear and keep a horse until it reached the yearling sales stage, when it was about 18 months old. Huge numbers of horses sold at the yearling sales did not achieve near that sort of figure.

Racing and breeding were now international. If the tax situation in Britain was not comparable with that in other countries, such as Ireland, France and the United States, breeders would move their businesses to those countries.

If this happened there would be a major adverse effect on the level of bloodstock exports from Britain.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab) said he did not understand why this leisure industry should have this relief when other leisure industries did not get the same benefit. Would the same relief be extended to those who bred greyhounds or pedigree dogs?

Why not give greater relief to the tourist industry or bingo halls, for instance? The Government had been under a lot of pressure from the wealthy, the well-heeled in the rural areas.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds, C) said he represented the Newmarket area where there were probably more racecourses, and certainly more studs, than anywhere else in the country. But basically he supported the new clause on the grounds of jobs, exports, investment and the revenue.

Most of his constituents involved in the racing industry were certainly not rich, contrary to the generalized notion. British bloodstock had been winning fewer British classics. It had been fetching lower fees when sold in Britain than those paid elsewhere. British bred horses were fetching generally lower prices in the sales and many more studs had gone out of business.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said the concession would do nothing for the industry but would merely make a few people a lot richer. This was the Government at its worst.

Mr Moore said they were not talking about a concession but about a removal of doubt.

The new clause was carried by 350 votes to 172 – Government majority, 178.

Change in law being considered

The Government is examining section 142 of the Local Government Act 1972 which the GLC and other metropolitan county councils are using to fund propaganda campaigns, Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr David Amess (Basildon, C) stated that the continued exercising of section 142 was costing GLC ratepayers thousands of pounds to mount a scurrilous propaganda campaign including a misquotation by the Housing Minister and the misuse of a picture of Torvill and Dean?

Sir George Young replied Ratepayers are right to object to paying for propaganda with partisan distortion. The minister has this matter under active review.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab): Will be explain to the House there has been no impropriety by the GLC or the metropolitan counties in their use of section 142? That money has been spent legally and those who do not understand that should read the Act.

Under section 142, the GLC and other local authorities spend money on the advertising of jobs and for publicity.

Sir George Young: The 1972 Act was drafted at a time when there was a general convention observed by councillors of all parties that funds are not to be used for blatent party political propaganda.

It is because this convention has broken down, sadly, that the Government is having to have another look at section 142.

Mr Derek Conway (Shrewsbury and Atchem, C): While looking a 142 would he take time to examine section 147 of the Act and the use of urban road programme funds.

Sir George Young: As for the urban road programme, if he will bring any instances of abuse to us we will look into them. It is not only section 142 that is at the heart of local authority abuse, it is section 137 and other sections. That is why the Government is having a broad review of this subject.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Would he take into account when drewing comparisons between public bodies, the fact that another public corporation, the National Coal Board, has spent more than £2m getting out phoney propaganda which will come out of the taxpayers' pocket over the coal dispute?

Sir George Young: It is a pity he could not see the picture of dismay on the faces of his friends behind him. Whatever section the coal board was using, it was not section 142 of the Local Government Act. And I note with interest that despite his eloquence, miners in Bolsover continue work.

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East, C): Ratepayers are fed up with the gross abuse of party political propaganda. Councillors in Leicester are paying £40,000 for a PR exercise at the ratepayers expense to try to stop rate capping.

Sir George Young: He has articulated the view held by many people in this country. The problem is the mischief indulged in by an irresponsible minority.

Mr Jack Straw, and Opposition spokesman on the environment: Since he has a reputaiton as a liberal, will he resist the authoritarian wing of his party who are so lacking in confidence in their own policies that they are seeking to crush opposition and prevent the public from learning the truth about this Government's policies?

Is it not about time the Government instead of searching for the mote in the Labour Party's eye, started to see the beam in its own eye?

This Government has outrageously abused the conventions relating to party political propaganda in the Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister's press office.

If section 142 applied to this Government, every member would by now have been surcharged and disqualified.

Sir George Young: Not so long ago he was a councillor for the London borough of Islington and if he was frank with himself he would not tolerate the sort of propaganda being funded by that authority under this section. There are many others among the Opposition who share that view.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) Finance (No.2) Bill, completion of remaining stages.
Lords (3): Trade Union Bill, report.

Signs that cults are on the wane

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, called in the House of Lords for an inquiry into the activities of religious cults, the promoters of which, he said, had amassed huge fortunes and could not be got at.

The activities of the organizations had been raised by Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) who said she had received an enormous amount of information about the influence the cults had on children and young adults and on the breaking up of family life. The evils were something the Government should take seriously.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, replied that the Government was aware of the very unfortunate effects which in some instances these cults had. As to their influence, there were signs that some of them were on the wane.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, pointed out that some of the cults were registered as charities under the existing law and were being subsidized out of the taxpayers' money.

Is it the Government's intention (he asked) to bring forward amending legislation on charities to cover matters such as this?

Lord Elton: The Attorney General (Sir Michael Havers) is considering proceedings in the High Court for the removal of charitable status from two of the charities connected with the Unification Church.

Lord Denning: The promoters of these cults have amassed huge fortunes, often outside this country and cannot be got at. Such funds as are here are registered as charities. They are making enormous profits and causing immense damage. It is time for an inquiry into all their activities.

Lore Elton The effects of what these organizations do is often extremely harmful and deplorable. The Government cannot pursue outside the law activities of bodies, however much one disapproves of them, which are within the law.

As to an inquiry, I have to say that the experience of both the Netherlands and the French has been that such inquiries have not revealed profitable ways to go forward by legislation.

Lady Macleod of Borve (C) said the cults treated people who came within their ambience with psychologically based techniques which softened the mind and often the brain. The description of their treatment was of "mental mugging and assassination of the free will".

Lord Mishcon: Would the minister consider consulting the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) as well as the Attorney General, with a view to our getting some clarification or alteration of the law which entitles these people to charitable status

Lord Elton: I will bring his concern to the attention of both of them.

He pointed out, however, that there was extreme difficulty of definition in distinguishing between what was and what was not an acceptable religious cult.

Government seeking lower air fares

The Government was seeking a more flexible and in many cases lower air fares regime, Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said at question time in the House of Lords. It had to do this in consultation with the other governments concerned, and it was making a little progress, he added, citing the regent agreement with the Dutch.

Earlier the minister had told Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP) that the Government was aware of two publications entitled *Discount Traveller* and *A–Z Discount Air Fares*. They had been brought to the attention of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Lady Burton: As it is illegal to sell these cut-price tickets but not to buy them and the Government has not the slightest intention of doing anything about it, would it not be useful for the traveller and for all agents if these tickets were made available freely to the public at all outlets? (Cheers).

Lord Trefgarne told her that it was not possible for the Government unilaterally to sweep away all the regulations to which she took exception.

I would like to see (he said later) a greater range of lower air fares available particularly on some of the longer routes. That is why we are seeking to persuade other governments concerned that that would be a good idea.

Joseph rules out legislation

YOUTH SERVICE

The Department of Education and Science wil in future have a department identified as dealing with youth service matters, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science said when he announced the Governent's decisions on the report by Mr Alan Thompson's review group of the youth service.

Sir Keith Joseph said: When this report – appropriately entitled *Experiecne and Participation* – was published, I described it as a timely and far-reaching study of the ways in which the youth service was helping young people and I said that it offered some important recommendations for the development of the service.

The government has considered with great care the review group's recommendations on legislation, but does not consider that it would be appropriate to introduce new legislation relating to the youth service unless legislation dealing with the whole statutory framework of post-school education were being proposed.

Mr Giles Radice, Chief Opposition spokesman on education: It is nearly two years since the Thompson Committee was set up to buy time and divert the wrath of Conservative back bench MPs and many will conclude that Sir Keith Joseph has just produced a pathetic mouse of a statement.

The two central Thompson recommendations – that there should be statutory backing for local authority youth provision and the youth service should be adequately funded – have been decisively rejected by the Government.

How can we take his concern for the service for youth seriously when the White Paper shows that he plans to cut back spending by 17 per cent in real terms in the next three years?

He questioned how MPs could take the Secretary of State seriously when more than a million young people under 25 had no job.

He asked why there had been no mention of political education; of the need to fight racialism or the need to take account of ethnic minorities; why there was no mention of the need to encourage participation in decision-making or of a minister for youth, all mentioned in the Thompson report.

Sir Keith Joseph: Mr Radice is indulging in a bit of rhetoric: The consultation period finished 15 months ago, but Mr Radice failed to know about three recommendations of the committee having been answered already.

There had been an announcement about setting up a committee for the training of youth workers; another about an inquiry into the National Youth Bureau from which the Government had received a report. The Prime Minister had turned down the suggestion that there should be a minister for youth.

There was no recommendation in the report about what Mr Radice referred to as adequate funding. The recommendations about political education, racialism and defending minorities did not call for any action by the Government: Finances for the youth service were not being cut.

The big difference between the Thompson Committee report and the Government was that the Government, although it regarded the report as excellent, was not convinced that new legislation was necessary. There was no evidence that what the Thompson committee suggested was lacking was a matter for legislation.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): Some of us introduced legislation because we thought it vital and we have had no legislation on the subject for 40 years. When is he prepared to consider the realistic need for this and when is he prepared to give the youth service the resources to which it is entitled? (Labour cheers).

Sir Keith Joseph: This admirable report was unable to give any evidence of any difficulty of the youth service in carrying out its functions for lack of legislation. Only when the Government thinks it necessary – but the Government is not convinced that that is now – might we legislate.

Review of non-domestic rates

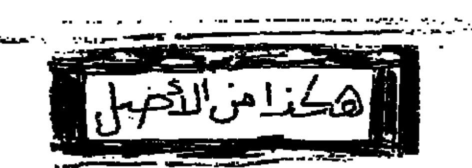
The Government is considering the question of non-domestic rate revaluation urgently but it was a major task, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during Commons questions.

He said the Valuation Office would require many extra staff to carry out the valuation and to deal with the inevitable spate of appeals. He would announce the effective date of the non-domestic revaluation as soon as possible.

On domestic revaluation (he said) we intend to issue a consultation paper and I hope we will not have to wait too long for that.

Bill to control lead in paint

A formal first reading was given to the *Lead in Paint Bill*, brought in by Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby, Lab). He said the Bill would control the amount of lead in paint sold for use at private accommodation or public institutions such as schools and hospitals. The paint industry had not gone in for self-regulation which he would have preferred.



For sale: Town with a human feel

From Peter Davenport
Redditch

Even in a booming property market, the opportunity for prospective purchasers to acquire almost an entire town does not arise quite often. So the erection of an imaginary "for sale" board over the Midlands new town of Redditch has excited the interest of investors at home and abroad.

For the first time a new town development corporation is selling off a large and varied property package in the open market and five big firms have tabled bids approaching £100m.

By April next, after 21 years in operation, the Redditch Development Corporation will be wound up and its assets sold off; shops, office blocks, 200 factories, thousands of houses, parkland and a public house will change hands.

But the impending financial transactions have led to a clash with the Labour-controlled Redditch District Council, which is alarmed at the prospect of so much property passing into the hands of one company, perhaps one based overseas.

Yesterday Mr Walter Stranz, leader of the council and head of the department of town planning at Birmingham Polytechnic, said: "We are all very concerned at this total change in procedure, with everything being offered in one 'bargain basement' sale.

"We will still be here to pick up the pieces should anything go wrong when the development corporation has gone. We feel we should be closely consulted about the sale. We cannot veto it but we would like the opportunity to write some safeguards for the town into the agreement."

The policy that has so alarmed the council is the intention of the development corporation to dispose of its assets in a single financial operation.

Since the beginning of the year corporation executives have discreetly approached 40 estate agents and property firms, looking for prospective purchasers. Detailed prospectuses of the properties on offer, together with maps, photographs and income projections, have been circulated to "closely-vetted" companies. An initial list of 12 interested companies has now been narrowed down to five firm offers; four of the bidders are British and the other is based overseas.

On July 31 the 11-member board of the corporation will meet at its Holmwood offices, a converted nineteenth century country house on the outskirts of the town, to consider the offers that will effectively mean redundancy for most of its 170 staff.

The assets of the corporation, which already has a high level of private investment in its projects, are being hived off in four packages:

● The largest single package to come on the open market consists of the corporation's interest in more than 200 factories scattered around the town's six industrial estates, two office blocks, a garage and shop units with the leaseholds on many of the 6,000 private houses the corporation has built. It is expected to fetch close to £100m.

● The £20m Kingfisher shopping centre, a futuristic edifice of Continental tiles and palm trees, carved out of the old town centre and housing 150 shops, restaurants and the Limelight public house.

● A batch of "community assets", parks, woodland, grass verges and local meeting rooms, will be offered to the local district council along with a string of income-producing attractions, such as shops and offices, to offset running costs.

● Almost 7,000 rented houses built by the corporation will be transferred to the local council under government statute.

The sale is a method of quickly meeting the Government's desire to see the management of new towns move into private hands. But Mr Norman More, managing director of the corporation, is determined that the eventual purchases will have the interests of the town at heart. He has been with the corporation since its inception in 1964 and seen it attract 400 new factories and 13,000 new jobs to a town whose traditional industries have mostly died. The population has also doubled to about 70,000.

Mr More, aged 62, who will be made redundant with most of the rest of his staff when the deal goes through, said: "After all this time with the town we are naturally concerned for its future and that is why we will want to know how the bidders intend to operate and all about their management policy.

"If it is not in the interests of the people of Redditch, then it will not go forward. It is not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder".

Mr More added: "I think the fact that five major concerns are ready to invest substantial amounts of money in the future of Redditch is a testimony to what we have achieved here. People should be proud of that".

The Planners are proud of their creation; unlike other new towns criticized for being cold, inhuman feel and its industrial estates are tree-lined and fringed with grass verges. Officials of the corporation refused to put a figure on their expectations yesterday, but the proceeds of the sale will go to the Exchequer and the deal will have to be approved by the Government.



My kind of town: Mr Norman More of the Redditch Development Corporation: "Not simply a question of selling to the highest bidder" (Photograph: John Manning)

Ball chairman may face action

Oxford City Council is to take civil action against the chairman of Worcester College Ball Committee, Mr Christopher Normand, after complaints from people living three miles from the college, that the event on June 27 was too noisy.

Officers are gathering evidence that Mr Normand was in breach of the Control of Pollution Act.

Weather defeats Bonington climb

The mountaineer Chris Bonington has abandoned an attempt on the unclimbed 24,000ft Himalayan peak Karun Koh in Pakistan. Mr Bonington, from Caldbeck, in Cumbria was climbing with Mr Al Rouse from Sheffield and two Pakistani mountaineers but encountered appalling weather conditions during an attempt on the south-west ridge.

Courts may halt sale of Guevara diaries

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The diaries of Che Guevara which scheduled for sale at Sotheby's on July 16 with a suggested value of about £250,000 will probably now disappear from view for two or three years because of the schedules of the British legal system.

On Monday, Sotheby's failed to have lifted the injuction which had been imposed on them by the Bolivian Government. The company has two days in which to lodge an appeal but it seemed unlikely yesterday it would do this.

The Bolivian Government was required to pay a £12,000 security into court within the next seven days. If it does so, the sale will have to be called off and the diaries tucked away in a safe until time is found in the British courts to hear the main action, the Bolivian Government's request for the return of the diaries

It is likely to be an extremely complicated case requiring two or three weeks and it could be two or three years before it can accommodated in the tight legal schedule.

The chances of an out-of-court settlement are slim. In many cases of disputed ownership, cash is the main consideration and a sale goes ahead while a compromise is reached about the division of the sale price.

Bolivia wants the diaries, not the cash. They cover the period of Guevara's Bolivian campaign and fell into government hands when the Cuban revolutionary was caught by the Army and shot in 1967.

The present left-wing government of Bolivia has served Sotheby's with an injuction preventing the firm from disposing of the diaries in any way.

200 years buried in Lloyd's new HQ

By Charles Knevitt,
Architecture Correspondent

A stainless steel time capsule containing various memorabilia, including today's issue of *The Times*, will be sealed in the roof of the £175m Lloyd's redevelopment in the City of London when the Queen Mother performs the traditional "topping-out" ceremony today.

Designed by Richard Rogers and Partners, co-architect with Renzo Paino of the Pompidou Centre in Paris, it is one of the most startling, innovative, and complex buildings put up in the capital, and is due to be completed early in 1986.

The latest headquarters is on the site of Sir Edwin Cooper's 1928 building in Leadenhall Street, which was demolished in 1980. Only the Grand Arch, which provided the entrance, still stands as a memory screen to the past.

The present building is the fourth new headquarters this century and has been designed to accommodate all the Corporation's and underwriters' needs well into the next century.

Lloyd's outgrew its present Underwriting Room about 20 years ago, and the new central "hall" was the only absolute requirement in the architects' brief. The new room is situated immediately above street level and will provide 33,000 square feet of underwriting space beneath a 24ft ceiling.

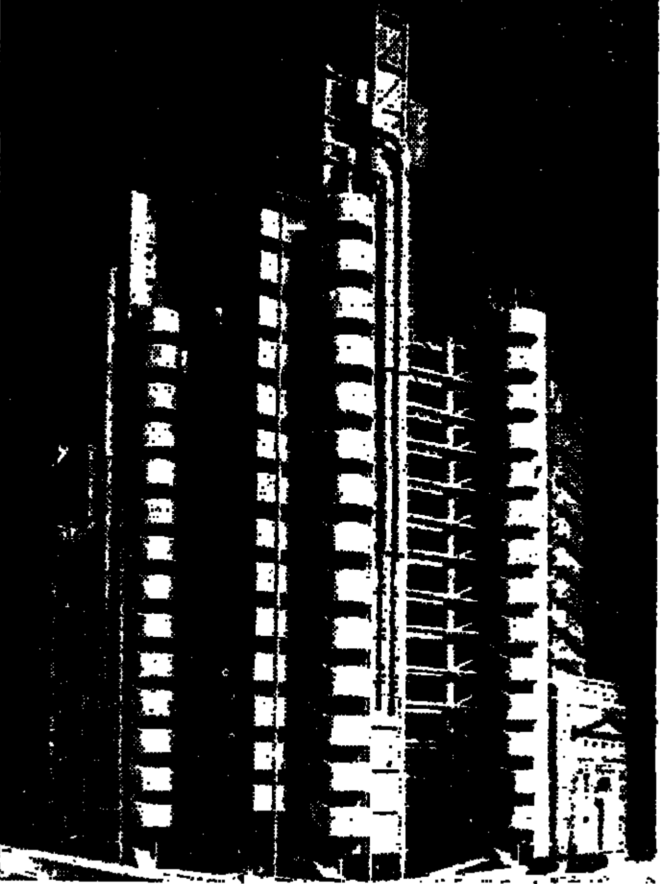
Above this level are 12 gallery floors, which step up and wrap around a huge atrium rising to a barrel vault more than 240 feet above, higher than the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Services such as lifts, staircases and lavatories are housed in six satellite towers around the perimeter, leaving a large, uncluttered floor space.

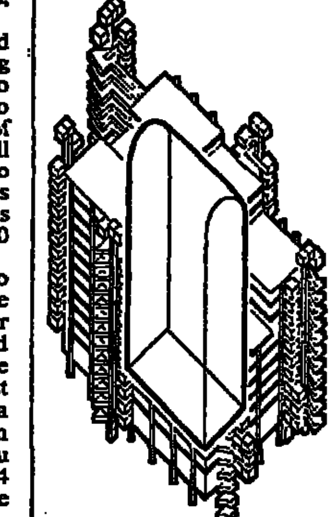
The towers are clad in stainless steel as a fire precaution: Three of the lifts will be on the outside of the towers, giving breathtaking views

Special glass is being used which will make the building give off a "warm glow" to outsiders, and a sparkle effect to those inside. But in the midst of all this high technology, quill pens will still have their place to record major marine accidents in the Casualty Loss Book, as they have for more than 200 years.

A quill will be one of two dozen items in the time capsule for today's ceremony. Other items include an 1881 gold Egypt sovereign, donated by the Queen Mother. Lloyd's last annual report and accounts; a copy of Richard Rogers' design strategy and drawings; the menu from the Lord Mayor's 1984 annual dinner; and a copy of the day's *Lloyd's List*.



A model of the Lloyd's redevelopment, with a drawing of the central glass cage, giving a view of every floor.



Record harvest forecast

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Home-Grown Cereals Authority, a government quango, has joined *The Times* on Tuesday in predicting another record grain harvest. But it says that much depends on the weather in the next three to four weeks.

Although the general condition of the cereal crop is good, some wheat and barley grown on this soils are showing signs of stress, and spring crops, in particular, need rain.

General leaf diseases have generally been at a low level, but the incidence of mildew has increased. Numbers of aphids have been well above average, resulting in very high sales of insecticides.

According to Mr Rowan Cherrington, chairman of the National Farmers' Union cereals committee, wheat is likely to survive a drought better than barley because of its relatively deeper roots and its ability to absorb nitrogen from a wider area.

Woman alters drugs plea

Mrs Susan Chakulya, aged 37, wife of a former defence minister of Zambia, changed her plea yesterday and admitted at Wolverhampton Crown Court that she had illegally imported into Britain £30,000 worth of Zambian cannabis

With the change of plea her counsel, Mr Robert Solman, asked that a second charge she had also denied, that she had conspired with four others to offer the drug for sale, be left on the file.

Judge Christopher Stuart-White directed the jury not to return a verdict on that count.

With Alistair Ward, aged 34, a Wolverhampton businessman and once a vice-chairman of Rotherham United football club, and Doreen Chisimba, aged 23, his Zambian friend, Mrs Chakulya will await sentence at the end of the trial which now involves only one man.

He is Brian Southall, aged 45, a haulier from the West Midlands,

The trial continues today.

Chinese hand over 1m cash donation for aid to African refugees

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

China led the way at the second International Conference n Assistance to refugees in Africa (Icara II) by being the first country to hand over, as Distinct from pledging, hard cash. Before the final session yesterday, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Gong Dafei, presented the conference chairman, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, with a cheque for $1m (£770,000).

The Chinese gesture served also to underline the fact that the Soviet block countries were conspicuous by their absence, despite their sometimes prominent associations with Africa, an absence deplored in speeches by several Western delegates.

The only other instant donation during the three-day meeting of delegates from 112 countries was $50,000 collected from United Nations staff in Geneva, who said they had "become acutely aware o the dramatic insufficiency of the resources allocated to the disinherited of mankind".

Pledges, however, came in plenty, totalling about $130m, with many more to follow once donor governments have assessed more precisely the likely success of the 140 development projects submitted by 16 countries. They are directed mostly to making both refugee and local populations in comparable situations self-sufficient.

The conference, notable for a pragmatic approach and avoidance of polemics, is regarded as having established the framework for long-term aid to countries burdened by refugees. Its final declaration underlines the role of strengthened international cooperation to prevent the causes of refugee flows and of voluntary repatriation, with resettlement assistance, as the ideal solution.

The declaration emphasizes that, in addition to observing the legal status of refugees and according them protection, countries must respect the principles of never returning refugees to their countries against their will. It urges promulgation of amnesty laws to encourage voluntary repatriation.

The £5m announced by Britain for voluntary agency projects is in addition to the particular interest expressed by the British delegation in the $900,000 scheme for promotion of horticultural activities in Sudan's Equatorial province. Some aspects of this could fit in with the big agricultural extension project funded by Britain due to start soon in the same region. This takes into account the needs of both refugees and local people.

Many of the projects will involve funding by several countries, under the overall supervision of the UN

World Bank gives more for population control

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The president of the World Bank, Mr A W Clausen, disclosed here yesterday that it is to double funds for population control and related health programmes in the Third World.

He said growing population was a great barrier to alleviating poverty in the world, and called on governments to support stronger programmes for limiting population growth.

Mr Clansen, in Kenya on a three-day visit, was addressing a meeting convened by the Kenya Population Council. Kenya has a 4 per cent growth rate, the highest in the world, and is an example of a country facing serious problems as a result.

The World Bank president had private discussions with President Moi. He also flew to Uganda to meet President Obote. He pressed the issue of population policies in his talks

Solidarity gets no peace from Warsaw

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

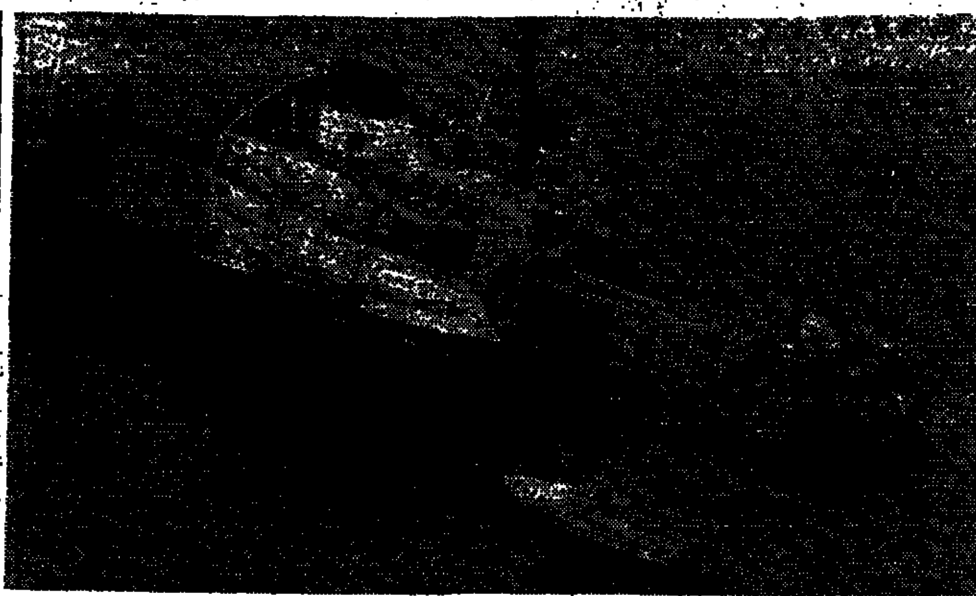
The Polish authorities have signalled on a broad front that they do not intend to relax their policy of arresting and pressing charges against underground Solidarity activists, despite strong hints that political prisoners will be released under an amnesty later this month.

The Warsaw prosecutor yesterday freed Mr Maciej Bednarkiewicz, a degence lawyer in human rights cases, but stated that he would have to face trial soon on charges of sheltering a deserter from the Zomo riot police and betraying official secrets.

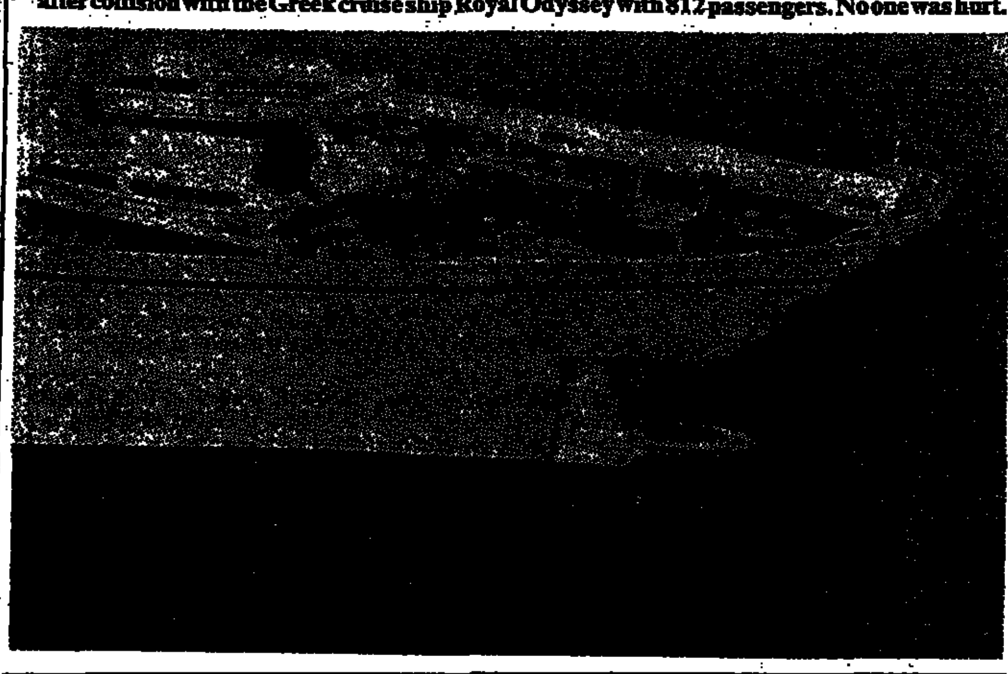
At the same time the authorities announced the arrest of four Solidarity activists,, including the prominent radio journalist Mrs Janina Jankowska, allegedly for preparing *samizdat* radio recordings.

The prosecutor's office has also confirmed that charges against the novellist Marek Nowakowski, well known in the West for his stories entitled *Report from Martial Law*, would include "cooperating with subversive agencies in the West to produce false and biased information about the situation in Poland."

The arrests follow the detention of an undergroud leader, Mr Antoni Pitkkiewicz, last week. It is possible, legal sources say, that all those attested and about to face trial will be freed under an amnesty



Fog victims: The Soviet freighter, Vasya Alekseyev (above), lies crippled off Copenhagen after collision with the Greek cruise ship Royal Odyssey with 812 passengers. No one was hurt.



Protest by Pope over Nicaragua expulsions

Rome (Reuter) – The Pope has deplored the expulsion of 10 foreign priests from Nicaragua, describing it as "a sad, particularly serious event".

The authorities cancelled the residence permits of the 10 priests – four Spaniards, two Costa Ricans, two Italians, a Canadian and a Panamanian – on Monday, a few hours after they took part in a protest march.

Church officials regard the expulsions as part of the confrontation between Archbshop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua and the Sandinista Government over issues ranging from military conscription to private education.

Bomb in bar

St Jean-de-Luz (Reuter) – A Spanish Basque refugee was seriously injured and two other people were hurt when two men on a motorcycle hurled a bomb into a bar in this town in south-west France. A French lorry driver was slightly hurt when bombs exploded under five French trucks parked outside a restaurant on the main Madrid-Irun road.

Pit fire toll

Juifang (Reuter) – Rescue workers brought out 50 of 121 coal miners trapped underground after a pit fire in this northern Taiwanese town, but 32 later died, police and hospital officials said. Most of the remaining 18 were still unconscious.

Shuttle snag

Cape Canaveral (AP) – The decision on when to reschedule space shuttle Discovery's aborted inaugural flight has been delayed by the failure of a rocket nozzle during a test in St Louis.

Botha chosen

Cape Town (Reuter) – A caucus meeting of the ruling National Party elected Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, as candidate for President of South Africa. The President will be chosen on September 5

Correction

It was stated on July 9 that Spain has not ratified the European Extradition Convention. In fact, Spain ratified the treaty in 1982. The same report wrongly stated that American Express was the victim of the £26m Heathrow warehouse robbery last year.

Sex across the colour bar

Pretoria edges towards reform

From Michael Hornsby
Cape Town

The South African Government has opened the way for the repeal of two of the most basic apartheid laws – the bans on marriage and sex between black and white – once the new multi-racial parliament, to be set up in September, is operating.

Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Internal Affairs, told the existing all-white House of Assembly here that the Government has agreed to widen the brief of the all-party select committee examining the laws, to enable it to consider the option of repeal.

The final recommendations are expected to go before a joint standing committee of the new three-chamber Parliament, in which members of the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities will be represented alongside whites. All Indian and Coloured parties support repeal.

The chairman of the select committee, Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, prompted the Government's move by reporting that he and his colleagues could find no way of amending the laws to "improve" them – hitherto the limit of their brief.

Mr Badenhorst also revealed that most of the evidence submitted to the committee on which ruling National Party MPs are in the majority, had favoured repeal because they could not be justified

While accepting the demand for a broader mandate, Mr de Klerk angered anti-apartheid opposition MPs by stipulating at the last minute that the committee must pay due regard to the "continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of communities".

Behind this verbal smokescreen lies concern about the implications for other apartheid legislation of abolishing the two laws, known as the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Fundamental as the two laws are to the whole philosophy of apartheid and its long-term survival, their abolition would not, in one sense, make much immediate difference.

Few candidates for top European post

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The task of finding an acceptable candidate to take over the presidency of the European Commission from next January is proving more difficult and delicate than expected to Dr Garret FitzGerald.

The Taoiseach was given the task by the European summit last month of sounding out opinion on the right choice. He has been expected to reveal the name by the time the new European Parliament meets for the first time the week after next.

But there has been no public rush of applications and Dr FitzGerald's task has been made the more difficult because no suitable candidate has come forward from West Germany, the one country all member states would accept has a right to fill the post now.

This week Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried to quash rumours that he was moving to Brussels by announcing that he meant to stay on as Foreign Minister of West Germany. There has been no enthusiasm among other countries for giving the job to Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, a Christian Democrat politician with little or no international reputation, but who Chancellor Kohl would like to put forward.

West Germany's reluctance to supply a suitable candidate has fired speculation tah the job could be offered to a senior French minister, especially as President Mitterrand has been reported to be preparing a reshuffle of his Cabinet.

The two French names most canvassed are those of M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, and M Claude Cheysson, the External Relations Minister and a former Brussels commissioner. Either would have to be very seriously considered if his name went forward.

Of the two, M Delors could expect the wider support from other member states, but he seems less likely to want to leave a powerful role in French politics for the frustratingly powerless job of Commission president.

It is unlikely that either French minister would allow his name to go forward unless he were certain of getting the job

M Delors: Frenchman with wider support

Iranian envoy summoned over hit tanker

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

An Iranian official was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday to receive a stong protest after the attack on a British tanker in the Gulf.

Mr Seyed Mokhtari, the First Secretary was also asked for assurances that such an attack would not be repeated.

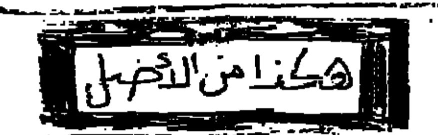
Britain has reserved the right to claim compensation for damage to the 265,000-ton BP-owned British Renown, which was anchored 12 miles outside Dubai last night, awaiting an experts' report.

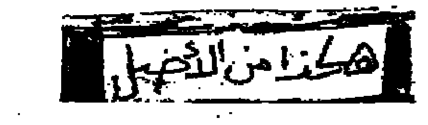
A similar protest was being made in Tehran itsel after the raid in which the Renown was struck by two rockets, as it was on its way to pump oil from the Swiss-operated tanker Tiburon, crippled by an Iraqi missile two weeks before.











Shia Muslim brigade blows up Libyan embassy in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The ghost of the Imam Moussa Sadr - the most famous Lebanese kidnap victim of them all - struck again yesterday, predicatably and not without warning. Shia Muslim gunmen from the self-styled " Sadr Brigade" - demanding the release of their spiritual leader from the Libyan prison where he was almost certainly murdered by Colonel Gaddafi's agents six years ago - stormed into the Libyan "People's Bureau" in West Beirut, planted a bomb on the steps and devastated the entire building in a huge explosion.

Only a few hours earlier, they had issued a warning that if Mr Abdul Salam Tereiki the Libyan Foreign Minister, was to visit Beirut today, there would be "negative ramifications", an interesting expression which carries more weight here than it would, say, in Europe and which was taken seriously by Lebanese Government officials.

Lebanon restored relations with Libya just a few months ago, much to the chagrin of the country's Shia Muslims, and particularly of Moussa Sadr's sister, Rabab.

Kabab is popularly credited with the "Sadr Brigade" operations, including the temporary kidnap on Monday of Libya's Chargé d' Affaires in Beirut. As a rusult of his abduction, staff at the People's Bureau had left Beirut and only a woman caretaker was in the building when the gunman arrived yesterday. She together with three security men and two Lebanese soldiers outside, were blindfolded and dumped in the street before the bomb went off.

So much, the Libyans might have thought, for the Lebanese Government's new "security plan" in Beirut. In fact, President Gemayel's Cabinet spent much of yesterday setting up a committee under a former Beirut police chief to arrange for the release of more than 100 civil war kidnap victims and determine the fate of thousands of others killed over the past eight years.

This may smother the protest of the Muslims, who have been demanding freedom for their long-dead relatives as well as for those who may be alive, but it did little for five passengers from Cyprus who arrived at Beirut port on the ferry Alisur Blanco yesterday morning only to be abducted under the eyes of the Army by two carloads of gunment from Christian east Beirut.

The Alisur Blanco is fast turning into the sort of ship upon which no Lebanese will want to travel. Last month the vessel was hijacked in international waters by Israeli gunboats and four of its passngers imprisoned by the Isaelis. Two of them were released in southern Lebanon yesterday, but two more remain locked up in Israel. Nothing was known about the men abducted from the ship yesterday morning.



Explosive protest: A Lebanese policeman on guard outside the devastated embassy.

Israelis free boy held in ferry raid

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Two of the four remaining Arab passengers from the hijacked ferry, the Alizur Blanco, were released by the Israelis yesterday. They included Mr Mazen Masri, a former pupil of a British school, the headmaster of which had protested to the Israeli authorities.

Mr Masri had left Battisborough school, near Plymouth, and was on his way to visit his parents in Beirut when the ferry was rerouted to Haifa by an Israeli gunboat. He is returning to Britain to go to university in September.

The two freed passengers were handed to a representative of the Red Cross and returned overland to Lebanon after spending nearly two weeks in Israeli custody. They had no access to lawyers and their identities were not officially confirmed by the Government

Israeli radio said the two remaining detained passengers from the ferry – which was hijacked en route from Cyprus to Beirut – were a brother and sister suspected of planning a "seaborne terrorist attack"

Jackson lash falls on Jews, the press, women and Mondale

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, living up to his reputation for shooting his mouth off, has lashed out at Jews, white women, the press and his Democratic presidential rival Mr Walter Mondale.

In a series of interviews in Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington, the black presidential candidate has also made it clear that next week's Democratic national convention in San Francisco could be a far from tranquil affair and has reiterated a warning that blacks may not support actively Mr Mondale's campaign if their demands are not satisfied.

Much of Mr Jackson's pique seems to derive from the fact that Mr Mondale has not considered him actively as his vice-presidential running mate, although he has interviewed two other blacks for the job, Mr Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and Mr Wilson Goode, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

In an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*, Mr Jackson accused Jewish leaders of attempting to distance Mr Mondale from him. Jewish leaders have expressed concern about derogatory terms which Mr Jackson used about Jews and his close association with Mr Louis Farrakhan, the militant black Muslim leader, who recently described Judaism as a "dirty religion."

Mr Jackson claimed that he had not been considered for the vice-presidency because "threats to Mondale by a significant number of Jewish leaders were very evident."

Mr Jackson was equally disparaging about women, accusing the National Organization of Women (Now) of purloining one of his main campaign issues by arguing in recent weeks that Mr Mondale's running mate should be a woman.

Three of the candidates interviewed for the vice-presidency have been women – Representative Geraldine Ferraro of New York, Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, and Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky.

Mr Jackson assailed the press for "Aryan arrogance" and "cultural racism." He said the press constantly referred to him as the "black" candidate, but never described Mr Mondale or Senator Gary Hart as being "white" candidates.

Mr Jackson's latest diatribe came as Mr Mondale was finalizing his choice of running mate. There was growing speculation that he would opt for Mrs Ferraro who was interviewed for a second time by Mr John Reilly, Mr Mondale's aide leading the search for a vice-presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, one of the contenders for the Number 2 job, has withdrawn his name from consideration, saying he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The perfect mate, page 14

Israeli election

Likud may live to lament Lebanon

Christopher Walker, our Jerusalem Correspondent, concludes his examination of the main issues in the general election on July 23, widely regarded as the most crucial in Israel's 36-year history. Today Lebanon.

With the Israeli death toll relentlessly approaching 600 and with more casualties than in the 1967 war, it was inevitable that the invasion of Lebanon and its bloody aftermath should emerge as a key issue at the hustings.

Given the Likud Government's initial pledges of a limited operation going no farther than 25 miles from the border, few of the tens of thousands of soldiers sent north in June 1982 could have guessed that more than two years later, Israel's continued presence would be an election issne.

Ironically, although both Likud and the Labour opposition now profess the same broad aim – to bring the troops home as soon as adequate security for Israel's northern border is guaranteed – many observers believe that it will be in Lebanon that the quickest effects of a change of government in Israel would be felt.

"Labour have no political face to lose by speeding up the arrangements for a pull-back and they would be prodded hard by the smaller parties in their coalition", one diplomat said. "If they win, I believe that they will be obliged to live up to their promises over Lebanon as soon as possible."

These were recently outlined by Mr Shimon Peres, Labour's candidate for prime minister, who said that, if elected, he hoped to have all Israeli troops out of Lebanon within six months by adopting a flexible approach to securing the vulnerable northern border.

"The problem is: How long will it take us to organize the necessary measures to defend the northern part of Israel? We hope to do it in a matter of three to six months." He added that he would introduce a multi-faceted approach to remove the troops from Lebanon and keep northern Israel secure.

This would involve a warning system in southern Lebanon which would include aerial reconnaissance, naval patrols and mobile or permanent warning stations in the south along the lines that Lebanon agreed in the defunct withdrawal pact of May 1983.

Unlike Likud, Labour is prepared to rely on United Nations peace-keeping soldiers in southern Lebanon acting as an integral part of the new security system, which would also involve extending the area under control of the Israel-backed "South Lebanon Army" up to the 25-mile limit.

"There are significant differences between Labour's solution and that of the Likud," Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the opposition defence spokesman, said. "Israel's only objective in Lebanon is the security of the northern settlements and their population. This, while working to bring the troops home as soon as possible."

It is no secret that Likud was anxious to play down Lebanon as an issue, preferring to concentrate on depicting Labour as a party supported by enemies of the state, because of its willingness to compromise over the West Bank. But once the topic came to the fore, the Government hit back hard.

One of its most effective party broadcasts showed a long interview, filmed in a Galilee bomb shelter, with a young girl who described in harrowing detail the terror and discomfort of life when the area was repeatedly subjected to Palestinian rocket attack.

Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who inherited the Lebanese entanglement from Mr Ariel Sharon, has resisted all pressure inside the Army for even a secondary withdrawal to a new line south of Sidon.



Taste of freedom: Mr Saito with his mother after his release yesterday!

Japanese freed from Death Row after 27 years

Tokyo (AFP) – A man who had been on Death Row for nearly 27 years was freed yesterday after a court reviewed his case and declared him innocent.

In Japan's third such case within a year, Judge Takehiko Kojima of the Sendai district court upheld Mr Yukio Saito's claim that he was forced by police to confess to the 1955 murder of a farmer and three relatives.

Mr Saito, aged 53, was arrested in late 1955, accused of having murdered the family in Matsuyama, near Sendai, 185 miles north of Tokyo. Immediately after his arrest, Mr Saito admitted to the crimes but retracted his confession as soon as the trial began. But he was sentenced to death in 1957

In his decison, Judge Kojima said that Mr Saito had been arrested in connexion with another case and that during his interrigation police apparently used illegal methods to make him confess to the quadruple murder.

Aircrew blamed for delay in plane blaze

Washington, (Reuter) – A US report on a blaze which killed 23 passengers on an Air Canada plane last year says the severity of the fire had been underestimated and the crew had delayed starting an emergency descent.

According to the National Transportation Safety Board: "The probable causes of the accident were a fire of undetermined origin, an underestimate of fire severity, and conflicting fire progress information provided to the captain. Contributing to the severity of the accident was the flight crew's delayed decision to institute an emergency descent."

The fire broke out on the DC9 on a flight from Dallas to Toronto on July 2, 1983. The airliner exploded in flames minutes after it made an emergency landing at Cincinnati.

Passengers had 60 to 90 seconds to evacuate the plane, the Board said. The crew of five and 18 passengers survived.

Strengthening Europe's defences

Bonn minister tries to limit Nato spending

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Minister of Defence, arrived in Washington last night to start four days of tough talks on West Germany's defence budget and the sign an agreement for the setting up of a new air defence systrem in West Germany.

His visit comes at a time when sharp questions are being asked on both sides of the Atlantic about defence cooperation. The Reagan Administration and many senators are conviced that West Germany is not doing enough on defence, and are likely to complain that this year's budget, at DM49,000m (£13,120m), is only 1 per cent above last year's in real terms. Washington has demanded a 3 per cent increase from its allies.

The Americans want Bonn to do more for the Nato infrastructure. Bonn has so far balked at fulfilling all the demands, though Herr Wörner said his visit would be a first step along this "difficult path."

He is, nevertheless, expecting critical questions on Europe's contribution to the alliance during his meetings with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and State Department officials.

He will point out in reply that West Germany's purchase, at a cost of DM 7,000m, of 12 US patriot missiles, to be deployed near the East German border, will clearly strengthen his country's conventional defences.

Equipped with conventional warheads to strike aircraft at medium and high altitudes, the Patriots are part of the overall modernzaton of the air defence belt from the north to the south of Germany, and will be complemented by 87 Franco-German Roland missiles against low-flying aircraft. Twenty-seven of these will be deployed round American bases near the Belgian border and the other 60 round West German airports, to be used by the American in emergency. The new weapons will replace aging Nike missiles.

Herr Wörner told The News magazine *Ser Spiegel* this week that the agreement was the most important programme to strengthen the conventional Nato defence in Europe. He will point out to his host in Washington the the arms agreement is an example of the two-way street demanded by them in the alliance's weapons procurement.

The agreement, hammered out between Herr Wörner and Mr Weinberger at the last Nato meeting in December, almost fell apart when the Americans suddenly raised the price by several million marks.

Although a compromise was found, relations between the two men have cooled since the Honeymoon, when Herr Wörner first came to office. His prestige has been dented at home, and to some extent abroad, by the fiasco of the Kiessling scandal. Furthermore, Bonn is unhappy with what it sees as Washington's failure to give it credit for the deployment of the Nato missiles last year and the general impatience with the Europeans' defence efforts.

The American demands for a German contribution to Nato infrastructure of some DM 27,000m (£7,200m) over the next five years are far above what the West German Finance Minister is prepared to allow. Although Herr Wörner will now attempt to find a compromise in Washington, there will be tough argument.

The West Germans were appalled by Senator Sam Nunn's recent proposal to withdraw troops from Europe if the Europeans refused to pay more. Although Mr Weinberger opposed this, Bonn suspects that the Defence Secretary was glad Europeans saw this as the opening shot in a long campaign, and will use the threat as a subtle form of blackmail.

Other controversial topics that will probably surface during the talks will include the proposed "star wars" space defence system, on which West German reactions have veered from sharply negative at first to mildly doubtful now.



Conversation piece: Tea, sandwiches and a chat to reporters before Sir Richard Evans, left, the British Ambassador to China, and Sir Edward Youde, Governor of Hongkong, get down to business at the talks in Peking.

UN chief on Afghan mission

Moscow (Reuter) – The United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, arrived here yesterday for talks with Kremlin leaders which will focus on efforts to reach a settlement of the Afghan conflict.

Diplomats said they were doubtful his visit would lead to substantial progress. Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is expected to meet President Chernenko and the Foreign Minister,

Hongkong visit sends shares tumbling

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Share prices plummeted on Hongkong's volatile stock exchange yesterday after an announcement that Mr Richard Luce, junior Minister at the Foreign Office, is to pay a surprise visit to the colony today.

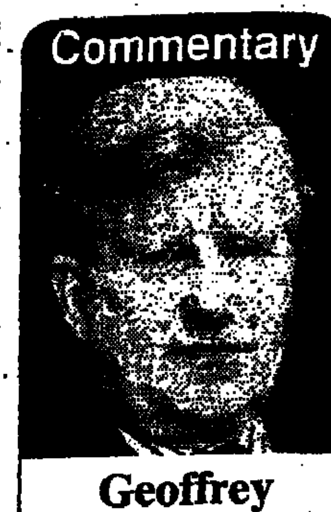
The Hang Seng index fell 41.7 points before Mr Luce had even left for the airport, despite Whitehall denials that any crisis had arisen in the Anglo-Chinese talks on Hongkong.

As the eighteenth two-day round of talks opened in Peking yesterday, it was reported in the colony that Mr Luce was hoping to persuade the local establishment to accept a Chinese proposal for a joint Anglo-Chinese commission to monitor the transfer of power over the next 13 years.

The proposal is unpopular in London, as well as in Hongkong, because it would give the Chinese a voice in the colony's affairs sooner rather than later, enabling them to direct its future life style.

Whitehall sources insisted, however, that the purpose of Mr Luce's visit was simply to consult local opinion and that it should be set against the recent pattern of ministerial tours. Mr Luce was last there in February and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in April. A joint committee of officials is already at work in Peking on a draft treaty which should be ready for initialling in September.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to pay an unexpected visit to Hongkong at about the end of the month. It is to pave the way for this that Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has now gone there for a couple of days. These are but the latest signs that a critical stage has been reached in the negotiations on the future of the territory.

Should Britain compromise in order to meet the Chinese deadline for an agreement by September? How serious is the threat, and how damaging would be the effect, of a unilateral Chinese declaration if that deadline is not met? In particular, should Britain accept the demand for a joint working group to oversee developments in the territory during the interim period before the lease runs out in 1997?

The Chinese are insisting that such a group, which would be appointed by the British and Chinese governments, should be based in Hongkong, though it might also meet from time to time in London and Peking.

There should be no illusions about Britain's position. Hongkong cannot become a second Falklands. Whatever China might do in the territory after 1997, Britain would not have the power to intervene. Nor would any British government contemplate taking something like three million immigrants from Hongkong into this country.

Conflict of views given to Mrs Thatcher

But Britain still has an obligation to do what it can in the negotiations to safeguard the future prosperity of the territory. This requires as detailed an agreement as possible on civil and economic rights. No agreement could be negotiated which China could not subsequently break, but at least China should be put in the position of having to renege on specific international commitments if it wants to infringe the spirit of its undertakings.

In these negotiations Britain does have some cards. It is in China's commercial interest that Hongkong should retain its prosperity after 1997, for which the territory will need to retain confidence before and after that date. This will not be achieved without agreement between Britain and China. So the Chinese need an agreement as much as Britain, if they want to inherit a thriving economic asset.

When Mrs Margaret Thatcher had a lengthy talk last Friday with Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador in Peking, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Honkong, she received conflicting advice on the working group.

While neither of them is keen on the idea, Sir Richard believes that it would be all right for it to operate in Hongkong itself provided that its role was tightly circumscribed. Sir Edward, however, fears that this would inevitably involve a condominium, which would make it extremely difficult to run the territory during this period.

A case can certainly be made for going along with the Chinese proposal. The welfare of the territory after 1997 will depend upon the Chinese. If they cannot be persuaded to behave well then, everything that is done in the meantime is simply putting off the evil day. Is it therefore worth affronting them now? Might there not even be positive advantages in detailed cooperation in the meantime?

But to have such a working group operating in Hongkong would have a number of disadvantages. It would undermine confidence there, which is already in short supply and is critical to the future of the territory. It would seriously complicate the task of governing the colony over the next dozen years and it would send the wrong signal to the Chinese.

This does not give Britain a veto because China would be unlikely to give absolute priority to its commercial interests if too much pride was at stake. But at least it gives Britain a hand to play.

Unfortunately, the House of Commons did not help British negotiators to play this hand with much spirit by giving such an excessive display of compliant statesmanship in the last debate on Hongkong two months ago. Chinese attitudes have hardened noticeably since then.

If the House is to correct the impression that it would happily endorse any agreement, it will need to be a bit more robust on Mr Luce's return next week.

Tamil wife tells of her jail escape

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

A Sri Lankan woman, left behind in jail when her husband and 60 others were freed in a mass break-out, has rejoined him in India after a dramatic rescue mission by Tamil extremists.

She is Mrs Nirmala Nithiyanandan, aged 32, a former lecturer in English at Jaffna University, who had been in jail since November, 1982, charged with harbouring Tamil "Tiger terrorists," and was the first woman detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

She was held for a time in Colombo and narrowly missed being caught up in the killing of Tamil political prisoners last summer. Her worst moment was last September, when all the political prisoners in Batticalor jail in the east of Sri Lanka were freed in an armed raid on the prison.

She said in Madras she had been part of the planning for the mass break-out and had smuggled out two diagrams of the prison, indicating her cell.

When all the male prisoners were freed, including her husband who had been arrested and detained at the same time, she was left behind by "sheer neglect", she said. Nine months later the "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam" made amends by tackling the much more rigorous problem of freeing her alone.

Precautions at the jail had been stiffened since the earlier escape. Custody of the key to her cell was rotated daily, and when 15 heavily armed extremists broke into the jail last month they had to force the bars of her cell by hand.

● COLOMBO: Sri Lanka's security forces had launched an intensive sea and air search for Mrs Nithiyanandan in the surveillance zone between Sri Lanka and India (Our Correspondent writes).

Riot advice for Britons

The consular section of the British High Commission in Colombo has sent British residents a circular giving them three "basic rules of self-preservation" in case of a repetition of the ethnic violence of July last year in which about 400 Tamils were killed. (Our Colombo Correspondent writes).

The three rules are 1: heads down and stay at home till calm prevails, 2: maintain stocks of tinned foods and drinking water, 3: keep a supply of batteries to listen to the BBC World Service for news or messages from the High Commission, in case power and telephone services break down.

Ershad to enter party politics

Dhaka (Reuter) – President Ershad of Bangladesh has annouced he will enter politics soon to restore the democratic government. He gave no date, but sources from the Government-backed Janadal party said he was expected to join the party when he retires as Army Chief of Staff in November.

Meanwhile, hundreds of film stars, singers and members of cultural organizations sang and danced on street corners to publicize a campaign to help 1.5 million victims of recent floods in the country.



French right puts pressure on Socialists despite censure defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The opposition in France has shown that it is determined not to let up its pressure on the Government, despite losing its motion of censure in Parliament on Tuesday night, and has begun talking of an impending "constitutional crisis". It was the thirteenth such motion it has tabled since the Socialists came to power three years ago.

The Government decided last Thursday it could no longer tolerate the opposition's filibustering on its Bill to restrict press monopolies, the debate on which had already broken all parliamentary records for time under the fifth republic. More than 2,500 amendments had been tabled, mostly by the Opposition, in an effort to block the progess of the Bill which the Opposition maintains is designed to gag the right-wing press.

M Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister, announced that the Government was to "engage its responsibility" under the controversial Article 49, sub-section 3, of the constitution, which enables a Bill to be pushed through without further debate by turning it into a vote of confidence in the Government.

It was the seventh time since coming to office that the Socialists had had recourse to that procedure, which in opposition they had condemned as undemocratic. On Tuesday night, it was the right's turn to accuse the Government of trying to stifle legitimate criticism from the Opposition.

As expected, the Opposition immediately tabled a counter motion of censure against the Government. It was bound to fail, as the Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. But it gave Opposition MPs another opportuntiy to attack a Government which, as it continually points out, no longer has the support of more than a third of the electorate.

Relations have also become much tenser between the Government and the Senate since the Government's severe defeat in the European elections last month. Last Thursday the Senate, where the Opposition is in a majority, passed a referendum on the Government's proposals to introduce certain minor reforms into the private school system.

The Government insisted that such a referendum was not permitted under the constitution, and the motion was subsequently rejected by the National Assembly, but only after heated debate.

The opposition, which has depicted both the press Bill and the private schools Bill as constituting a dangerous attack on individual liberties, insists that only a referendum can satisfy "the will of the people".

There have been suggestions that nothing less than a dissolution of Parliament, or even the resignation f e President, can satisfy public opinion. The Opposition knows full well that there is no question of President Mitterrand adopting either of those courses, but it all helps to contribute to the image it is trying to create of an impotent Government in the face of a rebellious country.

M Mauroy has accused the Opposition of seeking to paralyse Parliament and to stir up extremist passions. When the left was in opposition. It had attacked government initiatives; that was a normal part of the democratic process. "But it never had dreams of subbversion which are evident in all too many of the Opposition's acts and words," he said.

Court ruling relaxes Spanish law on abortion

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's Constitutional Court has ruled that any Spanish woman who has an abortion abroad commits no crime. The judgment is likely to set a precedent and help the Government's battle to permit abortions in this country in limited circumstances.

The court's ruling overturns a controversial judgment last October by the Supreme Court sentencing to prison a Spanish couple who had obtained an abortion in a London clinic.

It is the more significant because it rules that a foetus cannot be equated with a human life, whose inviolability is guaranteed by the 1978 constitution.

***Equating* a foetus with human life has been the basis of conservative Roman Catholic opposition to any relaxation of the *Franco* regime's laws, which punished abortion in all circumstances. The Pope supported such opposition when he visited Spain in 1982.**

The Supreme Court had taken the view that the mother who aborted was committing a crime against another Spaniard.

The constitutional court is also studying an action brought by the right-wing Popular Alliance, Spain's main opposition party, challenging last year's law which would permit so-called therapeutic abortion.



Royal Premiere: Princess Anne greeting Joan Collins and Stewart Granger at the Beverly Hills showing of "Comfort of Joy"

Hayden takes softer line to Jakarta

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, left for Jakarta last night for talks with the Indonesian Government after the Labour Party national conference in Canberra endorsed a softer line on the question of East Timor.

However, Mr Hayden said that the policy would still be provocative to Indonesia, but said he could "put up with it".

In effect, the message Mr Hayden took to Indonesia was that the Australian Government, while recognizing the need for a closer relationship between Indonesia and Australia, expresses grave concern at the situation in East Timor and supports international initiatives to settle the problem, including free access to East Timor for humantarian agencies to make an independant report on conditions.

The new platform also expressed grave concern at reports of renewed fighting in East Timor and about the threats to human life and safety there.

Mr Hayden had favoured an even softer line on the question, but an amendment from Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science and Technology, pushing a more pro-East Timor theme, was adopted.

East Timor's plight

Shultz joins critics of Indonesian rule

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday unexpectedly raised the issue of congressional concern over continuing Indonesian military activity in East Timor in a meeting with the Foreign Minister Professor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

Mr Shultz, who is here to attend an expanded Asean (Association of South East Asian Nations) foreign ministers' meeting, carried with him a letter of concern signed by a bipartisan group of 123 Congressmen. The letter said that the plight of East Timor, annexed by Indonesia after bloody fighting in the middle and late 1970s, was very much the concern of the United States as long as America continued to supply arms used in the territory.

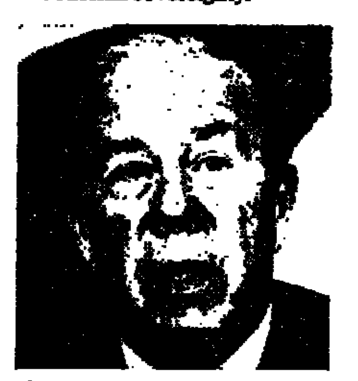
The letter urged Jakarta to give unrestricted access to relief and humanitarian organizations, journalists and independent observers, and expressed concern over reports of the situation worsening since the Indonesian Army launched a new operation – still continuing – in the area last August.

Much of the source material used by the Congressmen came from the East Timorese apostolic delegate, Mr Carlos Felipe Belo, who said in a letter that about 100,000 of an estimated 600,000 people in East Timor had died since the conflict began.

Diplomatic sources pointed out that Mr Shultz had raised the subject with Professor Kusumaatmadja on the same day the ruling Labour Party in neighbouring Australia passed a strongly worded resolution. This was considered a narrow victory for the moderate faction in the Australian Government in that it did not call for self-determination for East Timor.

The text of the Canberra resolution, however, expressed grave concern in remarkably similar terms over the renewed fighting

The Australian press and left wing of the Labour Party have been the most vocal critics of Indonesian policy in East Timor, while the United States has expressed its regret over the lack of an act of self-determination, while accepting Indonesian sovereignty.



Mr Shultz: A message from Congressmen.

New Zealand election

Labour promises nuclear ship ban

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

If, as most of the opinion polls are suggesting, Labour defeats the National Party in the general elections on Saturday, the Ministerial Council of Anzus will open its meeting in Wellington on Monday in a political hiatus.

Constitutionally, the new Government cannot take over till the writs are returned, about a fortnight after the election. Yet given such an election result, the other partners in the defence alliance – the United States and Australia – will want to sound out the new Government's intentions.

Labour has said it will seek a renegotiation of Anzus and will prohibit visits by nuclear-armed or propelled warships as part of an initiative to secure a nuclear-free South Pacific.

Visits by warships are important to the Americans. Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and South Pacific Affairs, spoke the other day of the "critical importance" the US attaches to the use of Australian and New Zealand ports.

The ruling National Party has welcomed sporadic visits by nuclear vessels throughout the eight and a half years it has held office. It has argued throughout the election campaign that Labour's attitude would imperil the Anzus connexion.

Mr Warren Cooper, the Foreign Minister, says that any lessening of a total Anzus commitment would show New Zealand up as a small isolated nation which had abrogated its responsibilities to collective defence. He predicted trading difficulties through the withdrawal of preferments over access to American, EEC and Japanese markets.

Claiming to detect anti-American and pro-Soviet bias within the Labour Party, Mr Cooper says the left-wing would crucify Mr David Lange, the Labour leader.

Mr Lange rejects these criticisms. "I am completely resolute that the United States isa most valuable ally and trading partner," he said this week. "It is inconceivable that we should fall into a bad relationship with that country."

He insists that New Zealand will not be left defenceless and that Anzus will remain a cornerstone of its defence. He cannot see America's glogal strategy to be dependent upon the right to enter a New Zealand port once or twice a year for crew rest and recreation.

Mr Lang acknowledges that if Labour wins on Saturday, his will be only the Government "in waiting" during the Anzus Council deliberations and there would be no point in sending observers.

However, Mr Lange has said that he intends to meet Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, who will be attending the talks. He will be in touch "as a matter of goodwill".

The support Labour enjoys for its stand on nuclear warships in hard to measure though the electorate has become noticeable infected by the same anti-nuclear passions that have led to a resurgence of peace movements abroad.

Report setback for Muldoon

The National Party faced a further challenge yesterday with the publication of a leaked International Monetary Fund report critical of the country's economic direction. Prepared last February, it urged the Government to cut spending, increase indirect taxes and correct underlying imbalances. Sir Robert Muldoon, fighting the election principally on his Government's economic competence, dismissed the report as out of date.

The report, prepared by officials of the IMF after a visit here late last year, says very high fiscal deficits allowed room for only unattractive policy options. It said that overseas foreign debt had increased to more than 45 per cent of g.d.p. It raised the prospect of devaluation and was critical of pegged interest rates. It suggested that freeing the economy from a multitude of controls offered the surest path to better economic performance.

Sir Robert said that to implement the recommendations would have been to raise unemployment by 250,000 (compared with today's official figure of 65,000). He said the IMF was a conservative body whose public servants ignored the social and political implications of the country they were studying.

Mao's Great Leap 'cost 27 million lives'

Washington (AP) Up to 27 million Chinese died from disastrous food shortages resulting from chairman Mao Tse-tung's Great Leap Forward" in the 1950s, according to a new American analysis

Professor Ansley Coale, of the National Academy of sciences and Princeton University, told reporters on Tuesday that this was one of several dramatic discoveries made possible by the sudden release by Peking of detailed population data going back to 1950.

China has never announced the number of deaths during the "Great Leap" campaign. Other unofficial estimates have previously put the death toll at about 14 million.

In Peking yesterday one official Chinese source said the figure of 27 million deaths was "much too high".

Lawyers' reasonable access to remand prisoners

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte McAvoy

Before Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered July 9]

In exercising his wide discretion to transfer an unconvicted remand prisoner from one prison to another under section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952, the Secretary of State for the Home Department was obliged to take into account the right of the prisoner to receive such visits as he wished and the right that his legal advisers should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing him in connexion with legal proceedings. His failure to take the prisoner's rights into account amounted to a misdirection in the exercise of his power under section 12 which rendered his decision subject to review by the High Court.

Mr Justice Webster, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, nevertheless dismissed remand prisoner Michael John McAvoy's application for judicial review of the secretary of state's decision to transfer him from Brixton to Winchester prison where his parents and legal advisers were unable to visit him, on the ground that no misdirection had been established.

The applicant sought an order of *mandamus* requiring the secretary of state to return him to Brixton or another London prison, alternatively, a declaration that he was entitled to be returned to Brixton prison on the ground that by transferring him to Winchester, the secretary of state was failing to allow the applicant's legal advisers a proper opportunity of preparing his case for trial and failing to allow his parents, who suffered ill-health, the opportunity of visiting him.

Section 12(2) provides: "Prisoners shall be committed to such prisons as the secretary of state may from time to time direct; and may by direction of the secretary of state be removed during the term of their imprisonment from the prison in which they are confined to any other prison."

Mr David Lederman for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Alan Moses for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that on December 8, 1983, the applicant was charged with the robbery of £26m gold bullion from the Brinkmat headquarters at Heathrow. On May 2, 1984 he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The trial, which was estimated to last six to eight weeks, was fixed to begin on October 29.

The applicant had been in custody since December 12, 1983. Initially he was remanded at Wormwood Scrubs prison so that his parents, who were unable to travel from their south London home because of ill-health, were able to visit him. On June 16, 1984 he was transferred without warning to Winchester prison.

The applicant complained that as a result of the transfer his legal advisers were unable to visit him because of the limited visiting hours, or to advise him properly at the prison because of the limited space available for conferences.

The unchallenged evidence was that legal visits could only take place on weekdays from 9 to 11.40 am and from 2 to 4.40 pm; and that there were only five small consultation rooms at the prison which were quite unsuitable for the preparation of a large case like the applicant's.

Mr Lederman further stated that the applicant's solicitor was a sole practitioner in London who would have to set aside an entire day for a visit to his client at Winchester; and that before the applicant had been transferred to Winchester, leading counsel already had professional commitments which made it impossible for him to visit the applicant during the visiting hours permitted at Winchester prison until two weeks before the start of his trial.

On June 20, 1984, the applicant's solicitor wrote to the Home Office complaining about the above matters. In a letter of reply, a Home Office official noted the concern expressed about the facilities at the prison and said that while the applicant's location was being kept under review, he was unable to say how long the applicant would remain at Winchester.

According to the original affidavit sworn by that official on behalf of the secretary of state it was considered essential to remove the applicant from Brixton for "operational and security reasons"; and that in all the circumstances the option of returning him to Wormwood Scrubs was "not considered appropriate".

A further affidavit sworn towards the end of the present proceedings confirmed that the option of returning the applicant to Wormwood Scrubs was not considered appropriate for operational and security reasons; and said that consideration was now being given to making special arrangements to enable the applicant to consult his lawyers at Winchester.

The applicant relied on a general right to "freedom of association" which was reflected in rule 34(1) of the Prison Rules (SI 1964 No 388) which provided that an unconvicted prisoner was entitled to receive as many visits as he wished within such limits and conditions as the secretary of state might generally, or in a particular case, direct.

He also relied on a general right to a fair trial, which was reflected in rule 37(1) of the 1964 Rules. That rule provided that a legal adviser should be afforded reasonable facilities for interviewing a prisoner in connexion with any legal proceedings to which the prisoner was a party out of the hearing but in the sight of a prison officer.

The word "reasonable" in rule 37(1) meant reasonable in all the circumstances.

Mr Brown for the secretary of state submitted that those general rights were not justiciable.

It was unnecessary to decide that point since, while the more limited rights conferred by the Prison Rules were subject to express or implied limitations, the secretary of state in exercising his powers was obliged to take those rights into account as if they existed without being subject to those limitations.

The power relied on by the secretary of state in the present case was that contained in section 12(2) of the Prison Act 1952. Mr Brown submitted that the subsection conferred a wide and virtually absolute discretion on the secretary of state to transfer prisoners from one prison to another; that the exercise of that power and its effect upon legal or lay visits were not reviewable by the court.

While the occasions for review might be rare and exceptional, a decision of the secretary of state under section 12 was reviewable by the court if he misdirected himself in law.

Contrary to Mr Lederman's submission, and having regard to all the evidence including the secretary of state's further affidavit, the reasons given by the secretary of state for transferring the applicant to Winchester were good and sufficient reasons. It was undesirable and could be dangerous for a court to look behind operational or security reasons for transferring a prisoner.

The secretary of state misdirected himself if he considered that he was entitled to exercise his discretion under section 12 without regard to the unconvicted prisoner's rights to receive visits by his family and his legal advisers. But, having regard to all the evidence, his Lordship was satisfied that he had taken into account the full effect of the transfer.

Where the secretary of state had security reasons for transferring a prisoner from one prison to another, the prisoner's right to be visited by his family and interviewed by his lawyers for the purpose of preparing a case for trial, would rarely, if ever, be a factor of significance in deciding whether the prisoner should be transferred.

In the exceptional circumstances of the present case it was arguable that if the circumstances prevailing at Winchester prison continued making it necessary for the applicant to change his chosen legal advisers in order to have his case adequately prepared for trial, that would be to deny him a fair trial, at least as he would regard it. But it was to be hoped that suitable arrangements could now be made to avoid that result.

In the circumstances the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Henry Milner & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Scheme to avoid gains tax on shares disposal fails

Young (David) v Phillips (Inspector of Taxes)
Young (Ian) v Same

Before Mr Justice Nicholls

[Judgment delivered July 4]

A scheme designed to avoid capital gains tax on the disposal of shares in three private United Kingdom companies by their owners who had South African domicile failed to achieve its purpose.

The scheme did not come within the provisions of section 20 (7) of the Finance Act 1965 that exempted from tax gains accruing from disposals by foreign domiciliaries resident in the United Kingdom of assets situated outside the UK.

Moreover, even if that statutory exemption had been applicable, the scheme would have come within the principles enunciated by the House of Lords in *Ramsay (W.T.) Ltd v Inland Revenue Commissioners* ([1982] AC 300) and in *Furniss v Dawson* (*The Times* February 14, 1984; [1984] 2 WLR 226) to negative the effect of tax avoidance schemes.

Mr Justice Nicholls in a reserved judgment so held in dismissing appeals by the taxpayers, Mr David Young and Mr Ian Young, from determinations by the special commissioners upholding assessments to capital gains tax of £421,362 made on the latter and £436,447 on the former for 1978-79.

The taxpayers, brothers, were resident in the United Kingdom but had South African domicile. They owned the share capital of the Rapid Results College Ltd and two other private United Kingdom companies. In 1979 the issued share capital of those companies was small but each had substantial sums standing to the credit of its profit and loss account. After taking advice, the taxpayers became parties to a series of pre-ordained transactions to transfer the value of their interests in the three companies to companies in the Channel Islands and to acquire a corresponding shareholding in those companies.

The scheme involved the incorporation of two companies in Sark. The share capital of the three United Kingdom companies was increased by the creation of new perferred ordinary shares and sums standing to the companies' profit and loss accounts were capitalized. Those sums were appropriated to the taxpayers and applied in paying up in full the new preferred ordinary shares to be allotted to them. Renounceable letters of allotment were issued to the taxpayers that stated that applications for registration of shares had to be received by mid-April 1979.

On March 5 the greater part of the share capital of the Sark companies was issued to the taxpayers for a money consideration in excess of £1.3m. The taxpayers on March 19 went to Sark to sell their renounceable letters of allotment of the preferred ordinary shares in the United Kingdom companies. The sale and purchase of the taxpayers' rights under the letters of allotment were there completed and resulted in the Sark companies paying £1,364,216 and becoming registered shareholders of the United Kingdom companies.

The assessments to capital gains tax were made on each of the taxpayers on the footing that gains accrued to them during 1978-79 on the disposal of shares situated in the United Kingdom.

Their appeals against the assessments were dismissed by the commissioners who held that section 20(7) of the 1965 Act did not exempt them from the charge.

Section 20(7) of the Finance Act 1965 provides: "In the case of individuals resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom, capital gains tax shall not be charged in respect of gains accruing to them from the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom . . . except that the tax shall be charged on the amounts (if any) received in the United Kingdom . . ."

That provision is now contained in section 14(1) of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

Mr Stephen Oliver QC and Mr Oliver Weaver for the taxpayers; Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the issue arising on section 20(7) concerned the identification of the assets disposed of and the situation of those assets at the time of their disposal.

The taxpayers agreed that registered shares had as their *situs* the place where the company share register was kept. But, they argued, shares were to be distinguished from a right to have shares registered in one's name: the renounceable letters of allotment were transferable by delivery and came under the head of "negotiable instruments". The rights enjoyed by virtue of the possession of such instruments were to be treated as situated where the instruments happened to be.

The Crown contended that if the transfers made by the taxpayers in Sark were not of shares but were of rights under the letters of allotment, those rights were at all times choses in action situated in the UK.

Assuming in the taxpayers' favour that the assets disposed of comprised not shares but rights to have the new shares issued, those rights were situated in the United Kingdom on March 19, 1979 when the taxpayers signed the forms of renunciation and handed the letters over to the Sark companies.

Applying the common law principles regarding *situs* of assets laid down by Lord Abinger, Chief Baron, in *Attorney General v Bouwens* ((1838) 4 M & W 171), and having regard to the fact that shares in private companies might not be the subject of a public issue and no market might exist for them, the letters of allotment were not to be treated as saleable chattels realizable where they might be found from time to time. They were documents evidencing rights against United Kingdom companies which were enforceable in the United Kingdom.

The Crown advanced further argument based on the House of Lords' decisions in *Ramsay* and *Furniss v Dawson*, that in accordance with the "new approach' the intermediate steps in the transactions were to be disregarded.

The genesis and purpose of the scheme established that the transactions were to be regarded as having been inserted to avoid tax liability. Thus applying the *Ramsay* principles, the transactions were to be interpreted as follows: before the scheme the taxpayers owned all the shares in the United Kingdom companies and after they still owned the original shares but by their direction the new shares had been issued to the Sark companies in exchange for shares in the Sark companies being issued to the taxpayers.

Thus the effect of the scheme was that value passed out of the taxpayers' original shareholdings into the new shares so that there was a liability to tax imposed by paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 7 to the 1965 Act. Further, the relieving provisions to facilitate company reorganizations in paragraph 6 of Schedule 7 to the Act that would *prima facie* apply, were curtailed by the application of section 40 (2) of the Finance Act 1977 (company reconstructions effected for tax avoidance purposes).

Accordingly, his Lordship said that if he had concluded that the assets disposed of were situated outside the United Kingdom at the time of the disposal, then he would have held that the claim for tax based on the application of paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 7 succeeded.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Sowman Pinks & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Divisional Court

No jurisdiction to lay lesser charge

Regina v Board of Visitors of Dartmoor Prison, Ex parte Smith

Before Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered July 5]

The Board of Visitors of Dartmoor Prison had no jurisdiction to direct that a lesser charge of assault be laid against the applicant in place of the original charge of gross personal violence since the board of visitors, when inquiring into a major offence, could not convict a prisoner of a lesser offence on the tacit assumption that the lesser offence was before it, and since the laying of the fresh charge of assault more than three months after the incident was unlawful as it was not laid as soon as possible after the incident in accordance with rule 48(1) of the Prison Rules (SI 1964 No 388).

Mr Justice McCullough so held in the Queen's Bench Division granting an application for judicial review by the applicant, Trevor Smith.

Mr Edward Fitzgerald for the applicant; Mr John Laws for the board of visitors.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that on February 16, 1984, the applicant, while serving a sentence in Dartmoor prison, was involved in an incident with prison officers, as a result of which he was charged with an offence contrary to rule 47(2) of the Prison Rules that he did gross personal violence to a prison officer.

The governor inquired into the charge and referred it to the board of visitors. The board inquired into the charge on May 2, 1984. On a submission of no case to answer the board held that although there was no or not sufficient evidence of gross personal violence, there was sufficient evidence to support an allegation of assault. The board dismissed the charge of gross personal violence, directed that a charge of assault be laid and adjourned the case.

Mr Laws submitted that the position in relation to disciplinary offences against the Prison Rules was the same as that in relation to the trial of criminal offences on indictments; that the charges (the greater and the lesser) were laid as soon as possible; that each was inquired into by the governor and quickly, that justice was not delayed and that no question of double jeopardy arose.

The difficulty which lay in accepting those submissions was the division of disciplinary offences into three categories, the ordinary, graver and especially grave offences. Problems were created by the differences between the powers and punishment of the board under the rules.

There was no need to introduce such complications in the interpretation or operation of those rules.

If it was not clear on the evidence whether the violence in question was gross, a lesser charge of assault could be laid at the same time.

Looking at the rules as a whole and bearing in mind that they were to be understood and operated by laymen and that they should also be comprehensible to prisoners, his Lordship was driven to the conclusion that had it been intended that in some cases but not others a board could convict of a lesser offence when it was inquiring into a major offence, on the tacit assumption that the lesser offence was already before it simply because it was encompassed by the greater, there would have been a rule which said so and which made clear the circumstances in which that could be done, the circumstances in which it could not be done and the powers of punishment if it was done.

Mr Laws's alternative submission was that it was lawful to lay a fresh charge. Mr Fitzgerald submitted that "as soon as possible" in rule 48(1) meant what it said and to charge the applicant three months after the incident in question was not to charge him as soon as possible. "As soon as possible" had to mean as soon as practicable or as soon as reasonably possible.

His Lordship could not accept that the flexibility of the phrase was a pointer against it being a mandatory requirement. The later charge was therefore not lawfully laid. It was void and as such could not be lawfully referred to the board. The board could not adjourn for a fresh charge to be laid.

Once the board found that there was insufficient evidence of gross personal violence it could and should have done no more than find the applicant not guilty.

Accordingly the applicant would be granted declaratory relief and the board was prohibited from inquiring into the charge of assault which was purported to have been laid.

Solicitors: Birnberg & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Excise duty on blend of wines

Regina v Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Ex parte Cinzano (UK) Ltd

The blending of wines of different strengths was production of wine within the meaning of section 54 of the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979. Excise duty was payable not on the imported wines which were to be blended but at a rate appropriate to the strength of the resultant blended wine.

Mr Justice McNeill so stated on July 10, in the Queen's Bench Division when he dismissed an application by Cinzano (UK) Ltd for judicial review of a determination of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise

HIS LORDSHIP reviewed the use of the words "produce" and "producer" in the 1979 Act and the Wine and Made-Wine Regulations (SI 1979 No 1240) and held that the blending of two wines of different strengths to produce a third was production of wine and that duty was to be charged on the resultant product.

Section 54 could not be construed so as to allow importers to subject wine to other processes and thereby escape payment of duty.

Plying for hire

Pettigrew v Barry

A reasonable bench of justices would have inferred that a driver of an unlicensed private hire vehicle was plying for hire, contrary to section 45 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, from the fact that the driver of the vehicle, which displayed signs saying "Quick Cars", had dropped his passengers and had come to rest adjacent to a hackney carriage stand to await further radio instructions from his employers.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough) on July 3 allowed a prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated from the dismissal of an information by Milton Keynes Justices against the defendant, Paul Barry.

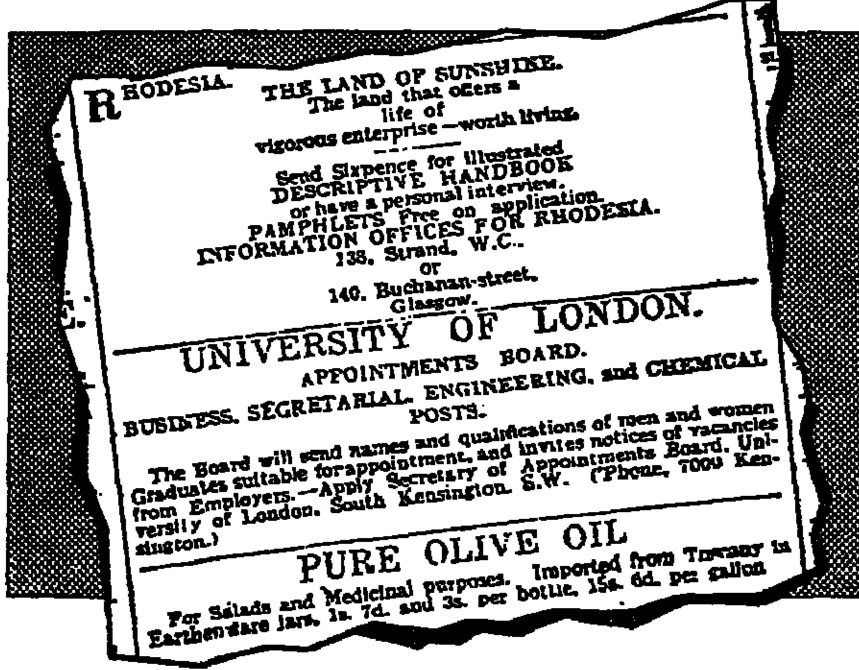
LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that it could not be known how long the driver would have to wait for further instructions. While waiting in a position adjacent to a hackney carriage stand, the defendant remained in the hope and expectation that he would be able to attract passengers in a short period of time.

PROGRESS BY DEGREES

1909 1984

1984 marks the 75th Anniversary of the University of London Careers Advisory Service. The fifth oldest such university service in the country, it was set up in 1909 "*to assist graduates and students of the University in obtaining appointments*". Until the end of the 19th Century most graduates – if they did anything at all – still found their careers in the Church, the Law, education and politics, but this gradually began to change as employers found that the new products of institutions such as London had special qualities of intellect and maturity to offer the business world, qualities which had previously been associated only with the school leaver who had worked his way up from within.

Appreciating the marketing nature of its function the Appointments Board, as the Service was then called, made strenuous efforts to publicise its facilities, not least in 'The Times' as the advertisement reproduced below shows. In many ways its sandwiching between references to lives of vigorous enterprise in Rhodesia and the attractions of pure olive oil for medicinal purposes sums up the early days of the Service. On the one hand many of the new openings for graduates were overseas, while on the other oil was indeed required to pour upon the troubled waters of university politics in which the Appointments Board sometimes found itself.



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However, since 1964, with the burgeoning of the universities in the post-Robbins era and the growing demand for graduates with the skills and the personal qualities required to maintain a society which is becoming increasingly sophisticated, the rôle of careers services has become clearly recognised. In London the function of the Service is primarily to help students understand their own strengths and weaknesses and to relate to the realities of the employment market – not always an easy task since aspirations often far outstrip what the market can offer. For example, vacancies in broadcasting, the theatre, journalism and publishing remain as eagerly sought after as they were sixty years ago, while the opportunities for graduates in such fields remain extremely limited.

The University of London is of course the largest university in the UK, producing some 13% of all first degree graduates and 24% of all higher degree graduates. To meet the needs of this vast student body of some 45,000, the Careers Advisory Service in Gordon Square has 16 full-time and 4 part-time careers advisers, most of whom spend almost all of their time working in the locally based College Careers Offices in the major constituent Schools of the University. With a spread from Wye College, near Ashford in Kent, to Royal Holloway College at Egham in Surrey, resources are stretched thinly, although careers advisers are supported by careers information and administrative staff, both centrally and in the Schools.

The services offered are extensive and range from talks with second year students on career decisions and the current graduate employment market, to seminars and residential courses on "The City", management (in all its aspects), accountancy, personnel work and, of course, individual interviews. There are sessions on the preparation of application forms and interview techniques, while provision is also made for computer aptitude testing and the use of computerised and other guidance techniques to help point the way for some of the undecided. Each Easter Term there is a comprehensive programme of visits to the Central Office by over 200 employers who interview final year students, and careers advisers also arrange similar and complementary programmes in most of the larger Schools where they work. In the first week of July there is a three-day Summer Fair, attended this year again by nearly 200 employers who are still trying to meet their recruitment targets. The Service also produces a weekly Job Opportunities Bulletin, which it distributes together with a fortnightly national vacancy list. In addition, by matching graduates with specific employer requirements, it offers a placement service for those who are either still seeking employment or who have not yet found the sort of job they really want.

It should be pointed out that its facilities are available to students and graduates of the University throughout their lives. Increasingly careers advisers are interviewing older clients, those who have been made redundant and those whose thoughts are turning towards a second career. There is even, or so the story goes, a reverend gentleman who, until his demise in his mid-eighties, continued to use the Service in order to find tutoring work to supplement his clerical stipend. Such enduring brand loyalty is, however, still rare!

The other side of the coin is that employers are being provided with a free and comprehensive range of services to help them meet their recruitment needs. With 35% of all notified vacancies open to graduates of any degree discipline, the competition among employers for the Mark II Elizabethan of high intellectual calibre and of 'rounded' personality remains fierce and will undoubtedly intensify as the number of young people coming through the system falls in line with current demographic trends. Even during the depths of the recent recession, graduates were more successful than any other group in avoiding the worst rigours of unemployment. Although the total of new graduates from the University of London who were unemployed reached an all-time high in 1982, the situation eased in 1983 and seems set to improve markedly in 1984. The competition is further sharpened by the many new employers who enter the graduate recruitment market for the first time each year. Encouraged by the greater number of graduates available for employment as a result of the recession, firms who hitherto had not regarded themselves as employers of graduates are now busily engaged in recruiting them, while graduates themselves have developed a broader and more realistic approach to employment opportunities.

In all this, the Careers Advisory Service continues to play its part as 'honest broker' between student and employer, acting at the interface between the University and the world of work. It helps to ensure that students understand their own skills and their own personal needs in the light of the world as it is, not as they might wish it to be and, equally, that employers appreciate the qualities which graduates have to offer. The nation invests much in its higher education system; it is important that the effort is made to achieve the best possible accord between the two.

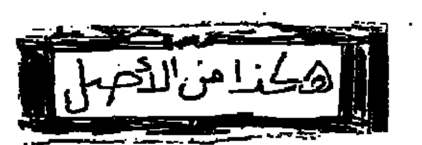
by Brian Steptoe

Brian Steptoe is the Director of the University of London Careers Advisory Service

On the occasion of the celebration of its 75th Anniversary, the University of London Careers Advisory Service would like publicly to acknowledge the support it receives from the many hundreds of employers who recruit from the University.

The Service is especially grateful to the following organisations, who have so generously met the cost of this feature:—

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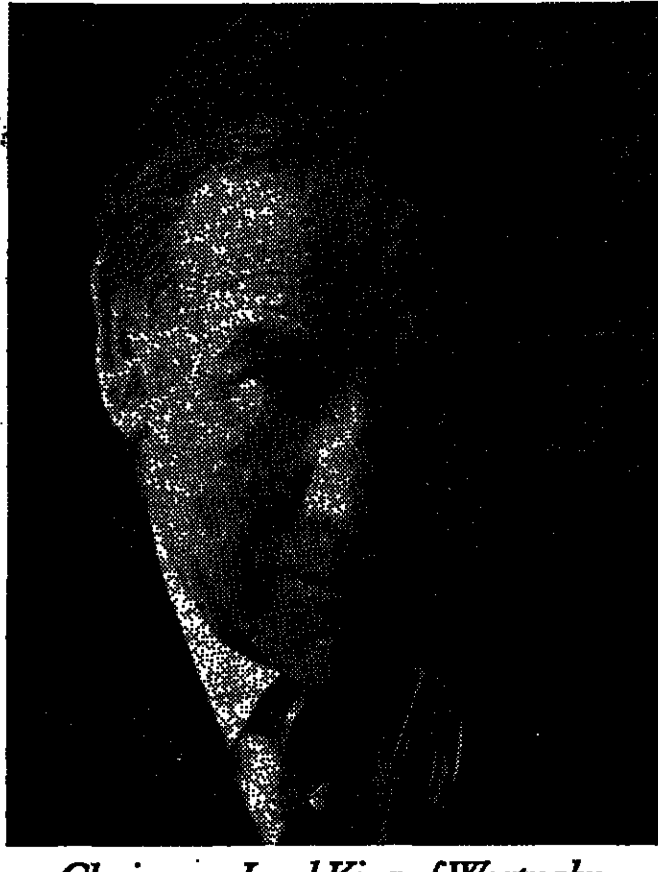


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SPECTRUM

Maestro of the Old Masters

The Times Profile: Tim Clifford

The focus of the battle to save Britain's artistic heritage shifted this week to Tim Clifford, director of the Manchester City Art Galleries, as he fought to find £1.8m before midnight next Monday, to save a fourteenth-century Siennese 'Crucifixion' from export to the J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, California. Denied aid by the Heritage Fund, he has already managed to find £1.2m, largely from private sources, and those who know him predict that he'll find the last £600,000 by Monday. Geraldine Norman paints a portrait of the man who is becoming a thorn in the side of the art establishment



The collector: Tim Clifford and the fourteenth-century 'Crucifixion' he has vowed to save for the nation

Tim Clifford claims that his artistic flair results from childhood passion for butterflies.

"If you can distinguish between the two varieties of the Comma as a child, you should be able to distinguish the hands of Old Masters later on", he says. He explains that the Southern Comma is distinguished from the normal Comma only by a tiny white marking on the under-wing – which is Y-shaped rather than comma-shaped, amid a plethora of dots, spots and jags of colour.

Clifford describes as rigorously academic his childhood study of wild flowers, butterflies, moths and lizards. He says: "I used to catch snakes and skin them, and I did the same with moles – so that I could preserve the skins.

"I had a mercury vapour moth trap, and, of course, I was mad about ducks. Visual things always mattered to me desperately."

He is 38 and takes over as director of the National Gallery of Scotland in the autumn. He has run the Manchester City Art Galleries for the past six years and transformed them.

He is already recognized – and in some quarters resented – as a fireball in the museum world, but it is more than likely that he will head south to run one of the national museums in London after his stint in Edinburgh.

People are already beginning to talk of him as a likely successor to Sir Roy Strong at the Victoria & Albert Museum, but he himself points out that Sir Michael Levey at the National Gallery will be retiring first: "Wouldn't it be nice to have a go at both?"

To judge by his achievement at Manchester, a dose of the Clifford treatment would be just the thing for both galleries and their public.

When he took over the Manchester galleries in 1978 there had been no director for two years – the city council had been unable to find one. The staff were demoralized, the galleries shabby, if not positively dirty, and the roof leaked.

Clifford photographed the whole of his new empire carefully so that no one could later claim that it had been all right and get away with it. Then he embarked on the transformation.

His main gallery in Mossley Street is now one of the wonders of the museum world. He has pioneered a whole lot of new ideas about how museum-craft should be approached, but the most immediately striking is interior decoration.

The gallery looks wonderful as you walk into it. The spirit lifts and you approach the individual exhibits in buoyant mood, ready to feel that you are making great discoveries.

The gallery was built in 1823 as an affirmation of the achievement of local industrialists. The neo-classical exterior opened on to a hall painted, stencilled and gilded.

Clifford has scraped off the overpaint of subsequent generations, some 17 layers, to discover what was there and faithfully restored it. Elsewhere, in rooms that the Victorian founders left plain, or where all knowledge of the original decoration is lost, he has invented suitable motifs taken from design publications of the period.

He likes to pack his rooms, hanging pictures in two, three or more tiers as was the tradition in private and public galleries until the twentieth century rejected clutter.

In general, lesser pictures go higher up the wall, while the masterpieces are available at eye level, for which they were painted.

'It would be nice to run the Victoria & Albert and the National'

Then he has hunted out furniture, ceramics and other examples of the applied arts of a period appropriate to the pictures to make the room look furnished and agreeable, on the one hand, and to provide a human-cum-art-historical context, on the other.

Besides rehanging, rearranging and redecorating, he has fought tirelessly for acquisitions. The ones you really notice are the masterpieces and for a span of only six years they are surprisingly numerous – a Claude, a Boucher, a Turner, a Francis Bacon, an Algardi bust and two magnificent Bellottos.

Less noticeably, but to the lasting advantage of the local population, he has sought out examples of the minor arts so that anyone who wishes can learn about them. At no great cost he has enormously improved the museum's holdings of porcelain, glass, silver, furniture and textiles, adding more than 1,000 in all.

Meanwhile, word has got around that the Manchester galleries are exciting, with the result that he is now offered gifts and bequests from private collections, and dealers are happy to leave pictures or furniture on loan there while he scurries around looking for the purchase price.

Clifford is not an imposing figure. He is of middle height and has a round face with receding darkish hair. He wears dark suits which do not pretend to be stylish, though maybe he is saying something or other by wearing a matching waistcoat. He talks an awful lot, his enthusiasms pouring out as if they are almost uncheckable.

His nickname when he worked at the Victoria & Albert Museum, "Tiger Tim", was beautifully appropriate. He has the cartoon tiger's innocence, bounce, enthusiasm, ability to get into scrapes and desire to please. "You mustn't leave out my bad qualities", he told me. "For instance, I always like getting my own way."

This quality was particularly unpopular at school. After being miserably unhappy at two successive prep schools he graduated to being beaten more than any boy had ever been at Sherborne.

His father was a poet, novelist and nursery gardener; the regimentation of school was impossible after the bohemian freedom of his home. Clifford took his punishment and went his own way.

He hitch-hiked regularly into Dorchester to attend the auctions. He scoured the antique shops, buying from one and selling to another. On one occasion he saw a Worcester cabbage leaf jug in a cottage window and wrote the owner a note offering 7s 6d. He got it.

He says: "I wasn't very good at lessons, but I did win all the art prizes".

'I played vicious sports as I had a reputation for being effeminate'

He boxed for Sherborne for three years and describes himself as a competent rugger player. "I took on vicious sports because I'd got the reputation of being effeminate", he explains.

Surprisingly, he clearly still feels that he should have gone on from Sherborne to Cambridge and describes rather elaborately, how he muffed the entrance procedure. So instead he went to the Courtauld Institute to study history of art.

He met his future wife, Jane Paterson, during his first year.

This was extremely useful, according to Clifford, because the first year was a general course and at the end of it they were able to split up the specialities offered during the next two years between them, so as to ensure that, as a team they would have encyclopaedic knowledge.

Their families made them wait until they had finished at the Courtauld to get married, but at 22 and 21 respectively they walked up the aisle of Sherborne Abbey.

They now have an 11-year-old daughter called Pandora, a golden retriever called Pumpkin, and a pony called Podge at their home in Knutsford, Cheshire. Jane has worked as arts correspondent for the northern edition of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Manchester years, and sits on the boards of various local arts institutions.

She recently started working with Laura Ashley on the reproduction of eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century fabrics and wallpapers.

The couple also have a little, early nineteenth-century London house in Abingdon Villas – but they don't just call it home as other people would.

They have devoted years of painstaking research to discovering precisely how it would have been decorated and furnished by its first occupants in the 1980s. And that is how it looks today.

Jane is writing a book about it, and all the reproduction fabrics and wallpapers they have used are to be commercially available.

"Half the population of London live in houses just like ours", says Clifford." It was the period of the city's big expansion and I think they'd like to know what the inside of their houses originally looked like, don't you?"

When the couple left the Courtauld they had already made the harsh decision that Tim would accept the only job he had been offered – as assistant keeper of paintings at Manchester City Art Galleries. It seemed like exile.

Promising Courtauld graduates were finding their way into London museums but Clifford had failed to find an opening. He came back from Manchester to London, however, to become the assistant keeper of ceramics at the Victoria & Albert Museum.

And there his great interest – the couple's great interest – in the reason objects were made and the way they functioned in an interior began to flower.

He became caught up in the documentation of ceramics and other applied arts to be found in Old Master drawings and his next job was at the British Museum with responsibility for English drawings and watercolours.

This was a highly unusual switch of specialization. By the time you have reached assistant keeper level, your area of knowledge is supposed to be fixed for life.

His next move, back to Manchester as director of the art galleries in May 1978, was also unusual. There is little or no interchange between the national and provincial museums. Once safely established in a national institution most people prefer to wait their turn for promotion.

He makes it clear that taking on Manchester seemed a big step, a big risk. He explains how he prepared himself for it: "I reread Macchiavelli's *The Prince* and Castiglione's *The Courtier* – I still keep them by my bed. They taught me about 'divide and rule', lobbying people, manoeuvring and getting my own way."

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Non-events for the diary of a nobody

Here are some interesting summer events planned for the next couple of months, for you to cut out and stick in your diary. If you haven't got a diary, cut them out and staple them together. Then you will have a diary.

BBC Memorial Service, St Paul's, July 29.

Encouraged by the success of its anniversary service last year, the BBC is planning a memorial service for the death of *Sixty Minutes*, its lamented early evening magazine programme. The service will be conducted by the Dean of Wood Lane, the very Rev Aubrey Singer, and the music will be provided by one of the BBC's threatened orchestras. Among those present will be Desmond Wilcox, Alan Hart, David Jensen and many others connected with the corporation until recently.

There will be clingfilm-wrapped snacks afterwards in the hospitality vestry, if the key can be found, and the whole service will be recorded on tape. It will then be wiped, as an economy measure.

The First Annual Conference of Unpopular Trades, Harrogate, first week in August.

There are many professions in Britain which the public has never warmed to, and this year they are getting together to improve their image or at least have a damn good time. There will be deputations of traffic wardens, prison officers, Inland Revenue officials, bailiffs, ex-Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, journalists and many other representatives of despised trades. The idea was dreamt up by a small group of commissionaires, who are the uniformed branch of the Association of Night Club Bouncers and very conscious of their low status in the public's eyes, though, it must be said, totally unworried by it.

They hope to be addressed by J. R. Ewing or, failing that, a seal-culler.

The Non-Olympics Movement, from now till August.

Many outings are being arranged by a Birmingham travel firm for those who feel they have heard enough about the Olympics already, thank you, even though the games have not started. Some of the more modest excursions are simply to parts of the Lake District and Scottish Highlands where television reception is very bad but their main offering is a three week trip to Soviet Russia.

"Our hosts have assured us", said a spokesman, "that we will be completely free of Olympic news throughout the whole of the Soviet Union. In fact, they are quite thrilled that we are making this gesture and have offered us a non-stop programme of Russian athletic meetings. We have had to be very tactful in telling them that we want to get away from athletics, period."

The Venice Marathon, September.

The world's most unusual marathon, run half on streets and half under water, with a three-hour break for lunch, has unfortunately had to be postponed from May owing to lack of funds. John Julius Norwich, president of the Save-the-Venice-Marathon Fund, says it would be a tragedy if this most historic of all marathons were to sink and asks for donations of any sort – old Adidas shoes, Mars Bars wrappers, bits of paper with big numbers on, hankies with knotted corners on, etc.

The Netherington Non-Festival, July until end September.

Netherington, a small town in what used to be Rutland, claims to be the largest place in England with no festival. Far from being ashamed of it, it has turned itself into a non-festival area modelled on Ken Livingstone's non-nuclear zone and can guarantee visitors absolute freedom from string quartets, local school orchestras, flower arranging in the church, seminars by unknown poets, organ recitals, amateur painting, the Cambridge Buskers, one-man readings from Kipling, Morris dancing, trad jazz in pubs, ancient processions and home-grown *Call My Bluff* sessions.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 391)

ACROSS
1 Fitness for flying (13)
9 Recede (3)
10 Principal angel (9)
11 Secret meeting (5)
13 Speech repetition (7)
16 Downy yellow fruit (7)
19 Deteriorate (5)
22 Large holder (9)
24 Regret (3)
25 Vicinity (13)

DOWN
1 Caution (6)
2 Slovenly (6)
3 Monk-like (8)
4 Punishment stand (6)
5 Prima donna (4)
6 Altitude (6)
7 Inn stableman (6)
12 Knock (3)
14 Below shoulder ball (8)
15 Geological time (3)
16 Mount (6)
17 Stale (6)
18 Public address (6)
20 Corrosives bottle (6)
21 Gives way (6)
23 Dull pain (4)

SOLUTION TO No 390
ACROSS: 1 Zodiac 4 Canapé 7 Nosy 8 Outsider 9 Demarche 13 Par 16 Disengagement 17 YHA 19 Airstrip 24 Leveller 25 Very 26 Basset 27 Triton
DOWN: 1 Zany 2 Dyspepsia 3 Choir 4 Catch 5 Nail 6 Pieta 10 Apnea 11 Chair 12 Exert 13 President 14 Rite 15 D-Day 18 Hyena 20 Islet 21 Strut 22 Less 23 Lyon

BOOKS



Bringing the dead Gods back to life

Sir Laurens van der Post reviews mythology of the world

THE WAY OF THE ANIMAL POWERS
Historical Atlas of World Mythology
By Joseph Campbell
Times Books, £35

The Way Of The Animal Powers is the first of four massive and superbly illustrated volumes, designed to provide us with an historical atlas of world mythology. It is an important and grossly overdue work, and it was an inspiration to entrust Joseph Campbell with the task of compiling it. I do not know of anyone who has better qualifications for such awesome work. Mythology was his first love, which mattered and dedicated itself to rediscover for a deprived world the fundamental mythological pattern of the human spirit. Starting with *Hero With A Thousand Faces*, the four-volume *Masks Of God* and so on to *Myths To Live By* and the completion and editing of Heinrich Zimmer's *Myths And Symbols In Indian Art And Civilization*, he has done more than any scholar of our time to reconnect modern man to a reality which his mind and spirit were rejecting at great peril to his well-being and sanity.

This neglect, of course, has many causes. It is inevitably a consequence of the general decline of religion and what the primitive people of my youth used to fear most and describe as a "loss of Soul"; it is part of the general amnesia of history which afflicts the modern scene and which a psychiatrist in depth, when he encounters it in the growing number of individuals who turn to him for help in his clinic, calls "a dangerous disassociation of consciousness".

The result has been an increasing and dangerous narrowing of the contemporary basis of consciousness and, valuable as reason is and important as it is to preserve its role within the proportions of the totality of human awareness, it is in danger of becoming a form of hubris that would produce a partial, lopsided, increasingly diminished and, in its turn, tyrannical and destructive spirit. For the classic truth is that consciousness is not only sustained and nourished, but dependent for its enlargement, on numbers of nonrational sources: for instance, instinct, intuition, feeling and all the many profound, non-rational promptings and urges that inspired, created, maintained and kept continually alive in man his mythological view of life, time, the here-and-now, and beyond. Indeed the cultures that have given us so much made their most significant contributions to life when their mythological picture of life, and themselves, was most alive and their conscious partnership with all that it evoked intense and continuous.

It was, for instance, when the Gods of Greece were not yet removed to the heights of Olympus, but walked the streets with the citizens of Athens, herded sheep with their shepherds, hunted the woods with their hunters, sailed the seas with Odysseus and fought beside the heroes on the great plain of Troy, that the Greece to which we owe so much, "The crest of columns gleaming on the mind of man", as Shelley had it, was conceived and its incomparable civilization fashioned. The decline and fall came only when the Gods vanished from the streets and fields forever, first beyond the clouds of Olympus and then to mere astrological projection in the sky. But, even there, they exercised some healing influence on the tendency of men to serve partialities as if they were whole and to set a narrow, shallow, egotistical consciousness above the "awareness" which a long mythological collaboration had made possible.

What has been lost through mythology can be restored only by a recovery of mythology. Unfortunately mythology is not a process of wilful thought and conscious plan or method (although even this remarkable atlas talks of the "method" of mythology). It has no method. It is true that its presentation and telling may require a method, but for the rest one might talk with as much, or as little, precision of the "method" of the rose, and say that it's method is to grow, and to flower, and to fill the evening air with scent. All true mythologies grow. We do not know how or whence. We only know they arise in us as both strange messengers and message in one.

This then is one of the main services rendered so vividly by this beautiful, eloquent and authoritative delineation of the first mythological patterns of mankind – a service that evokes a profound nostalgia for the first people of life who, in partnership with a myth of their own, lived with a feeling of belonging and of being known which made them rich in a way wherein we are poor, and produced a spirit of wonder and awe that led them to pursuits of mind and hand which launched man's first awkward essays into the science and technologies wherein we have come to exult, to our peril, today.

Yet such a comparison by no means leads to the sense of despair one might expect from the disparagement it invites. Contemplating this universal pattern set out as an admiralty chart of the ocean of the collective unconscious, one is amazed by the vitality that is still nuclear in these ancient mythological presentations. One's own travel-stained and detribalized modern spirit is inexplicably quickened, and one is reminded and utterly convinced that the ancient gods are not dead but still live on in the deepest recesses of our mind. However unpalatable it might be to scientific and rationalist taste, the truth is we cannot live without the early gods. In fact if we deny them the light of our minds and shut the front door of our hearts against them, as men once did to Zeus and Hermes before the disintegration of Greece, they will enter by some unsecured back door of our lives.

So, though the scientist, the rationalist, the logical positivist and behaviourist may sneer, the poet, the artist, the archetypal psychologist and, one hopes again soon, the priest, will support also Joseph Campbell's conclusion that "every god that is dead can be conjured again to life, as any fragment of rock from a hillside, set respectfully in a garden, will arrest the eye. This atlas is to be as a garden of thus reanimated gods."

Indeed, one sees it all, in this regard, as another sign of the beginning of a reawakening, a realization that we are living only half of ourselves and losing our sense of meaning and purpose in the process. There is, more and more people suspect, still this other, this great natural instinctive and intuitive world within men wherein mythology arises and our beginnings are rooted – beginings that are not mere "pasts" as rationalists would have it, but always a "now". Out of this nowness, they suspect, a new myth will arise to enable us to renew ourselves and transcend the divisive and devasting partialities of our day.

No mere idea or concept of reason and force of will can do it. The one valid axiom in our contract of life is that only myth can replace myth.

This myth may not be God, but it is a revelation of the divine in man himself. It is the Word that was in the beginning and that comes to us, as a great necessity, that we have to suffer and endure, if we are to achieve the totality for which we were born. For as one contemplates the vast vista of the world of the first men and the frightening extent to which they were unarmed, vulnerable and ill-equipped for a life of unimaginable danger, one finds them not only mythologically protected but, as this book shows, inspired and strangely ennobled. How can one therefore doubt that our own mythological eclipse is part of the shadow profound transitions always throw; that the eclipse of an everlasting moon of renewal is but temporary, and discover that in waiting for the return of its light we can compose ourselves that for us, as for them, the saving myth will "grow again from dark oblivion" as Jung once put it, "to express again the supreme presentiments of consciousness and the loftiest intuitions of the spirit and thus fuse the uniqueness of consciousness as it exists today with the immemorial past of life."

Well done, and thank you, Joseph Campbell!

Three first novels that get to the heart of the matter



FICTION

Gay Firth

THE TOKEN
By Susanna Mitchell
John Murray, £8.50

A PARISH OF RICH WOMEN
By James Buchan
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

First novels, fledglings in the art of fiction, can go further to make a summer than, say, one *Swallow* from a high-flying writer like D. M. Thomas. Grand old Emerson remarked that novels can be as useful as Bibles if they teach us that the best of life is conversation and the greatest success is confidence. Chapter for chapter, verse for verse, Susanna Mitchell and James Buchan will read the Lessons this week.

In stories different in kind, similar in degree of depth and subtlety, both examine physical decay. Mrs Mitchell's central character, widowed Stella Leonard, a sculptor "only fluent when she spoke through wood and stone", is dying, harassed by the humiliations of chemical scaffolding applied to crumbling cells by a doctor absurdly reproachful – "Your blood is a little disappointing, Mrs Leonard" – as he offers token control over chaos.

Facing death, Stella stares also at another reality: belated, helpless recognition that, although "love should be self-evident, not in need of declaration," failure to show tangible, intelligible signs of it has caused the cancer of non-communication to spread through the cellular structure of her family. Affection between Stella and Mary, her 30-year-old stepdaughter, has been expressed only through their mutual devotion to feckless, charming Robert, Stella's unstable son, Mary's step-brother. Domestic violence – communication of love hideously mutant, as Robert beats up his girl-friend, bruises her baby, and eventually takes a killing swipe at his mother – fuels the action of a novel neither morbid nor sensational; simply serious.

It reminds us, in language not invariably free from the banal, elegant enough to make the occasional banality a surprise, how urgently we need signs, symbols, tokens: external evidence, however unworthy or banal, of love's authenticity as the only human reality with superhuman powers of consolation in life and death.



James Buchan

In a narrative notable for convincing characterizations, potent imagery, and absence of soft-centred sentiment, that is no token achievement.

"There is no monopoly of violence, you know." James Buchan slashes his story into two halves to show "executions in the crater, mutinies in the garrison, esurient rats." Adam Murray, a young man "not made for the 1980s", has out-of-date passes in his pocket for both sides of the parish boundary.

Peeling back the skin of civilization, Mr Buchan's divide is geographical only: siege and bombardment in present-day Beirut, where ceasefire follows ceasefire and there is no mains power, but "Mr Boutros Wazzan, propietor of the Admiral Hotel and sundry other properties of greater significance" has fuel-oil for the generator for seven days and a dining room which has "come to resemble a sergeants' mess"; and a present-day English way of life at once closed and open to the public, "such a good, safe world" of watered-silk sofas in country houses, lunch at the Ritz in "that prettiest of dining-rooms", velvet collars on children's coats and a ubiquitous, confident rogues' gallery of English names like Mary, Laura, and Poppy, Jocelyn Ambrose, Lady Anne Blunt, Oliver "Oddjob" Thwaite.

Names like that sound dropped. They seldom are. For they tend to belong to private lives, whose watered-silk-sofa rules of conduct tend to be as privately insolent as those applied by children to inhabitants of their dolls' houses. The same applies here; not including Princess Margaret and "The Aga", but including Toby, who "was not a house or an old name or a book on the Palestinians or a sexual oddity or a first like Johnny but neither more nor less than what appeared." Drugs, including heroin, circulate pretty freely.

From Chelsea to the Chouf, persistently, unconsciously, Adam grinds his teeth. Through a complex, slightly overcrowded novel, horror and pity shimmer through James Buchan's brisk, slightly staccato style. Walk-on characterizations convey particularly well his dismay – ironic observation iced with a professional detachment evidently more habitual than heartfelt – at destructions both private and public; chunks of civilization crumbling in doll's house pathos and decay.

● Sebastian Faulks's *A Trick of the Light (The Bodley Head, £7.95)* is not as well-founded a first novel, but its ring of confidence will spin readers pretty successfully through a thriller punctuated – and somewhat handicapped – by first-person commentary on the action, à la Camus. George Grillet, Catholic, half-French, naive enough to suppose that London is the place to heal the wounds of an unhappy love affair, is suckered into the orbit of political activists whose violent philosophy remains nicely ambiguous to the end of a book published – significantly and wittily – on the Twelfth of July.

Discovering old spiritual truths in Shakespeare

Anthony Masters

SHAKESPEARIAN DIMENSIONS
By G. Wilson Knight
Harvester, £22.50

Every generation – whether Nahum Tate's, Beerbohm Tree's, or our own – believes in its heart that it has found the best way to do Shakespeare, and in many respects makes a fool of itself to those that come after. What will the theatre historians of 30 or even 100 years time find absurd in our assumptions? What dimension are we missing?

We are intellectual and moral sceptics, few of us live religious lives, and maybe what our Shakespeare lacks is spirituality. Our theatre is intellectual, political, social; but if we want a spiritual experience from the interpretative arts, we must go to the concert hall.

In this context, Professor Wilson Knight seems like a survivor from a previous age (which, born in the year of Victoria's diamond jubilee, he literally is). *The Wheel of Fire* dates back to 1930, but all his writing still contains an implicit reminder of that lost spiritual dimension. It is the main virtue of this latest miscellany of essays, which have little in common (the blurb-writer's job must have been unenviable) apart from some of his more dismaying recent characteristics.

The best pieces come from the 1930s: a shrewd study of John Lyly that whets the appetite deliciously, and an enthralling survey of imagery in *The Duchess of Malfi*, revealing it as dominated by machinery and intellectual speculation as well as diseases, death and an astonishing variety of animals. They have the almost aggressive trenchancy of his first books. But the other essays frustratingly exercise his newer, mystical preoccupations (including spiritualism, animism and something he calls "the seraphic ideal") on Shakespeare passages without illuminating them much or convincingly. His last word on "soul and body in Shakespeare", having earlier rebuked Jonathan Miller for omitting all mention of the soul from his TV series on the human body, is to suggest that Lear, crying "Look on her, look, her lips!" is seeing Cordelia's "soul-body released". (That does not invalidate the brilliant accompanying essay, suggesting Gloucester's "leap" as a quasi-metaphor for the process of dying.)

After "Society and the Cosmos" we reach *"Timon of Athens* and Buddhism", inspired by a book presented after he lectured to the Friends of the Western Buddhist Order in Purley. His simplicity of language combined with impenetrability of thought, a really Aristotelian effect, is very unrewarding after the persuasive clarity of, say, Jane Adamson on *Othello* or Samuel Goldberg on *King Lear*. And, inevitably, there is a constant querulousness about current directors who get Shakespeare all wrong. His narrow limits for satisfactory textual interpretation truly recall the confidence of a past age.

But then, this stems from his view of Shakespeare as a dramatic poet and poetic philospher rather than primarily a practical playwright. That holds true despite his long experience in Shakespearean acting and directing, including dramatic recitals which apparently he still gives (since he explains why he now dispenses with Timon's *cache-sexe)*. But his (and Granville-Barker's) conception of Shakespearean character still has immense suggestive value. "Hamlet . . . is less a 'character' than a poetic voice, speaking from a height overlooking his problems"; that may seem old-fashioned until you ask yourself, perhaps shamefacedly, when you last heard a Romeo who actually had the verse working in his favour rather than against him. And you may come away from this eldest of the elders, perhaps not accepting him in detail, but still jerked out of modern interpretative assumptions into undiscovered country.

Aphrodite's divided island

Edward Mortimer

CYPRUS
By Christopher Hitchens
Quartet, £8.95

"I am confident that I will be accused of putting forward a 'conspiracy theory' ", writes Christopher Hitchens, at the end of this short but devastating essay on the tragedy of an island whose cause he has espoused.

Indeed, there are moments when he seems so determined to prove that every turn for the worse was directly willed by the evil genius of London or Washington that one wonders how he can describe Cyprus as "perhaps the greatest failure of American foreign policy in post-war Europe". If the partition of Cyprus was desired and planned by Washington since at least 1964, as Hitchens almost convinces us, then surely what has happened must rate as something very close to a success.

Britain is the villain of the first half of the book, America of the second. In Britain's case the failure is clear, the malevolence perhaps less so than Hitchens believes.

The view one takes of British policy in the 1950s must depend on the issue of a debate which Hitchens has chosen to "blur". If it is true that Turkey would never have allowed *enosis* to happen, then Britain was perhaps justified in encouraging the Turks to make that clear before it was too late, and in trying to convince the Greeks that continued British rule was preferable, from their point of view, to the likely alternative.

American policy in the post-1964 period is much harder to defend, as is the incredibly craven attitude of Britain's Wilson government which was ready to do almost anything rather than shoulder its responsibilities towards Cyprus under the Treaty of Guarantee.

Hitchens proves fairly conclusively that both the Johnson and the Nixon administrations regarded the independence of Cyprus as a mistake; Makarios as a dangerous trouble-maker; and democracy in both Greece and Cyprus as a tiresome obstacle to the defence of Nato interests in the region. Henry Kissinger may not have actively planned the 1974 coup against Makarios, but he was more than happy to go along with it and got very angry with those who suggested he should do anything to prevent or counteract it.

Whether he foresaw the Turkish reaction is less clear, but once it had happened he supported it no less keenly, and successfully neutralized the attempt by Congress to put pressure on Turkey to withdraw. Britan, supposedly the guarantor of Cyprus's independence and integrity, did little more than watch these developments and make clucking noises, even though she had (and still has) bases and troops on the island.

Hitchens does admit that not all Cypriots – let alone mainland Turks and Greeks – were wholly blameless in the affair. Even his beloved Greek Cypriots are faulted, correctly, for not taking a more active interest in the welfare and culture of their Turkish compatriots before 1974. But, he adds, "there were forces at work which would have victimized the Greek Cypriots whatever they did"; and in the end it is hard not to agree with him.

Too many Commie infiltrators

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

THE BUTTON ZONE
By Wilfred Greatorex
Macdonald, £8.95

In the gospel according to Mr Greatorex, Soviet infiltration is so effective that when it comes to the final countdown there is no way the button can be pressed. Too many Commie infiltrators.

A key Soviet defector and his daughter (yes, you guessed it, she has "high cheekbones", "full mouth", and "large blue eyes bright and moist") are the only hope of salvation for the West. It is Calvin Rudge's task to ensure that the defection is effective. Rudge is one of ours, and frankly I found him rather a pain, not a patch on Johnny Turk, "the love-child of Peter Semper-Kippax, cultural attache in the British Embassy in Ankara, and a Turkish woman translator on the Embassy staff."

Johnny Turk is Rudge's minder around Yalta where all the best bits of the book take place. In the second half the action shifts west to England and Washington, where life becomes significantly less interesting and original, and there's no room for J. Turk. Much of the book, especially at the beginning, is taut and inventive, but in the end there are too many lapses. I think, for example, that in the world after Bond there is no longer a place for the death dealing ball-point; and I'm getting bored too with the device of the compromising photograph or video. I am increasingly disposed to believe in neither.

● **A Stolen Past, by John Knowles,** *(Constable, £7.95)*. Although this novel satisfies some of the demands of the genre – theft of priceless diamond from Hudson valley home of exiled Russian Prince and Princess; was Mrs Anderson the Grand Duchess Anastasia? – it would be misleading to suggest that it's a thriller in any conventional sense. It is beautifully written, thoughtful and only intermittently thrilling. The characters – the Trouvenskoys, their son Gregory and his girl friend Merry – are observed in flashback by a middle-aged writer returning to Yale to deliver a lecture in 1981. It is thirty years since he became intimately involved in the doom-laden affairs of this bohemian, half Romanoff, family in their crumbling mansion hard by the main railway line; now for the first time he confides the true story to an outsider. Marvellous on Yale and late adolescence in the fifties; but no shooty-bangs.

● **The Story of Henri Tod, by William Buckley Jr** *(Allen Lane, £8.95)* William Buckley is an urbanely ubiquitous Yale graduate who edits the *National Review* and is much talked about in New York. His fictional hero, Blackford Oakes, is also a Yale man who can be caught, in this volume, reading the *National Review* in an aeroplane high above Nantucket. He, Oakes that is, has a stepfather named Sir Alec Sharkey who, we are surprised to learn, habitually wears "striped pants". This is the fifth Oakes adventure and my first. It is mainly set in Berlin around wall-building time. I liked the response of Walter Ulbricht's nephew Caspar to the idea of a wall: "Oh uncle, walls don't work any more. Walls were for Chinese, way back when." Also the waspish not to say W.A.S.Pish pastiche reveries ascribed to JFK. Lots of sardonic style and some good jokes but the plot and the action seem tired by comparison, a necessary conventional but only incidental to the book's main purpose.

● **To Ride A Tiger, by Matthew Heald Cooper** (no relation) *(Gollancz, £8.95)*. It was obviously wrong to expect something fastidiously elegant from an author who is a senior clerk at the House of Commons, because this is a standard derivative thriller complete with a cardboard President who likes "the imposing formality of the Oval office"; cryptic conversations in St James's Park; a KGB man called Kratov; a CIA man called Nowak; and an English villain with a club foot. It's surprisingly violent too and I'm afraid my patience gave out with the electric shock treatment on page 114. A pity Mr Cooper strayed so far from home.

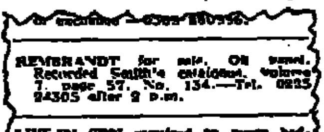
● **The Miko, by Eric van Lustbader** *(Granada, £8.95)*. Modern Japanese big business and ancient Japanese martial arts are a natural thriller combination – endless scope for deadly rivalries punctuated with regular sex, and regular violence. This thoroughly professional, very long, deftly over-written volume is full of gushing blood, yellow and green kimonos lying beside trembling buttocks, and incomprehensible Japanese phrases. I feel the author's name should enter the vocabulary. "Blockbuster" is quite inadequate. This book is an absolute lustbader.



THE TIMES DIARY

Just a small ad Master

It's not every day you find a Rembrandt for sale – especially in a personal ad in the *Daily Telegraph*, sandwiched between ads for mobile Scrabble and a nurse for a bedridden lady. Call after 2pm, said the ad. I couldn't wait. "Ah," said Rita Smith. "I like to do my shopping in the morning." The price? £500,000. The painting, she said, is genuine, circa 1630, measuring 12½in by 12. It is oil on oak panel, entitled "A Priest Performing an Evening Service." It's a bit dirty, she says, so



any signature is indecipherable. She keeps it in her local bank vault in Bath.

Phillips say Rembrandt oils are so rare it has never sold one. Christie's last auctioned one in 1969, and Sotheby's in 1962.

Perhaps the first to visit the bank vaults will be the Rembrandt Research Project group – a team of experts from Amsterdam who have been authenticating his works by X-rays.

Coals to . . .

Yorkshire miners struggling to support families without strike pay may like to know where some of their NUM dues are going – on sending a young miner to Cuba for a month to join an "international work brigade". According to the British-Cuba Resource Centre, he is going to learn about Cuban society and as "an expression of solidarity with the Revolution".

Topping

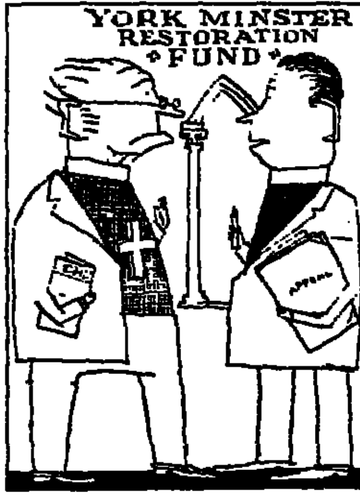
Tony Benn's arrogance knows no limits. Last year he moved – and terrified – general election night viewers after his defeat in Bristol with an emotional speech invoking the Chartists and promising to fight on. It now turns out that he had written only a victory address; the valediction had been prepared by his wife Caroline, who had taken a more realistic view of his chances. The revelation comes from an unctuous biography of the Benn family by Sidney Higgins, who relates that Benn's career as an orator began at the age of three-and-a-half. After supper in a grand house in Smith Square, he stood up and said, "Thank you very much for inviting us to tea". His host was Sir Oswald Mosley. Ten years later, walking to Westminster School wearing the uniform top hat, he approached two workmen unloading a van, and announced that he was a Labour supporter. He was quite taken aback by their laughter.

● **As Michael Binyon's *Letter from Bonn* explained yesterday, the German penchant for portmanteau words is getting absurd. This is what the captain's assistant of the Swiss Vierwaldstaettersee steamship company puts on his passport: Vierwaldstaetteseedampfschifffahrts gesellschaftsoberkapitaenstellver treter.**

Rich pickings

If, after the European Court ruling in his favour, Captain Kent Kirk is repaid the £50,000 he was fined by North Tyneside magistrates, the kipper war buccaneer could net a total of £80,000 from his voyage into disputed fishing waters in January last year. By charging cameramen £800 and reporters £200 for berths on his invading armada, he is already thought to have cleared £30,000 profit.

BARRY FANTONI



'Perhaps I could sell Robert Maxwell our parish magazine'

Free self-loading

Colonel Gaddafi is worried, believe it or not, about Libya's appalling national image. So worried, in fact, that he is inviting 500 lawyers, parliamentarians and trade unionists from around the world on a free four-day visit to see what a splendid place it is. They will visit schools, factories, housing projects and, I'm assured, anything else they might ask to see. Despite, or becauuse of, the break in diplomatic relations, the Libyans are particularly anxious that Britain should be represented, and at least a dozen Brits will be invited. If, however, they are not put off by recent events in St James's Square, they might be by the title of the jamboree: the International Conference on the 15th Anniversary of the Libyan Revolution and for National Sovereignty, Justice and Peace in the Arab Region.

PHS

I say no to freedom



Four members of the Polish dissident group KOR go on trial tomorrow accused of trying to overthrow the state. The Polish government has so far failed to persuade them to leave the country without a trial and its embarrassing publicity. In a letter smuggled from prison, Adam Michnik (left), one of the movement's founders, explains his refusal to compromise

General Jaruzelski recently said that the Poles are living beyond their means. There is a grain of truth in this: the Poles are not up to tolerating their current government, which would be capable of ruining countries richer than our own, and would describe the ensuing disaster as an economic miracle. The long trail of deception which it leaves in its wake is terrifying in its consistency: a sequence of actions designed to establish itself as jailer to an imprisoned society.

I am familiar with what it means to be a prisoner; I also have daily contact with jailers. Thus I have a particular and personal reason to make a statement. The communists decided to make use of me as part of their pre-election campaign. Thus they declared themselves willing to release the so-called "eleven", a group of people imprisoned for the past two and a half years on trumped-up charges, in return for a declaration by them that they would refrain from any activity for a further two and a half years, or for their voluntary departure from Poland. From April 19, through the mediation of people forced into their role by Father Alojzy Orszulik, our jailers began to set up a series of meetings with the 'eleven' in villas on the outskirts of Warsaw. They went so far as to arrange four meetings for me, in my prison cell, with my other imprisoned colleagues.

Since I have not authorized anyone to act as mediator between me and my jailers; since, as a prisoner, I see no reason to take part in negotiations of any kind; since my release cannot be the object of any bargaining; and since, finally, I want to go on trial in order to prove my innocence, I have refused to take part in these talks.

It was doubtless these same reasons which motivated my friends to reject the opportunity of buying their freedom for the price of a declaration of defeat.

At the same time the jailers arranged for us to meet an emissary from the Secretary-General of the UN. This nice gentleman made us another offer to leave the country. Doubtless he wanted to help us, but I refused to meet him – and was given a punishment of two weeks in isolation. So I would appreciate it if people did not try to help me in this way in future, for they would only be helping interior minister General Kiszczak to destroy my health in isolation cells. My body is too weak to withstand any more consequences of the stupidity, vileness and cowardice of my prison head, Major Dejnarek, who is prepared to send me to my grave in order to obtain praise from General Kiszczak.

The jailers have not relinquished their efforts. An official from the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to tempt us to go abroad, while General Kiszczak continues to arrange meetings for us in villas on the outskirts of Warsaw. I am being softened up in isolation cells.

All these actions have a very clear model: it is in just this way that terrorists all over the world dictate terms to their hostages. I sincerely believe that the successive ploys of these gangsters will end in complete fiasco.

For their plan is astonishing in its vileness: now after another trial has been fabricated for Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, after Piotr Bednarz has been driven to a suicide attempt and others to take up lengthy hunger strikes for the right to the status of political prisoners, we, the eleven, are supposed to testify to the human qualities of General Jaruzelski and other jailers. I don't know who thinks up these strategies, but I do know that in them is concealed the ethical horizon of their authors, jailers from the security services and their propagandists; it is a horizon with which I am familiar from the speeches of Jaruzelski and deputy premier Rakowski, from the interviews given by Kiszczak and foreign minister Olszokwski, from official spokesman Urban's press conferences and leading articles in the newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*: it is betrayal.

These people know how to betray, they know how to run a trade in friends and principles. But trying to judge our moral principles on the basis of their own surroundings is going a little far. Thus I appeal to all people of good will to refuse to act as mediators to bring us the latest ideas of our wardens. I, at any rate, do not wish to be the object of such negotiations.

Nor will I accept an amnesty, since I have committed no crime. I demand, and shall continue to demand, an open trial; and I will have sufficient strength to await a verdict of acquittal until criminals in military uniform, like the chief of the Warsaw Military Court, Colonel Wladyslaw Monarch, cease to sully Polish justice.

But the jailers should not count on my silence. I shall always speak according to my conscience and my understanding. Hence my appeal: In these sad times, times of violence and lies, let us safeguard our dignity. It is a precious treasure passed down to us from our fathers: let us pass it down to our children.

Sarah Hogg outlines an IFS plan to simplify a complex tax and benefits system

Why we need a new welfare framework



Mr Norman Fowler should recite to himself a litany of the failings in Britain's benefit system every morning, before going off to the Department of Health and Social Security and getting lost in the maze of administration. His other daily ministerial work-out should be to ring up successive members of his central unit coordinating the work of his satellite committees of inquiry, and read them a paragraph or two from the report published today by the Institute for Fiscal Studies. For this report is an examplar of the correct approach to reform of social security, which is to start with the principles and force these through to the details of application. It is not to operate, as Mr Fowler appears to be doing, by letting a lot of committees loose on the detail, and hoping that a central unit can then knock their recommendations into coherent shape.

To start with the litany. Britain's social security system consists of some benefits which are given to people according to their human circumstances (such as child benefit); some which are dependent on their financial circumstances (such as family income supplement); some which depend on their national insurance records (such as unemployment or maternity benefit). The distinctions between these categories are confusing and illogical, and have been made more so by the overlap with the tax system, which embraces some benefits but not others.

The tax system itself has been made illogically erratic by the rise in importance of national insurance contributions, which start and stop at income levels that do not match with income tax thresholds, producing wildly unfair variations in marginal tax rates overall.

This overlapping ill-coordinated system is difficult and expensive to administer; its effects are difficult to judge, because potential recipients do not always understand or receive what is due to them; and it creates the now well-documented "poverty trap" and "unemployment trap" which damp down incentives to work and create bitterness between neighbours. And though its cost has risen more than 25 per cent faster than inflation over the past 5 years, it still does not deliver tolerable financial support to all of Britain's elderly, disabled and jobless.

That, of course, is why Mr Fowler has embarked on an overhaul of the social security system which is billed as the most comprehensive since Beveridge laid its postwar foundations in the 1940s. But what this litany should remind Mr Fowler, and what the IFS makes so clear, is that overhaul is pointless. British government, like British industry, tends to go on using and repairing the same old machinery for far too long. In the IFS's words, it is not that we do the right thing badly but that we do the wrong thing.

Like so much technological innovation in industry, the IFS prescription for a new social securtiy system depends on the microchip. That is to say, it rightly and deliberately rejects the notion that extra computing and data processing are a problem. In the 1980s that must be right. A equitably and efficient system should not be rejected because it requires more information to be stored, processed and retrieved. Past fears of this kind of administrative complexity have led to a separation and duplication of administrative machinery which is much more baffing, complex and time-consuming for the customer.

What the IFS proposes is a complete fusion of the tax, national insurance and social security systems. Its conclusions are therefore addressed as much to Mr Nigel Lawson as to Mr Fowler. This points up another worry about the Fowler reviews, to which the Treasury appears to be less than fully committed. In the IFS system, everyone would receive two basic kinds of "credit": a tax credit and a benefit credit. All other income would be taxable.

Tax credits would be used to offset tax bills; for those on the lowest incomes, they would entirely extinguish their theoretical tax liability. But they could not be turned into hard cash if your tax bill was less than your basic credit. Benefit credits would be cash payments, gradually withdrawn as income rose.

Is this distinction necessary? In the tax-credit scheme dreamt up by Lord Cockfield, presented by Lord Barber and aborted by the 1974 general election, the tax credit did both jobs: it replaced tax allowances for higher-income groups and could be turned into cash by those too poor to pay tax. Several subsequent reform schemes have had the same disarming simplicity. But this has brought with it two overwhelming disadvantages.

Simplicity makes for a system which is too inflexible: it cannot easily allow for the variety of different circumstances which an efficient social security system must cover. It cannot cater for housing costs, which vary greatly from one part of Britain to another, or easily adapt to differences in disability or family size.

Partly because of this, such simple schemes tend to be either unacceptably mean or unacceptably expensive. For if the credit is to be large enough to provide a decent standard of living for all citizens entirely dependent on it, and if it is to be withdrawn at a constant rate with rising income, the state is going to be paying out an awful lot of money to a very large number of people. Suppose it is to provide a man with a wife and two children with about £90 a week (the rough value of all the benefits he might now be entitled to when out of work). And suppose the basic tax rate were to remain at 30 per cent. Then such a scheme would mean that a similar family man earning £200 a week would still receive cash benefits of £30 a week.

The 1972 tax-credit scheme ducked this problem by excluding most social security benefits on the new system. The IFS plan boils them down to a series of benefit credits, which would be withdrawn at a steeper rate of 50p in the pound. Since tax credits would be exhausted at a lower level of income than benefit credits ceased to be payable, this means that even under the new system some families would lose 80p of every extra pound earned from a combination of 50p less benefit and 30p more tax. To be precise, the sums suggest a maximum loss of 84p – allowing for the fusion of national insurance with income tax and a cut in the two combined, made possible because the new system would be cheaper to run.

This is something of a defect. For one of the charges most often levelled against the present system is precisely that it creates a "poverty trap" by inflicting such high marginal rates of "tax" on low earners. To which there are three answers. First, that marginal rates would never be higher than about 80 per cent, because most benefits would be fused into the same credit. The existing system occasionally imposes rates of over 100 per cent, which means people actually lose when they earn more. Secondly, this fusion would create certainty

Thirdly, the IFS would point out, this arises because it was aiming for a scheme which would create much the same pattern of incomes as we have at present, in order to reduce the political difficulties of reform. In other words, it has designed a radically new and more efficient system, free from today's irrational inequities, but not attempted to pre-empt political decisions about income distribution.

It has one other important implication. The whole national insurance system is swept away in favour of a structure which provides some benefits according to personal circumstances, some according to financial circumstances – but none according to insurance contributions. The IFS rightly takes the view that there is no true insurance in the present system, and should be swept away with the rest of today's malfunctioning machinery.

The Reform of Social Security, published today by IFS.

Mondale, in search of the perfect match

The vice-presidency has been one of the least coveted offices in American politics. Often vice-presidents have operated in a political vacuum; ignored both by Congress (because they had no influence at the White House) and by the president (because they had fulfilled their main function – to help the president win the election).

But with the growing complexity of modern government, the job has become much more important than it once was. The man most responsible for bringing real influence to the vice-presidency is the man now choosing his own running mate: Walter Mondale.

He was a member of Carter's inner circle and as such had more impact on presidential decisions, ranging from the attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran to the creation of a federal department of education, than any vice-president in history.

He was the first vice-president to maintain regular access to the president and the first to have an office in the White House.

Mondale has indicated that he intends to continue the trend towards a more influential vice-president if elected in November. It is particularly significant that he has adopted the same selection process, interviewing and scrutinizing potential candidates, as Carter did in 1976.

Mondale's problem as he prepares to make his choice is that he takes the risk of being accused of either tokenism or betrayal – that his choice may be judged by whichever special interest group he is thought to be trying to satisfy, rather than by the qualifications of his running mate.

What qualities will Mondale be looking for in his running mate? First, of course, he is looking for someone who will help him get elected. The choice of a vice-presidential candidate is still very much a political one.

Mondale must select someone who can attract votes in areas where Reagan is weakest. Although Reagan won all but 49 of the 489 electoral college votes in his 1980 landslide over President Carter, his margin in many states was slender.

In the South, for instance where 161 electoral votes are at stake, his margin of victory in seven states was less than 3 per cent. Similarly in the north-east he just scraped through in New York State by 2.7 per cent and Massachussetts by a tiny margin of 0.2 per cent.

Democratic Party strategists believe that in addition to these winnable states in the South and north-east, Mondale needs a running mate who can attract electoral support in certain big states where the outcome is considered a toss-up. These include California (47 electoral votes), Texas (29), Pennsylvania (25), Illinois (24) and Michigan (20).

The importance of the southern vote would seem to rule out the possibility of a black or a woman being chosen. Either, it is believed, would alienate more white conservative southerners than it would attract black or pro-feminist voters.

However, a woman would be more of a political asset in the north-east (Representative Geraldine Ferraro could help tilt the balance for Mondale in New York State) or California (Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco could undermine support for Reagan in his home state).

Those who favour Senator Gary Hart point out that he performed well in New England, California and throughout the West, and put on a reasonable showing in the South during the primary campaign. His main areas of weakness – the industrial north-east and Mid-west – were areas where Mondale fared best.

However the qualities that make for a vote-catching running mate may not make for a smooth working relationship once in office. Therefore he must also take into account factors such as compatibility. Could he, for example, establish a smooth working relationship with Hart after such a bruising primary campaign?

Given the increased significance of the post he must also consider a candidate's leadership qualities and political experience. One of the arguments against nominating a woman is that none of the female candidates he has interviewed has any foreign policy experience and only Mrs Ferraro has first-hand knowledge of the workings of Congress.

Whoever Mondale selects will provide the first test of his judgment and provide some clues to the type of administration he intends to establish if elected. Will he conform to his reputation for caution and opt for a "safe" choice? Or will he be innovative and go for someone – Mrs Ferraro, for instance – who could brighten his otherwise lacklustre candidacy and thus perhaps help him gains victory in November which at present seems so far from his reach?

Nicholas Ashford

Ronald Butt

If only Eurocracy could be tamed

Mrs Thatcher's Fontainebleau paper, outlining (for the benefit of the other heads of government) her view of the way the European Community ought to develop, ended with a ringing declaration of confidence in its future. It had, she said, jointly with the western alliance, brought the peoples of Europe a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity, and "the progress that has been made towards 'an ever-closer union of the peoples of Europe' of which the Treaty of Rome speaks in its first pargraph is unlikely to be reversed."

As I wrote last week, the essence of her argument is that this union will be of a political kind which will not only "complete the internal market" but will strengthen Nato's European pillar. It must also "adopt policies which will guarantee the relevance of the Community to the problems, particularly unemployment, which affect our societies", and take "steps to make the influence of the Community felt in the world."

Despite Mrs Thatcher's insistence that "unanimity must be respected in all cases where the Treaty so provides" – which reiterates her wish to preserve the ultimate national veto on essential matters, – all this clearly implies a significant degree of potential supranationalism. On the face of it, this is somewhat at odds with the customary assumption that the Prime Minister sees the Community as one in which national interest should have the last word.

In short, there is lurking here an idea not very far short of European patriotism, and the question is how the people of Britain will respond to that. What is more, it also implies a great deal of joint government through the Council of Ministers, which in practice means shared attitudes to government.

This must raise the question what would happen in the event of the EEC member states being split by some ideological divide which made even such cooperation as now exists impracticable. At present (with the exception of Greece) such a division is remarkably absent. President Mitterrand, the potential odd man out among the leaders of the major states, is at one with Mrs Thatcher's general attitudes to the Community, his socialism notwithstanding.

He is intensely patriotic; his attitude to defence and the Soviet Union is virtually identical with Mrs Thatcher's. If she is the iron lady, then he is an iron man. Even in economic policy, the French government (after its initial and costly essay in socialism) has ultimately accepted the economic imperatives that are inevitable if a free society is to continue. But what if a Kinnock-type government (run on existing Labour Conference policies) were among the key states of the Community, whether in Britain or elsewhere? What then would happen to a Community whose essential cohesion rests not on Brussels but on a Council whose ministers were aiming in different directions for their domestic policy?

For instance, it would seem to be implicit in Mrs Thatcher's approach that at some stage Britain would join the European Monetary System. But the unspoken assumption behind the EMS is that its subscribers will back it with the shared economic and financial policies necessary to make it work. It is largely because France and West Germany have constructed a firm axis around which the EMS can revolve smoothly that it has worked, and it is because British ministers have felt unwilling to risk subordinating their own policies to its demands that we have not joined. What would happen to the EMS if its principal members were driven by conflicting ideological attitudes to economic policy?

It seems likewise inevitable that the feasibility of joint policies on unemployment, of which Mrs Thatcher wrote, will also hang on the political character of member governments. Happily, what is most remarkable about the Community at present is the remarkable unanimity on the essential criteria. There is, for instance, a new and pragmatic understanding of where what might be called "real" socialism now leads, and a refusal to go there. Let us assume, therefore, that despite the unknowa quantity of the future character of member states' governments. Mrs Thatcher's vision of a more politically unified Community stands. When governments seek to "present the Community to their peoples in a more favourable light" how will the British people respond?

The Community is not popular in Britain, but disillusion with it is not confined to this country. In Germany, for instance, it was a commonplace press comment to explain the lower turnout there in the recent Euro-elections by disillusion with bargaining over subsidies and the building and destruction of food surpluses. But for the British people suspicion of the Community is rooted in something more. It is not coolness towards the other member nations that motivates them. (Indeed, for many people in Britain, culturally and sentimentally, the sense of affinity with the other Western European states is now if anything stronger than that with the United States, which seems much more distant than it did 20 years ago).

What the British really dislike is being governed by an interventionist and spending Brussels bureaucracy which can never be called to account as a national government can be – either by the House of Commons, effectively, or by the parliament at Strasbourg. The British, more intensely than any of their neighbours, are a parliamentary people who dislike the dominance of officialdom and expect politicians to be brought to book. Their political thinking is built on the knowledge that the often criticized House of Commons really is a safety-valve which will blow when something is amiss.

It is the absenceof this parliamentary safeguard that is the real flaw in the Community as a political entity, and yet, paradoxically, to try to compensate for it by building up a distant Euro-Parliament in which Britain's was a small minority voice would be no more popular if, as would seem inevitable, this was at Westminster's expense. Nor can it really be said that the "treaties" made within the Council are (except for some crucial issues such as contributions to the Community's own resources) ordinarily controllable by the parliament.

None of this is to suggest that the Community cannot move to closer union but the difficulties are formidable. The criticism directed this week by the Commons all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee at the Fontainebleau agreement for not reaching a solution is very near the knuckle. It is merely a beginning and when each state has to face the political implications of making it permanent, the strains will be immense. If the Community is to move in the directions Mrs Thatcher wants, it will do so pragmatically by inching its way along paths that have not yet been charted.

Paul Pickering

Who turned the clockwise back?

Why do athletes run anti-clockwise? It's one of those questions that precocious children ask but are fiendishly difficult to answer. "It's all to do with the earth's spin" was the best I could come up with when a friend's son put it to me the other day. He greeted the reply with well deserved scepticism.

Curious, I went to an expert. "I don't know," said Mike Farrell, general secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. "Perhaps it has something to do with driving on the left-hand side of the road.

"At the turn of the century there was the exception of the Fenners track in Cambridge. They used to run clockwise round a 500-metre circuit instead of 400 metres, and that's where we get the 1,500 Olympic distance from."

Farrell suggested I try Tom McNab, the former Olympic coach turned author with the best-selling *Flanagan's Run* and the recently published *Rings of Sand* to his credit.

"I'm sorry, no one really knows," said McNab. "I've been asked that question many times. I have been helping on a film of the first modern Olympics in Athens in 1896, when they ran clockwise. But the old nineteenth-century lithographs have people running anti-clockwise and everyone now supposes the Greeks simply got it wrong.

"The original chariot races were anti-clockwise because it's easier to turn horses to the left; at least that was one theory put to me. But it is probably just an arbitrary Anglo-Saxon rule we have taken around the world. It's not the only thing in running we don't know about. No one is sure when running spikes were first used."

McNab has recently been doing research into American Indian culture. They, sensibly, ran in straight lines from place to place or away from each other.

But what of my theory of the earth's rotation? My cleaning lady was all in favour of mysterious invisible forces guiding the destiny of our athletes in Los Angeles. Zola Budd, being from South Africa, would naturally lean to the right as the forces are different down there and it will take a lot of hard training to make her lean to the left, she added. That is why Zola has not run so well in Europe.

Dr Magnus Pyke disagreed: "These Coriolis forces, as they are called, do influence weather but are too weak to affect something like this." And although Gustave-Gaspard Coriolis was a brilliant mathematician who wrote the famous *Théorie mathématique des effets du jeu de billiard* (1835) he never got round to considering running.

"There might be something in being right-handed or left-handed. Personally I think it must be a matter of custom," Dr Pyke added.

But there is a political aspect to consider. Why should the Anglo-Saxon imperialists of the north continue to impose anti-clockwise running on the countries of the Third World, who might for all we know have had a proud clockwise running tradition before the white man came along.

Instead of pulling out of future Olympic Games, the Russians might insist on running the opposite way, perversely arguing that history and Marx are on the side of the clockwise. The vision of athletes colliding in the middle of the 400 metres after starting off in different directions may sadly epitomize the direction the Olympic movement is going.

Any more suggestions? The trouble is that however nimbly you approach the problem you always find yourself back at the start; rather like running round and round in circles.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SUMMER OF DISCONTENT

'Legal action will not worry us as long as we are applying the democratic principles of the trade union', said Mr Mick McGahey on the BBC Today programme yesterday morning. The miners delegate conference duly defied the High Court by discussing and voting on a resolution to introduce a new disciplinary code of conduct and Mr Scargill later described those who support the judiciary as being the only people he regarded in contempt.

Their words encapsulate what is happening in Britain today. Underlying the details of any major industrial dispute is a persistent attempt by some trade union elements to assert that the principles of 'trade union democracy' – however well or shabbily they are implemented (and both epithets apply) – are above the law. The clash on picket lines, not just at the mines but in the docks, and soon on the ferries, and the uneasiness in the financial markets create an *atmosphere of crisis.* But beneath it all there is a still small question which is at the heart of the matter, and which Mr McGahey could not have identified more helpfully; whose law governs this land, the law of each union's rulebook, however put together, however changed, however thuggishly manipulated; or the law of parliament administered by the courts?

There is a feeling of inertia at the centre of affairs which threatens to become intolerable. Ministers have rightly pigeonholed a dispute between NUM and the NCB as being something which should not involve the Cabinet. The details of productivity, pit exhaustion and rate of rundown are obviously industrial matters. But when an industrial dispute, of whatever relevance, spawns social disruption on the scale and with the violence that we have witnessed every night on our television screens, it becomes the necessary responsibility of the government. The nation looks to the government to keep the peace. Social breakdown, whatever its causes, must command the attention of ministers and of Parliament.

Criminal violence of every kind was evident in Brixton and Toxteth, as it has been every day on the miners' picket lines in England, Scotland and Wales. Ministers were quick enough to go to Brixton and Toxteth to see for themselves. As the weeks go by with no respite in the violence, it is not enough to reiterate that coal is being mined and that some 65,000 people each day brave the intimidation of picket lines to work for the NCB. Those people need support; so do the police; and what needs most support is the principle that in Britain we do not order our affairs like Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey would like us to do. We do not elevate a union rulebook above parliamentary laws and the authority of the courts. We do not permit private armies, with or without uniform. Mr Scargill's shock troops may not sport Mosley tunics, but they have caused as much damage to individuals and to the fabric of a society which can only become more brutalised as it daily witnesses this kind of behaviour, with its open defiance of social norms, going largely unchallenged.

The police have contained these violent attempts to prevent working men going to work. Ministers have sounded off occasionally about it, but there has been no concerted effort to meet the challenge and defeat it. Can it be so lightly dismissed when more than 4,000 arrests have been made, when 452 slight and 32 serious injuries have been inflicted on policemen, when nearly 200 pickets have received slight or serious injuries, with two fatalities and when the number of extra police shifts now exceeds 480,000? Why has Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, not visited the scene more often? Why indeed has the Prime Minister not walked this course, as she has laudably shown her readiness to do on other occasions? We know why Mr Kinnock has not done so, and the more his loss for failing to understand that his absence, as that of ministers, suggests a wobbly nerve in a political establishment which does not like a punch-up and which feels that the British public will not forgive its leaders for distracting it from a quiet life.

What has this proclivity for the quiet life brought the Government? It has encouraged further lawlessness from pickets. It has at last brought Mr Kitson in with his dockers, seizing on a pretext which just might escape punishment for secondary action but whose timing and scale we all know to be linked to yesterday's miners conference and Mr Kitson's desire to show he can deliver for Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey. It has brought the financial markets to a state of uncertainty, which may have other technical factors behind it but which at root reveals an emerging doubt about this government's ability and will to remain master of events rather than their victim.

The Government's response is to maintain that the fundamentals are unchanged. It is true that coal has been mined and the economy has so far weathered the effect of an 18 week strike by two-thirds of the miners. It is not surprising that the markets register additional uncertainty at the conjunction of a pit and a dock strike, both of whose strategic objective is to damage the country, by imposing an extra burden, above the subsidies already paid to miners and dockers, which need not have been imposed.

Statistically that is the case, but it misses the political point which is that markets, as much as public opinion, need to be massaged. They need to be reassured. They need to feel that a policy of benign neglect – whether of sterling or social violence – is not just one of inertia. We need evidence that the Government retains the initiative when violent or turbulent threats to its policies are so much themselves in evidence.

A government which muddles the minor things, such as local authority legislation, the confusion of signals over the capitulation to Liverpool (contested by Mr Jenkin in his letter on this page today), or the studied Fabianism of Mr Fowler's reviews on welfare *discussed on the facing page* and below, does not inspire confidence that it has the clarity of mind and the will to handle the big things. The challenge from trade unions and the hard Left is the big thing today. Now that it has been so aggressively posed, the Government will be judged by that above all others.

Ministers may have no intention of weakening on the detailed issue of the miners' strike. But we need evidence that they have the initiative in the larger struggle. The Government should introduce enabling measures to pay redundancy now to those striking miners who want to take it up, with a time limit; to withdraw last year's pay offer to the miners which must now be inappropriate given the damage of the strike; to revise the closure programme upwards in the light of that damage.

The policy of fighting to the last working miner and the last police constable against a threat of revolutionary violence from Mr Scargill and the communists may work as a policy of attrition, but attrition ignores the needs and uncertainties of the British public. They are fed up not just with the portrayal of violence on television screens, but with evidence that those who plan it are free to go on doing so.

They need to be told properly and concertedly that the Government is serious about law and order, serious about inflation, serious about the discipline of public spending. Evidence of inertia on these major issues will be taken for weakness by those who want to weaken the Government, and will encourage their efforts. Ministers face that kind of challenge now, and must come out of their offices to meet it.

FOCUS ON THE WELFARE FAULT

Britain's social security system is in a mess. It is inefficient in relieving poverty, disruptive of the labour market, difficult to understand and costly to administer. There is widespread agreement that it needs to be reviewed and then reformed.

Do its failings stem from a fundamental flaw in the principles on which it was designed and established? Or are they the result of an accumulation of minor administrative misjudgements in recent years? Can it be rescued by piecemeal tinkering? Or is a complete overhaul essential?

In a report on *The Reform of Social Security* published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies today, a strong argument is presented that the trouble is deep-seated and systematic. The insurance principle, envisaged by Lord Beveridge as the basis for the modern welfare state, is indicted as the main culprit for the anomalies, complexities and occasional absurdities of social security today. The report's authors urge root-and-branch reform. In their view, the tax and social security systems should be integrated, and the insurance principle abandoned.

This recommendation may at first seem very controversial. The insurance principle has a strong appeal on both moral and financial grounds. Its underlying idea is that people are eligible for benefit only if they have contributed to the national insurance fund. By this means everyone should be made aware of a relationship between receipts and contributions, while the costs of welfare provision are fully covered. In ideal circumstances the coverage is actuarially precise and is achieved by payments quite separate from general taxation.

Experience over the last forty years shows that the insurance principle tends to be disregarded. It is no longer the foundation of social security in this country. A large number of means tested benefits have been instituted and are financed by taxation. These benefits overlap with those due from the national insurance system, often in bizarre ways with perverse effects.

The IFS critique of the insurance principle is not original or unique. Indeed, it commands support among many commentators on social security, whether on the left or the right. Miss Hermione Parker, in a pamphlet *Action on Welfare* published yesterday by the Social Affairs Unit, discusses several reform proposals. Most, including those put forward by the Liberal and Social Democratic parties, imply substantial modification or complete rejection of the insurance principle.

The abandonment of the insurance principle would be a major landmark in social policy. A Conservative government is likely to be suspicious of the move because it would end the premise of "something for something" which the insurance principle maintains. Once the idea of "something for nothing" is accepted, no logical basis remains for deciding how far redistribution ought to be taken. There seems to be a danger that politicians will attempt to buy votes by offering to raise benefits for the numerous less well-off at the expense of the rich few.

But the insurance principle has been so heavily diluted that this danger already exists. An advanced industrial society with a long history of poverty relief and a mature political class is unlikely to indulge in egalitarian excesses.

In the Beveridge report heavy emphasis was placed on the need to ensure that recipients of unemployment benefit were genuinely without a job. A work test was regarded as a necessary accompaniment to the insurance principle. It is possible that something of this kind was enforced in the 1950s, but attitudes have changed so much that it could not be today.

Instead the tax and social security systems interact in such a strange manner that for many of the unemployed the incentive to seek work is weak. The unemployed do not enjoy the self-respect, based on the belief that they have paid for their benefits, which Beveridge thought would be one of the main advantages of his proposals. Again the insurance principle has not achieved the results intended by its most influential advocate when he wrote in 1942.

The gains from abandoning the insurance principle would be of two main kinds. First, the amalgamation of the tax and social security systems would enable the Government to reduce civil service manpower and so cut administrative costs. In their report the IFS authors are both brutal and cogent in their criticism of the existing arrangements.

They say that, "There is really nothing left of the contributory principle in national insurance but 10,000 civil servants administering contribution records, and a good deal of intellectual lumber. It is time to consider whether we need either." They esitmate that the cost of administering supplementary benefit – which would disappear under their proposals – is about £500m.

Secondly, the anomaly of households simultaneously receiving benefits and paying taxes would be less common. It may not be altogether eradicable, but it seems odd to those affected and distorts behaviour. The more limited it is, the better.

These two publications from the IFS and the Social Affairs Unit cover similar ground and point to similar conclusions. Most importantly, they question the contemporary validity of the insurance principle on which Britain's welfare state was originally based. As such they represent an important contribution to the debate on social policy. The Government cannot ignore them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern on bail for miners

From Mr John Morris, QC, MP for Aberavon (Labour)

Sir, Yesterday (July 9) I raised in the House of Commons the grave concern which exists in some mining areas regarding the working of the Bail Act in the case of miners charged with offences arising from picketing.

Your correspondent, Susan Gregson-Murray, a solicitor practising in Nottingham, has expressed her anxiety in her letter to you on June 30.

I have now seen a bail form signed by the Clerk of a Nottinghamshire Magistrates Court to which is attached by way of a punched clip conditions of bail as follows: "not to visit any premises or place for the purpose of picketing or demonstrating in connection with the current trade dispute between the NUM and the NCB other than peacefully to picket or demonstrate at his usual place of employment".

There is a fundamental issue concerning the rule of law involved here. Incidentally, it appears that the Bail Act is being used to reinforce the civil law on secondary picketing.

The handing up to magistrates in each case concerning a miner, before the case is heard, or even making available such conditions in the form described and this being known to everyone who appears in the court, is an affront to British justice. We are taught to believe that every case should not only be decided, but should be seen to be decided on its merits.

The Attorney General stated in his reply to my request that the Lord Chancellor should inquire into the workings of the Bail Act in mining areas in recent weeks, that he had not received a single piece of evidence that magistrates were not dealing with each individual case on its merits.

On the evidence that I have I am approaching the Lord Chancellor to ask for such an inquiry. The views of others more directly concerned with the issue in their own areas would be of interest to me, and I feel sure to the Lord Chancellor.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORRIS,
House of Commons.
July 10.

Liverpool and the law of the land

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, Your leading article today (July 11) about Liverpool presents a travesty of the facts.

The Government has suspended no cash limits. The Government has raided no special funds. The Government has abrogated no financial targets. The Government has granted no exemptions from penalties.

On the contrary, as the Prime Minister made clear in the House yesterday, Liverpool remains subject to exactly the same rules as every other local authority in England. "There are no concessions to Liverpool on targets, on grant-related expenditure assessment, on block grant, on penalties or on disregards," she said.

Liverpool is one of seven inner city partnership authorities in England and has therefore been for some years one of the highest recipients of support revenue, and capital, under the urban programme. Because Liverpool councillors have not been willing to enter into normal discussions for many months, Liverpool's inner city partnership programme for 1984/85 had not yet been settled.

The Government has indicated, however, that in recognition of the particularly acute inner city deprivation in Liverpool, and subject to a proper rate and budget being fixed, a modest increase of £2.5m in the urban programme allocation would be made available.

No other inner city authority has had its allocation reduced; this sum is being met from within my Department's total budget.

I fear that your leader writer has been hoodwinked by the torrent of predictable propaganda from Mr Hatton and his colleagues. They are having to make a humiliating climbdown from their avowed objective of an illegal budget and total confrontation.

Of course, they have sought to put up a massive smokescreen to conceal their intentions. The simple fact is that Liverpool has won nothing from the Government that would not have been expected as part of the normal day-to-day dealings between the Government and partnership authorities.

I hope that Liverpool will today, at last, make a lawful budget and rate. I hope that we have heard the last of this nonsense about illegality and confrontation. Liverpool, like every other local authority in the land, must live within the law.

Yours etc,
PATRICK JENKIN,
Department of the Environment,
2 Marsham Street, SW1.
July 11.

EEC resources

From Mr Tom Spencer MEP for Derbyshire (European Democrat, (Conservative))

Sir, Mr Bryan Cassidy (June 29) is critical of the European Commission. But it is not the commission which has been "singularly slow to act" in creating a genuine common market but rather national governments.

Writing about the "own resources" of the Community he suggests that in effect the extra money will go to the European Commission". In fact, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers are the joint budgetary authority for the Community and are there to monitor and control expenditure by the Commission.

He refers to "Vredeling" and the "fifth Company Law Directive", fearing that "any increase in the Commission's funding will lead to yet more 'social engineering' ". These draft directives are in fact good examples of the European Parliament's legislative role in improving daft drafts from Brussels.

However, such legislation, good or bad, makes no demands on the Community's own resources. There is no line in the Community budget marked "Vredeling". Indeed, most of the really important policies in the Community, on free movement of goods and labour, on trade, on safety and the environment, are not big spenders from the Community budget.

It is only the common agricultural policy which constantly encourages the assumption that to have a "policy" you have to spend billions.

Yours faithfully,
TOM SPENCER,
The Manor House,
Doveridge,
Derbyshire.
June 29.

True perspective on York fire

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, I read with astonishment some of the letters in today's *Times* (July 11), the first copy I have been able to obtain since reluctantly leaving York Minster at 5am on Monday morning after hearing the reassuring words that the fire was out.

First let me say how sad I have been not to be able to share in the immediate aftermath of the fire, but in the past few days I have been made vividly aware, by many expressions of concern and sympathy, that York Minster is loved and treasured by people all over the world.

I am grateful for Mr Heron's call for immediate aid, and I feel sure that there are many outside Britain who will respond generously when an appeal is launched. The reality of the world-wide Church is never so apparent as when disaster strikes.

But, secondly, I feel I must point out the disturbing implications of those letters which somehow seek to link the fire with some remarks made by a bishop-elect on a TV discussion programme. What kind of a god do your correspondents believe in?

I grant that if we still lived in biblical times, and if it was customary to treat thunderstorms as some kind of messengers from God, then the connection might seem inevitable. But have we learnt nothing in the intervening years about how God works in his world?

Disasters may indeed be messengers, in that they force us to think about our priorities. They drive us back to God. They remind us of mistakes and failures, and they call forth reserves of energy and commitment which might otherwise remain untapped. Disasters also remind us of the fragility of life, and of our human achievements. But to interpret the effect of a thunderstorm as a direct divine punishment pushes us straight back into the kind of world from which the Christian Gospel rescued us.

Is illness a divine punishment? Ought we to ask after a car crash whether the car was carrying some outstanding sinner? I hope your correspondents have thought through the implications of their hasty judgments.

If their answer is that they have, then perhaps all that needs to be said is that this difference between two theologies is precisely what the "Jenkins affair" is all about.

Yours faithfully,
† JOHN EBOR,
World Council of Churches,
150 route de Ferney,
1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland.
July 11.

Ethnic divisions

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, Your thoughtful and well-informed leading article, "Tamils and terrorism" (June 28) draws some valuable comparisons with the Northern Ireland situation and wisely concludes that there are "no short cuts and no simple solutions" to such conflicts. But perhaps you overlook a more fundamental parallel: far from being more *immune from ethnic strife,* small islands may actually act as "hot houses" for intercommunal hatreds and violence. Cyprus provides another striking example.

In the face of such conflicts, even through political unification may seem to make good geographical and economic sense, bitter ethnic divisions render attempts at enforced unification not only politically unworkable but also a recipe for civil war.

Mr Haughey please note.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL WILKINSON,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Politics,
Edward Wright Building,
Old Aberdeen.

Hanging a Turner

From Mr Humphrey Brooke

Sir, Lord Annan was sage in rejecting the absurd suggestion that "Seascape Folkestone" should hang for a time next to Turner's "Fighting Temeraire" at the National Gallery. The two works have nothing in common. Dr Bowness, however, might welcome it for a visit to hang among the other very late works by this artist at the Tate, of which it is a good but not the outstanding example.

In the context of the Tate's collections it would then be possible to assess how seriously the late Lord Clark, according to Mr Alan Clark, either regarded it as "The greatest picture ever painted by an Englishman" or "The greatest picture ever painted" – looking back on Leonardo, Piero della Francesca and Rembrandt.

The Duke of Devonshire's £21m drawings by Raphael and other Old Masters are better value.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BROOKE,
Lime Kiln,
Claydon,
Ipswich,
Suffolk.
July 6.

Equal opportunities?

From Mrs E. R. Cox

Sir, The Inner London Education Authority, recently launched an initiative on equal opportunities for women. Pamphlets were sent out and in each school teachers are expected to give up their own time to sit on committees to discuss how an equal opportunities policy can be implemented in their own schools.

Meanwhile, in division 10 of the ILEA, the post of deputy head was advertised for the largest and most popular school in the area – in fact the only school unaffected by changes and amalgamations. The appointment went to a man, thus providing the all-too-familiar sight of the three key positions of responsibility, the headteacher and two deputy headships, being filled by men.

No effort was made to find a woman to fill this position in a school where over half of the pupils are girls and 43 of the 81 full-time staff are women. The familiar tried and trusted arguments were produced to defend the situation. Future generations of girls for many years will be educated with the "message" that only men can hold top positions of responsibility.

Women teachers throughout the country will find this scenario all too familiar. Could it be that the ILEA campaign is just a costly public relations exercise?

Yours faithfully,
E. R. COX,
16 Broom Water West,
Teddington,
Middlesex.
July 5.

Rewriting history

From Vice Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly

Sir, The "Joint Urgency Sub-Committee" of Lambeth Council who have voted to change the name of Rhodesia Road to Zimbabwe Road (Mr Rose's letter, July 4) might care to consider the example of one greater than they.

In 1956 I visited the summer residence of the Governor of the State of Madras in the hill station of Ootacamund, where the walls were still hung with the portraits of successive British monarchs. When I remarked on this I was told that the matter had been referred to Chakravarti Rajagopalacharya, the successor to Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of India and then Prime Minister of Madras and one of the noblest figures of the twentieth century.

He had answered, "You cannot change history by removing a few pictures".

I am, Sir,
PATRICK M. BAYLY,
Dunning House,
Liphook,
Hampshire.
July 7.

An open question

From Mr Des Wilson

Sir, Your report that Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, "wants more open government" (report, July 2) should lead to cynical laughter even in Whitehall.

When the Campaign for Freedom of Information was launched earlier this year, it was Sir Robert's office which circulated a letter from the Prime Minister refusing to even consider freedom of information. Immediately afterwards, it was the Cabinet Office which informed senior civil servants that they should not even talk to the campaign.

Open government without freedom of information is a sham. Sir Robert knows that. What he really wants is revealed by his comment that "governments ought to explain their policies and explain the decisions that they take as fully as possible . . . and, if possible, more fully than they do now".

Sir Robert wants better selling of official policies, not more participation in the achievement of those policies, or more information by which the public can judge whether they are wise or not.

Yours faithfully,
DES WILSON, Chairman,
Campaign for Freedom of Information,
2 Northdown Street, N1.

'Bias' at the OU

From Mr B. E. Steptoe

Sir, I must confess surprise at Mr Princep's concern (July 5) that Sir Keith Joseph may be interested in allegations of "serious bias" in part of one of the Open University's courses. The Secretary of State's interest would not seem to be in the representation of a radical view of a subject, but rather in the excessive degree of emphasis placed upon that view which might reasonably be regarded as tantamount to distortion.

The excuse that the course is intended, "to encourage our mature adult students to critically consider trends . . . from different points of view" rings somewhat hollowly to my ears. I would have thought that any educationalist must hold a balanced view as a basic tenet of his faith and as a necessary concomitant to his reponsibility to his students.

However, perhaps we had now best all beware lest Sir Keith Joseph should next address himself to them what splits their infinitives!

Yours syntactically,
B. E. STEPTOE, Director,
University of London Careers Advisory Service,
50 Gordon Square, WC1.
July 5.

Tories on the GLC

From Mr Neville Beale

Sir, Your diarist, PHS (July 10), evidently does not read the "Letters to the Editor". On June 26, you published a letter from me in which it was suggested, *inter alia,* that "the mandates of the elected GLC members (be extended) until the actual abolition of the council in 1986".

Since that is what the Secretary of State for the Environment has now announced to be the Government's intention, is it likely that I should be even contemplating resignation from my Finchley seat? I am not.

Yours etc,
NEVILLE BEALE,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
July 10.

Sir Cecil Parrott

From Dr M. C. Wheeler

Sir, Dr Dukes (July 5) need not despair. The two departments dealing with the Slavonic world over which Sir Cecil Parrott presided in turn at the University of Lancaster may have failed to outlive him, but the academic studies for which he fought are much the healthier in this country today for his efforts.

Glasgow, London and Oxford universities have, for example, been enabled to take on board 70 per cent of the Lancaster staff concerned, as well as the unique Comenius Library founded by Professor Parrott. Birmingham and Bristol have also benefited from the determination of the University Grants Committee to see these studies consolidated. At Lancaster, meanwhile, the teaching of Russian history and politics has been retained, and a stronger balance sheet obtained.

Joe Parrott was, of course, personally disappointed with this result, but it represents, none the less, a not inconsiderable monument to his vision, enterprise and dedication. British Slavists will long remain in his debt.

Yours sincerely,
MARK WHEELER,
University of London,
School of Slavonic and East European Studies,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1.

Stratford transmitter

From the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire and others

Sir, We share the recognition of Mr Trevor Nunn (June 23) that the BBC need a site for the Foreign and Commonwealth's new overseas transmitter. We join him in asking: Why here?

His concern, which we share, is for the Shakespeare Theatre; ours is for the quality of life and peace of mind in this green belt area and so for the multiple activities and amenities of all the people of Stratford and Warwickshire within the transmitter's area of impact.

The threat is not only to some 12,000 households and to the hospital, churches, pubs, social clubs but also to foreign tourists (1,500,000 a year and rising) and to commerce and industry, all heavily dependent on equipment vulnerable to interference.

The inquiry, experiences round existing transmitters and the BBC's own tests on the theatre (which that night affected 10 per cent of its equipment – enough, as anyone knows, to disrupt the show) corroborate one practical fact – that thousands of items of commercial and domestic equipment will be affected.

The BBC answer is that there is nowhere else. This we believe to be untrue. Of course it would be cheap and pleasant for them to build and staff it here. But the criteria quoted as qualifying this site (which appear to have been assembled after and not before they happened on it) are a good fit also to other sites with under 1,000 households and no businesses. Evidence of these sites has been given to the BBC – but they do not so far seem to have assessed any of them, though at least one is Crown Land.

The cold practicalities of the case therefore drive us to the conclusion that it would largely be a case of opportunism leading to a grave error of planning to allow an installation here that would be so injurious and burdensome for so many so far into the future.

Yours obediently,
CHARLES SMITH-RYLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire,
† JOHN COVENTRY,
J. W. BLAND, Chairman, Warwickshire County Council,
RUPERT WAINWRIGHT, Chairman, Stratford-upon-Avon District Council,
S. W. T. BIRCH, Chairman, South Warwickshire Health Authority,
J. R. CURNOCK, Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon,
LEVI FOX, Director, Shakespeare Birthplace Trust,
J. MURPHY, Chairman, Stratford District Trades Council,
GORDON MUCKLOW, Chairman, Stratford-upon-Avon Chamber of Trade,
ROGER CARTER, Director, Heart of England Tourist Board,
Sherborne Park,
Warwick.
July 5.

Mum's not the word

From Sir David Serpell

Sir, Don't our step-grandchildren themselves decide what to call us? Why should we risk creating what Kai Lung called "an expression of no-encouragement" when, if we behave ourselves properly, we can earn full status – and the pleasant names that go with it?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID SERPELL,
25 Crossparks,
Dartmouth, Devon.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 11: His Excellency Monsieur Redha Malek and Madame Malek were received in farewell audience by The Queen this morning and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Algeria to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency Monsieur Amadé Ouedraogo was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letter of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Upper Volta to the Court of St James's.

Sir William Harding (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Julian Bullard was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Bonn.

Lady Bullard had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Colin McLean (British High Commissioner to the Republic of Uganda) and Mrs McLean had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Miss Sarah Brennan had the honour of being received by the Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the National Federation of Housing Associations, this morning opened O'Grady Court, Melbourne Avenue, West Ealing, W13.

His Royal Highness, attended by Captain Anthony Milton, RM, was received by the Chairman of the Ealing Family Housing Association (Mr Forbes Melville).

The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently attended the Tyne Tees *Face the Press* Luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel, SW1 where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of Tyne Tees Television Ltd (Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison).

Mr John Haslam was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Highlanders, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Ridley on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, and Major Robin Hunt on assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this evening attended a Service in Westminster Abbey to mark the half-way stage in the work of restoration.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Brian McGrath, was received by the Dean (the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter).

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 11: Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. J. Phipps today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Hussars, upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Jenkins also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of The Queen's Own Hussars.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled at Leatherhead and opened Springbok House, a Hostel for girls.

Lady Angela Oswald, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain James Lowther-Pinkerton were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
St James's Palace
July 11: The Duke of Kent, a Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference, today visited Groups of the Southern United Kingdom Study Conference in Leicester and Stratford-upon-Avon.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Duchess of Kent this evening attended an Evening Soirée in aid of the Royal College of Music at Winfield House, Regent's Park.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 11: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, today presided at congregations for the conferment of degrees at the University of Lancaster.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Mr Malcolm Messer will be held today at St Bride's, Fleet Street at 11.30.

Marriages

Captain D. J. Corps, RAMC, and Miss J. M. Howorth
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 7, at Rochdale Parish Church between Captain David John Corps, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Corps, of Aldershot, Hampshire, and Miss Jennifer Mary Howorth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Howorth, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

The Rev Peter Robinson officiated and an address was given by Dr Andrew Farmer.

Mr T. O. Gray and Miss A. C. Vitkovitch
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 7, at Trinity Church, Sutton of Mr Thomas Oliver Gray, son of Mr and Mrs J. Gray, and Miss Angela Caroline Vitkovitch, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Vitkovitch.

Mr G. A. Hargreaves and Miss W. E. Townshend
The marriage took place on July 11, 1984, between Mr Geoffrey Allen Hargreaves, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. D. Hargreaves, of Warren House, Hunsdonbury, Hertfordshire, and Miss Wendy Elizabeth Townshend, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Townshend, of Canterbury, New Zealand. A reception was held at the Ritz Hotel, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr R. S. Jollye and Miss V. A. Gray
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 7, in Comrie, Perthshire, of Mr Rober Spencer, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Jollye of Sevenoaks, and Valerie Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Gray, of Comrie.

Latest appointments

Sir David Orr, Chairman and chief executive of Inchcape, is to be Chairman of the British Council on January 1 1985, after the retirement of Sir Charles Troughton.

Mr Peter Thornton, Keeper of the Department of Furniture and Woodwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum, to be the curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London in succession to Sir John Summerson.

Viscount Tonypandy to be a member of the Asthma Research Council.

Mr Bill Peters, former High Commissioner for Malawi, to be chairman of Lepra, the British Leprosy Relief Association, in succession to Sir Gawain Bell.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Lincoln's Inn

Mr John Willis Rogers, QC has been appointed an Ordinary Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Latest wills

Dr Constance Rougier La Trobe, Blackpool, Lancashire, left estate valued at £210,749 net. After various bequests she left half of the residue to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (Birmingham branch), and the residue each to the Blackpool branches of the PDSA, and the RSPCA respectively.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bleasdale, Miss Ada Maureen, of Rhosneigr, Anglesey .... £901,113.
Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, 2nd Bt, of Weybridge, Surrey, formerly a vice-chairman of the Bowater Paper Corporation and Lord Mayor of London, 1953-54 .... £471,878.
Crombie Mr Theodore, of Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, art historian, £895,001.

Birthday's today

Sir John Brembridge, 59; the Hon Dame Ruth Buckley, 86; Sir Alastair Burnet, 56; Viscount Camrose, 75; Sir John Cuckney, 59; Mr Gareth Edwards, 37; Sir John Gutch, 79; Admiral Sir John Hamilton, 74; Sir Arthur Hetherington, 73; Sir William Montague-Pollock, 81; Proffessor R Quirk, 64; Mr R C Solanki, 53; Professor Sir Charles Stuart-Harris, 75; Mr Harold Walker, MP, 57; Major-General R Younger, 80.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. D. Brett and Miss A. A. Woodman
The engagement is announced between Alistair, youngest son of Mr E. M. Brett and the late Mrs Betty Brett, of Fourstones, Northumberland, and Alison, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs G. F. G. Woodman, of Morpeth, Northumberland.

Mr D. Farquharson and Miss G. M. Housman
The engagemet is announced between David Farquharson, only son of Mr and Mrs V. M. Middleton, of Cramlington, Northumberland, and Georgina Mary, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Housman, of Worthing, Sussex.

Lieut. R. P. M. Hudson RN and Miss D. P. L. Coles
The engagement is announced between Ralph Palliser Milbanke Hudson, BSc (Hon), RN, only son of Commander Palliser Hudson, DSC, RN, (Ret'd) and Mrs Palliser Hudson, of Sark, and Diana Philippe Leigh, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Coles, of Rawridge, Devon.

Mr P. Millward and Miss E. A. Clayton
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs Alan Millward, Burton-on-Trent, and Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeoffrey Clayton, of Ellesmere Park, Eccles.

Mr P. J. Patel and Miss V. K. Patel
The engagement is announced between Praful, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Jayantilal M. Patel, of Nar, India and North Harrow, Middlesex, and Veena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kantibhai N. Patel, of Dabhan, India and Thornton Heath, Surrey. The marriage will take place on Saturday, July 21.

Mr V. J. Reaney and Miss L. K. Ramsey
The engagement is announced between Vincent, younger son of Mr Dennis Reaney and of Mrs Joyce Reaney, of Rayleigh, Essex, and Linda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest A. Ramsey, of Hockley, Essex.

Mr C. P. Smith and Miss D. J. Alexander
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs Philip Smith, of East Sheen, London, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Alexander, of Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

Mr J. F. E. Thorne and Miss C. E. Webster
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs Roger Thorne, of Cooden, Sussex, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Webster, of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

Mr A. P. Webster and Miss H. C. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs Jack Webster, of Llangian, North Wales, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. B. Stevenson, of Castletown, Isle of Man.

Ironmongers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Ironmongers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr J R C Twallin; Senior Warden: the Hon Patrick Best; Junior Warden: Mr R W Abbott.



The locomotive, City of Truro, which held the speed record for 30 years from 1904, emerging from the British Rail Museum at Swindon to be taken to Bridgnorth, Shropshire, where it will be prepared for an active part in next summer's Great Western Railway 150 years' celebrations (Photograph: Richard Wintle).

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of the President of the European Parliament, Mr Pieter Dankert.

Tyne Tees Television
The Duke of Edinburgh was present at a luncheon given by Tyne Tees Television yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel for guests and journalists who have contributed to the company's *Face the Press* programme on Channel 4. Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison, chairman, presided and the guests included:

Viscount Whitelaw, CH, the Earl of Gowrie, the Earl of Longford, Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, Lord Denham, Lord and Lady Thomson of Monifieth, Lord Aylestone, Lord Hanson, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, Mr Edmund Dell, chairman, Channel 4 Television, Mr David Steel, MP, Mr Francis Pym, MP, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Deedes, Sir Ian Gilmour, Bt, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Sir Brian Cubbon, Mr Jeremy Isaacs, Mr Donald Trelford, Mr John Thompson, Mr Timothy Brinton, MP, Mr Robert Edwards, Mr Ken Livingstone, Mr David Nicholas, Mr Alan Sapper, Mr John Wilson and leading representatives from the North-east and North Yorkshire.

Langbourn Ward Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Richard Charvet and Mrs Charvet was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Langbourn Ward Club held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday. Mr Hugh Stebbing, chairman, and Mrs Stebbing and other officers of the club welcomed the guests.

Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames
The Court of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames gave a luncheon yesterday at Watermen's Hall. The Master, Mr Christopher Rawson, presided, assisted by the Senior Warden and Master-elect, Mr A C Clark-Kennedy, and Junior Wardens, Mr D J Piper, Mr J T Wilson and Sir Geoffrey Peacock. Among the guests were Viscount Tonypandy, Mr R Butcher, and Mr N Shaw.

Association of County Councils (continued)
president of the association, included:

Lord Bellwin, Lord Chelwood, Lord Elton, Baroness Birk, Baroness David, Baroness Faithfull, Baroness Stedman, Mr Tom King, MP, Sir Keith Joseph, Bt, MP, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP, Mr Gordon Oakes, MP, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, the Hon Charles Morrison, MP, Sir George Young, Bt, MP, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP, Dr Rhodes Boyson, MP, Mr David Waddington, QC, MP, Mr Wyn Roberts, MP, Mr J Straw, MP, Dr J Cunningham, MP, Mr Robin Squire, MP, Mr Tony Durrant, MP, Mr Stephen Ross, MP, Mr J Thompson, MP, chairmen of county councils in England and Wales, representatives of Government Departments, local authority associations and other organizations associated with local government.

Receptions

British Digestive Foundation
Princess Michael of Kent was present yesterday at an afternoon reception held before the annual meeting of the BDF of which she is patron. Sir Francis Avery Jones, president, was in the chair at the meeting and Professor Bryan Brooke was the principal speaker.

Association of County Councils
The Association of County Councils held a reception yesterday evening at Eaton House. The guests who were received by Viscount Ridley,

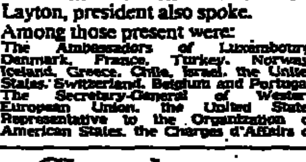
Soireé

Fellowship of Engineering
The eighth annual soireé of the Fellowship of Engineering was held at the BP Research Centre, Sunbury-on-Thames, on Tuesday evening, the theme being engineering in the petroleum industry. Viscount Caldecote, president, received the 225 fellows and guests who attended. On view during the evening was an exhibition of engineering in the petroleum industry mounted by BP.

Dinners

British Museum
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at a dinner given yesterday at the British Museum by the chairman of the trustees, Lord Trend, and Mr Franco de Benedetti to mark the inauguration of the exhibition, The Treasury of San Marco, Venice.

Among those present were:



Sir Campbell Adamson, Lord and Lady Adrian, Mr and Mrs David Attenborough, Sir David and Lady Barran, Sir Peter and Lady Baxendell, Mr and Mrs R Berla, Lord and Lady Blake, Lord and Lady Brockett, Sir Ashley and Lady Clarke, Professor Rosemary Cramp, Mrs Franco de Benedetti, Dr Mario d'Urso, Lord and Lady Ezra, Sir Monty and Lady Finniston.

Dame Elisabeth Frink, Mr Graham C Greene, Sir John and Lady Hale, Sir Denis and Lady Hamilton, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Sir Denys and Lady Laskin, Lord and Lady Lever of Manchester, Mr and Mrs Vincenzo Mancuso, Sir Peter and Lady Middleton, Mr and Mrs A R Moore, Viscount Norwich, Professor Guido Perocco, Miss Jean Rankine, Lord and Lady Roll of Ipsden, Sir Francis and Lady Sandilands, Sir Richard and Lady Thompson, Mr and Mrs John Thorn, Lady Trend, the Minister Councellor at the Italian Embassy and Mrs Vattani.

The Italian Minister of Finance and Mrs Visentini, Professor William Watson, Lord and Lady Weinstock, Sir David Wilson and Lord Windlesham.

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner last night in Guildhall in honour of the Prime Minister on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary year. Lord Chalfont, chairman, welcomed the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher and Lord Layton, president also spoke.

Among those present were:



The Ambassadors of Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Greece, Chile, Israel, the United States, Switzerland, Belgium and Portugal, The Secretary-General of Western European Union, the United States Representative to the Organization of American States, the Charges d'Affairs of Italy and China, the Deputy High Commissioner for Canada and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Agents-General for Alberta and Nova Scotia.

Baroness Airey of Abingdon, Sheik and Sheikha Nezam Khazal Amery, Baron and Baroness Rolf Beck, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, and Lady Bennett, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Sir Antony Buck, QCMP, Lady Chalfont, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Lady Daly, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Rear-Admiral Royer Dick, Air Marshal Sir Patrick and Lady Dunn, Sir James and Lady Dunnett, Lord and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Major-General Corran Purdon, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lady Finsberg, Sir Alistair and Lady Frame, Sir Reay and Lady Geddes, Major-General and Mrs St George Gribbon, Lord and Lady Grantchester, Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, Sir Archibald Lamb, Lady Layton, the Hon Geoffrey Layton, Countess de Lasta, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale, Lord MacLehose of Beoch, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount and Viscountess Montgomery of Alamein.

Princess Helena Moutafian, Mr Oscar Nemon, Major-General K Perkins, Sir Frank and Lady Roberts, Sir John Rodgers, Bt, Baron and Baroness Robert Rothschild, Lord and Lady Sherfield, Mr and Mrs Robert Sigmon, Mr Henry Tiarks, Sir David Wills, Mr Alan Lee Williams and Major-General A E Younger.

Distillers' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, was the guest of honour at a ladies' dinner given at the Mansion House yesterday by the Distillers' Company. The Master, Mr Patrick Lynch, wiht Mrs Lynch, presided assisted by the Wardens, Mr D. R. Lamdin, Mr T. N. Ritchie and Mr F. C. Minoprio. The other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Mr Alan Lamboll, Mr Michael Henderson and Sir Colin Cole.

Gardeners' Company
The Gardner's Company held a Court meeting at Carpenters' Hall yesterday at which the new officers were installed for the ensuing year: Mr P. D. Marriner as Master, Mr W. P. Maclagan as Upper Warden and Mr C. Gordon-Smith as Renter Warden. At a dinner held afterwards the speakers were the Master, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Mr C. E. Talbot and Mr L. R. Jones.

British Medical Association
Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, chairman of the central advisory committee, BMA Deputising Services, and the members of the executive were hosts at the Athenaeum last night at a dinner given for Lord Pitt of Hampstead, President-elect of the British Medical Association.

Service dinner

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board enertained Admiral Khan, Chief of Naval Staff, Pakistan Navy and Mrs Khan at dinner at Admiralty House on Monday. Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, presided and those present were:

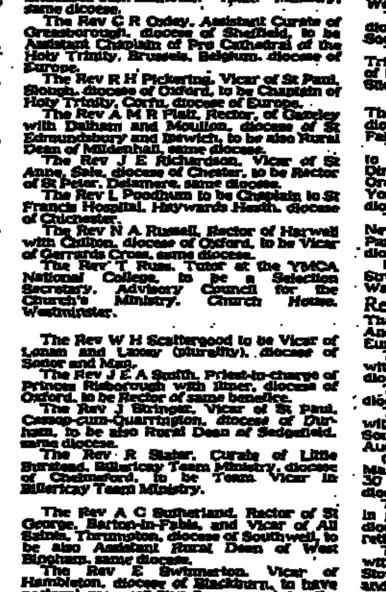
The Pakistan Ambassador and Mrs Ali Arshad, Lady Trefgarne, Admiral Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse, Admiral Sir Lindsay and Lady Bryson, Vice-Admiral Sir Simon and Lady Cassels, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Stanford, Mr and Mrs Alistair Jeffray and Captain and Mrs Khan.

Church news

The Bishop of Stafford, the Right Rev John Waller, is to become Central Chaplain of the Mothers' Union.

Canon F. W. H. Bentley, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Worcester and an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, has been appointed Archdeacon of Worcester and Residentiary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Other appointments:



The Rev J S Lee, Curate of Bideford, diocese of Exeter, to be Team Vicar in the Littleham-cum-Exmouth Team Ministry, same dicoese.

The Rev C R Oxley, Assistant Curate of Greasborough, diocese of Sheffield, to be Assistant Chaplain of Pro Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Brussels, Belgium, diocese of Europe.

The Rev R H Pickering, Vicar of St Paul, Slough, diocese of Oxford, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Corfu, diocese of Europe.

The Rev A M R Platt, Rector, of Gazeley with Dalham and Moulton, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Mildenhall, same diocese.

The Rev J E Richardson, Vicar of St Anne, Sale, diocese of Chester, to be Rector of St Peter, Delamere, same diocese.

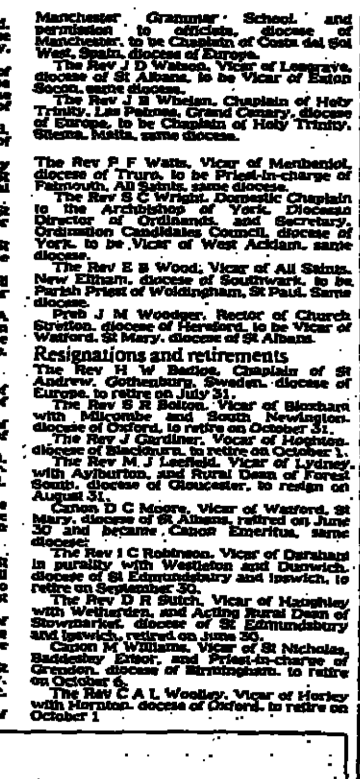
The Rev R Slater, Curate of Little Burstead, Billericay Team Ministry, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Team Vicar in Billericay Team Ministry.

The Rev A C Sutherland, Rector of St George, Barton-in-Fabis, and Vicar of All Saints, Thrumpton, diocese of Southwell, to be also Assistant Rural Dean of West Bingham, same diocese.

The Rev E Swinnerton, Vicar of Hambleton, diocese of Blackburn, to have pastoral responsibility (temporary) for the parish of Out Rawcliffe, same diocese.

The Rev P M Templeman, Chaplain of St John's College, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar of St Paul with St Luke, Finchley, diocese of London.

Rev W B Vane, Assistant Master of



Manchester Grammar School, and permission to officiate, diocese of Manchester, to be Chaplain of Costa del Sol West, Spain, diocese of Europe.

The Rev J D Watson, Vicar of Lemsgrave, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Eaton Socon, same diocese.

The Rev J H Whelan, Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Las Palmas, Grand Canary, diocese of Europe, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Sliema, Malta, same diocese.

The Rev P F Watts, Vicar of Menheniot, diocese of Truro, to be Priest-in-charge of Falmouth, All Saints, same diocese.

The Rev S C Wright, Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Diocesan Director of Ordinands, and Secretary, Ordination Candidates Council, diocese of York.

Canon D C Moore, Vicar of Watford, St Mary, diocese of St Albans, retired on June 30 and became Canon Emeritus, same diocese.

The Rev I C Robinson, Vicar of Darsham in plurality with Westleton and Dunwich, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to retire on September 30.

The Rev D R Sutch, Vicar of Haughley with Wetherden, and Acting Rural Dean of Stowmarket, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, retired on June 30.

Canon M Williams, Vicar of St Nicholas, Baddesley Ensor, and Priest-in-charge of Grendon, diocese of Birmingham, to retire on October 6.

The Rev C A L Woolley, Vicar of Horley with Hornton, diocese of Oxford, to retire on October 1.

Science report

Industry slow to exploit scientific advances

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Advances in genetic engineering and biotechnology research are not matched by their exploitation in industry, according to an investigation made for the Science and Engineering Research Council.

There have been some obvious successes, such as novel drugs based on polypetides, alternative ways of making amino acids, artificial sweeteners and medical diagnostic kits using monoclonal antibodies, but these are becoming crowded areas.

The conclusion drawn by Dr Peter Dunnill, biochemical engineer, and Mr Martin Rudd, an economist, of University College London, is that a unique opportunity for creating important new businesses of international importance is being missed.

However, they stress the difficulty of shedding traditional outlooks in the chemicals, drugs, food and materials industries and identifying promising products and services that are offered by the new science and engineering, which distinguishes biotechnology from longer established biological-based industries.

In a report published today the authors propose how niches for biotechnology discoveries can be found, ensuring an adequate return on research costs. Dr Dunnill says, that however radical the new discoveries of biological science and biochemical engineering, many of the applications will either be in conventional industries or will have to compete with existing products.

Agriculture has some of the most exciting prospects for developments in new genetic technology. Its products are used by everyone: classical genetics is the basis of modern growing and husbandry. The improvements needed, such as better yields and temperature sensitivity or herbicide tolerance, are clear-cut commerical goals.

The sort of plant biochemical and genetic studies which the advances in the new biology make possible are less in evidence in agriculture than in other industries.

Similarly, with the exception of antibiotic production, the contribution of the latest revolution in biotechnology to the sales of the chemical and allied trades is small, according to the report.

In many parts of industry which use biological processes, the tradition has been to seek greater profitability by marketing of new products rather than by increases in process efficiency. Also, in industry and universities, research in improving production processes has received less attention.

OBITUARY

BRASSAI

Recorder of the Paris demi-monde

Brassai, who died in Nice on July 8 at the age of 84 was one of the greatest photographers of the twentieth century. He belonged to that generation of European photographers which included André Kertesz, Robert Doisneau, Maurice Boiffard and Bill Brandt. His work is original and is rooted in his adopted city of Paris.

He was born Gyula Halasz in 1899, in the town of Brassov in Transylvania. ("Brassai" means "from Brassov"). He studied painting at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Budapest and at the Art Academy in Berlin.

In 1924 he went to Paris and became a journalist, acting as Paris correspondent for Hungarian newspapers and journals. He met André Kertesz and they became friends; it was after accompanying Kertesz on a nocturnal photographic expedition in 1930 that Brassai brought himself a camera. He began to take pictures with no preliminary training, and in 1933, two and half years later, his first book of photographs *Paris de Nuit* was published and became almost instantly an international success.

The great majority of Brassai's photographs were taken at night, and although he used flash occasionally, they are mostly taken with available light, whether exteriors in the streets, or interiors. His pictures depend very much on his own unobtrusiveness, and he developed a technique for taking pictures in the most difficult places with very little light.

Like his great predecessor, Eugene Atget, Brassai photographed almost exclusively in Paris, but where Atget was concerned with the fabric of the city itself, with rare intrusions of its inhabitants, Brassai's Paris is a cosmopolitan one. Even when he photographs empty streets, they are transformed, either by massive painted advertisements, or by night time fog or the crazy lines of the lights of passing traffic.

He is most remembered for his pictures of the lovers, the prostitutes and other extraordinary individuals who populated the bars, restaurants and theatres at night. He photographed back-stage at the Folies-Bergère, the Paris Opera and the ballet, and the prostitutes of Montmartre going about their lives. He said that a photographer should have a respect for his subject approaching religious veneration, and a desire to go beyond the anecdotal and to promote subjects to the dignity of types.

This he succeeded magnificently in doing. Certain of his pictures, "La Belle de Nuit" (1933) and "La Môme Bijou" (c1932) have become familiar icons; his people are archetypes of the period and his pictures have become as synonymous with our idea of Paris in the 1930s as Toulouse Lautrec's were with the 1890s.

During the war, in occupied Paris, Picasso encouraged Brassai to take up drawing again, and in 1946 a limited edition of his drawings was published accompanied by a poem by Jacques Prevert. At about the same time he made photographic back-drops for the ballet *Le Rendez Vous* and for the play *En Passant*.

After the war, until 1965 he worked for *Harpers Bazaar*, and during this time several more books of his pictures appeared: *Les Sculptures de Picasso* (1948); *Camera in Paris* (1949); *Seville en Fête* (1954) – A rare excursion outside Paris – and *Graffiti* (1960). More recently Brassai had returned to drawing and sculpture, but lately had spent most of his time writing. His recent books *Secret Paris of the Thirties*; *Picasso & Co* and *Artists of my Life* contain extensive texts by Brassai to accompany the photographs.

He was given one of the earliest exhibitions of photographs at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1937, and another retrospective exhibition of his work was held there in 1968. He had a major exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris in 1963, but the exhibition which will be remembered by many in this country was the comprehensive one mounted by the Photographers Gallery in London, at the suggestion of his close friend since the 1930s, Bill Brandt, to celebrate Brassai's eightieth birthday.

RANDALL THOMPSON

Randall Thompson, who died in Boston, Mass, on July 9 at the age of 85, was an American composer best known for his choral and operatic works, as well as being a well liked conductor and teacher.

Born in New York he had studied under Bloch but went to Rome in 1922 on a three year fellowship. Thereafter his life was principally as a teacher in American institutions and he was successively a professor at Berkeley; the University of Virginia; Princeton; and Harvard where he subsequently became Walter Bigelow Rosen Professor of Music.

As a music educationist he wrote the book *College Music* in 1935.

Though he composed a number of orchestral works including the prelude *The Piper at the Gates of Dawn* which like his string quartet *The Wind in the Willows* dates from 1924 in his Rome period; *Jazz Poem* (1928); and three symphonies, he is best known for his choral works which, though they break no new ground musically are replete with a sense of American heritage and virtues.

Five Odes of Horace for male voices was another product of his Rome sojourn while *The Testament of Freedom* (1943) a setting of texts by Thomas Jefferson which was composed for the men's chorus of the University of Virginia, remains perhaps his most performed work, with its attractive harmonies and sturdy patriotism.

He also set a number of Seventeenth Century poets including Herrick and George Herbert, and composed two operas *Solomon and Balkis* (1942) and *The Nativity According to St Luke* which received its first performance in Cambridge, Mass. in 1961 having been composed for the 200th anniversary of the dedication of Christ Church in that town.

MUSA al-ALAMI

Sir John Richmond writes:

Your very full obituary (June 11) of the Palestinian leader, Musa 'Alami, broke off rather suddenly, before the "almost intolerable difficulties ... in conditions of occupation," mentioned in its final paragraph, had begun. Musa had to confront these difficulties in the last 20 years of his life, and they were indeed almost intolerable.

They arose from the central Zionist policy of "redeeming the Land." To the uninformed it might have seemed that Musa's Arab Development Society had already redeemed that portion of "the Land" on which it had been working since 1950, and the Zionist occupation authorities might therefore have been expected to second his efforts to restore the damage caused when the Israel Defence Force overran the area in 1967. Practically all the society's irrigation wells were then destroyed, or badly damaged, and many valuable farm animals perished.

In Zionist mythology, however, true redemption of "the Land" cannot be achieved by Gentiles, and certainly not by Palestinians. So every conceivable obstacle was put in Musa's way; and he became anxious that the whole project would be expropriated on his death.

This threat was averted in the 1970s with the help of frequent visits from Musa's European and American friends, and by larger meetings in 1973 and 1975, when representations were made to the Israeli Government on behalf of the ADS. Protracted negotiations with a Scandinavian charitable concern finally bore fruit in 1983, not many months before Musa's death; and there is now reason to hope that Musa's brave and patient work for Palestine and Palestinians will not disappear without trace.

HIS HON JUDGE MYNETT

His Honour Judge Mynett, QC, a Circuit Judge in the Oxford Crown Court since 1972, died on July 5 while on holiday in France. He was 70.

Born on November 16, 1913, he was educated at Adams Grammar School at Newport in Shropshire, and London University. In 1937 he was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court. During the Second World War he served in the RAF, later joining the department of the Judge Advocate General.

In 1942 he had been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and after demobilization he practised on the Oxford Circuit.

He was Recorder of Stoke-on-Trent 1961-71 and deputy chairman of the Oxfordshire quarter sessions 1969-71. He was JP for Stoke in 1961 and for Oxford 1969-71.

Mynett took an interest in questions of European law, and was a United Kingdom representative at several conferences of Judges of Supreme Administrative Courts of the EEC countries. He served as a member of the Council for the Training of Magistrates and of the General Council of the Bar.

He married in 1940 Margaret Verna Bass-Hammonds. They had two sons.

Evelyn Lady Durand, CBE, who has died at the age of 96, had a long life of public service with, among others, the Royal British Legion and the Red Cross. Born Evelyn Crane, she was the widow of Sir Alan Durand, Bt, and before that of Sir Stanley Tubbs, Bt.

Lady Hance, widow of Lt-Gen Sir Bennett Hance, KCMG, KCIE, OBE, died on June 25 in Vienna.

Dr Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, a leading Spanish historian who served from 1959 to 1970 as President of the Republican government in exile, living in Buenos Aires, died in Avila, in Spain, on July 8 at the age of 91.

Sir Albert James Galpin, KCVO, CBE, who died on July 8, was Secretary in the Lord Chamberlain's office and Serjeant-at-Arms to the Queen from 1955 to 1968.

THE ARTS

Dance



Radiance: Donald Williams and Stephanie Dabney

Brilliant flash of jungle 'fire'

Harlem Dance Theatre

Coliseum

John Taras's new version of *Firebird* provides the climax of the Harlem Dance Theatre's first programme in the London season that opened at the Coliseum on Monday. He sticks more or less to the familiar story but strips it of all Russian overtones, setting it in a mysterious tropical jungle where Geoffrey Holder's designs can splash brilliantly coloured flowers among the foliage. The young man who encounters a beautiful princess there still wins her by overcoming creatures of evil, but they are no more than can lurk behind any leaf in such a spot, and Kostchei becomes merely a death's-head moth among the winged creatures that try to smother the hero.

The Stravinsky music, his revised shorter version of 1945, is more thrillingly played by the newly formed London Gala Orchestra under Milton Rosenstock than the full original score was of Covent Garden last week. *The opening* of the infernal dance particularly packed a tremendous punch. Donald Williams as the young man and Lorraine Graves as the princess both look radiant and moves with rapture through the colourful spectacle.

To reintroduce themselves to their London audience, the company had begun with Balanchine's *Four Temperaments*. I thought maybe there was a slight tendency to exaggeration in the way they attacked the boldly distorted neo-classical choreography. There was enormous power in the movement, but not always an evident relish of its physicality and motivation.

As the programme's centerpiece, *Fall River Legend* enabled Virginia Johnson, a dancer who has grown in artistry season by season, to prove that she can make just as powerfull melodramatic an effect as the celebrated Nora Kaye for whom Agnes de Mille created the ballet. Loosely based on the story of Lizzie Borden, the work tries to reveal psychological motives but begs more questions than it answers, and neither de Mille's choreography, Morton Gould's score nor Oliver Smith's designs escape long from portentousness and cliché.

Still, the cast do everything that can be done to redeem the work's shortcomings. Apart from Johnson's overwhelming but subtly modulated performance (she rightly makes the most of its few moments of humour), Lowell Smith is admirable as the pastor kind enough to care for the lonely young woman but too dumb to see through her stepmother's lies, and Cassandra Phifer makes that monstrous creature more convincing than she deserved. Terrible ballet, terrific performance.

John Percival

Cinema

Portrait of freedom and defiance

The first European Film Festival in Munich named gypsy Tony Gatlif as best director. David Robinson reviews his film, *Les Princes*, and other discoveries

This year's Munich Film Festival made history: for the very first time the European Parliament gave money directly to the film-maker. Munich had been selected to host the first European Film Festival, launched under the auspices of the Parliament, and following a couple of days after the first meeting of the European culture ministers in Luxembourg. The funding included a DM20,000 prize to be awarded to the director of the best film.

By a happy chance the prize went to a representative of one of the European Community's most underprivileged peoples. Tony Gatlif, now 35, is the world's only authentic and unassimilated gypsy film director; and the film that won him the prize, **Les Princes**, is a vital and defiant portrait of a section of his people – gypsies living unwelcome on the fringes of urban French society, "like blades of grass" (in Gatlif's own phrase) "blowing across the asphalt".

They live in a land of mud, shacks, abandoned dwellings and constant peril – on one hand from the harassment of the police, on the other from the ferocity of their own passions and the severity of their codes. It is a ruthlessly male-dominated society, though in Gatlif's story the women are discovering new ways to emancipation: the violent, illiterate hero's mother and daughter have learned to read and write. Life is lived from day to day, with sudden eruptions of violence, and with moral constraints quite different from those of settled society.

Munich did not restrict its programme to the Community. There were films from Eastern Europe, from India, Turkey and Canada, with a major retrospective on American independent film-making that included a tribute to the late-flowering Robert Young (*Alambrista, Ballad of Gregorio Cortez.*)

As it happened, Eastern Europe produced the other major new discovery of the festival, Juliusz Machulski's **Sex Mission**, which goes to show that you cannot keep a good Pole down. Machulski is the youngest Polish feature director, but even two years ago his first film, *Va Banque*, revealed a great comic talent. *Sex Mission* was made after martial law, but appears uncompromised and uncompromising in its sharp allegory.

It poses as a science-fiction sex comedy. Two men (one of them the best-known Polish film comedian, Jerzy Stuhr) take part in an experiment in hibernation. They are mislaid and only revived half a century later, after a nuclear world war and a catastrophe which destroyed all male genes. Thus they find themselves the world's only surviving men in a self-reproductive, all-woman society. The confrontation of the old male chauvinism and the new feminist terror provides Machulski not only with a lot of ribald fun, but also a vivid metaphor for every kind of tyranny and political deception.

Performer's renaissance

How bizarre are the sensibilities of some East European censorships is illustrated by the only line cut by the Polish authorities – though still present in the "export" version shown in Munich. When the time travellers finally escape from the subterranean bunkers of the new world, and find themselves back on a post-nuclear earth, they decide: "Let's head east. There must be *some* kind of civilization there". Considered too provocative, the line was removed after the Warsaw première.

Inevitably many of the 200 films on show in a festival primarily devised for the large and enthusiastic local audience have already been seen at Berlin and Cannes. One world première however (excepting a single screening at Cannes) was from Britain, Stephen Frears's **The Hit**. A thriller made frankly for enjoyment, it is (allowing for a couple of threadbare moments in Peter Prince's script) a wonderfully accomplished piece of story-telling.

Terence Stamp – for whom the performance appears a renaissance – plays a "grass" who has been quietly hiding out in Spain until the day when his vengeful former associates have him kidnapped. He is hauled across the country by an icily pathological hit-man (John Hurt) and his violent, idiot sidekick (Tim Roth). The captors are disasterously disconcerted by the equanimity with which their captive – who has spent the years of exile in improving reading – faces his fate. Frears unerringly spurs on his tale with touches of comedy, sharp character observation and pistol-crack shots of violence.

Other British features on show were Chris Petit's *Flight to Berlin* and Victor Schonfeld's two-year-old *The Animals Film*. The fast emergent Irish cinema, about which I hope to write in the near future, offered five titles, Pat Murphy's *Anne Devlin*, Kieran Hickey's *Attracta* and *A Child's Voice* (both previously seen at London Film Festivals) and Cathal Black's *Pigs* and *Our Boys*.

Originally shown in Cannes, **Khandhar** *(Ruins)* is the latest film by the notable Bengali director Mrinal Sen, who at 60 still has the exceptional capacity to develop new aspects of his creative personality. A committed Marxist throughout his long career, he is still concerned in his screen story to investigate the bourgeois predicament. Here though, there is a new dimension: a sensuous relation of characters to locale; a new exploration of their interior life.

Two young men on holiday from the city visit the ruins of a former feudal mansion. There they find the last heirs and inhabitants, an old, blind, sick lady and her beautiful, sad daughter. The encounter is brief: they are drawn into the deception which sustains the old women's life and hope; there is a brief unstated moment of feeling between the girl and one of the men; and then life is resumed as before.



Sreela Majumder and Shabana Azmi in Khandhar

It is a wonderfully accomplished work by a director who always has surprises in store, and who also appeared in Munich as the subject of a portrait film, Reinhardt Hauff's **Ten Days in Calcutta**. Genial, volatile, witty, charming and a compulsive talker, Sen proves a gift to the film-maker as he wanders in the Calcutta traffic, teases his wife, family and collaborators or simply relaxes in his crumbling studio. A much-loved figure at every international festival ("I make my films between festivals") Sen is one of the cinema's treasures.

Philosophy and integration

The festival was also the setting for a meeting of the recently formed Fédération Européen des Réaisateurs de l'Audiovisuel (FERA) and for a colloquium intended to move towards some sort of philosophy and integration for European film policies. The need, said Jack Lang, in a characteristically Gallic inspirational message, is to establish "*cet espace audiovisuel européen* which is the only chance for survival of our identity and our culture".

The German director Peter Fleischmann, as President of FERA, spoke a lot about a "cultural ecology" and about the problems of preserving a European cultural identity at the same time as the diversified individual cultures of the Community. Nobody seemed to have any clear ideas of how this might be acheived. There was a great deal of talk though – bureaucratic, from the Parliamentary people; radical, from the directors. Most of the time, it seemed, the new challenges were still less real than the old fears and insoluble problems – centrally the unchanging economic and cultural dominance of American films which redeem 33 per cent of their production costs in Europe while European films can claim only a collective 0.7 per cent of the American market.

The discussion never really got around to how the European Parliament might disburse its quite considerable funds for film aid. Will it actually serve to promote production and co-production, or will it simply finance more commissions to breed generations of new commissions? At least it seemed a not unpromising start to cross Tony Gatlif's palm with silver.

Television

Horseplay in the workplace

Stuart Paterson's Workhorses, (BBC1) last night, made a well-paced comedy out of a too-frequent and unlaughable situation: a job creation scheme. What Mr Paterson added to this lugubrious phrase of our days were four unemployable youths and a girl, an eccentric overseer, and a well-filmed climax in the Marymass horse race, which Scotland holds to be the only one in the world where carthorses compete.

There the overseer, played with enjoyable gusto by Andrew Keir, restores his solvency and escapes damage to his person by his creditors with a win for his beloved Clydesdale. The horse subsequently wrecks the market garden his wayward but conditioned charges have been creating. By that time we had seen most of the fun.

This is the first of five plays, under the generic title, **End of the ' ne**, set against life and hard times in a Scottish new town and, always assuming that it is not a case of best foot forward, it promises well for the run. All the plays, produced by Tom Kinninmont, will deal with unemployment in one form or another, including, I was intrigued to note, a sit-in at a bra factory.

Mr Keir rather dominated last night's, which was adroitly directed by Ian Knox, but was well supported by John Fowler, Dave McKay, Andy McInnes, John Reilly, and Caroline Guthrie as the teenagers. Bill McBain made a good job of the careers advisor anxious to provide "a specially designed working environment able to cope with those at the bottom of the heap".

It is difficult to see quite where **A Winter Harvest**, by Jane Beeson, which began its three-part journey on BBC2, is going; obvious that it will have to speed up to get very far. Cheryl Campbell is the heroine, a hill farmer's wife.

She looks more likely to be glimpsed in a disco than a cowshed. This impression of incongruity is deliberate: she will display latent powers of endurance and agricultural competence while her husband is in hospital.

She was obviously perturbed by the letters, with a perceptible feminist flavour, she received from a deflationary friend. Despite all the chores, she appeared to spend an unconscionable amount of time answering these. Not a good outlook for the harvest here, I fear.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Feminists beware

The Lucky Chance

Royal Court

Britain's first woman spy, the first English writer to discuss racial prejudice, and our first professional woman playwright, Aphra Behn, is a glamorous figure over whom you might expect various pressure groups to be squabbling for possession. But any move to recruit her into the feminist cause will get no encouragement from this 1686 comedy over which theatre historians have clapped prudish hands to their eyes.

On the evidence of *The Lucky Chance* it seems that Mrs Behn set out for a theatrical career by beating the men at their own game. It is a triple sexual intrigue, centering on the standard rivalry of moneyed age and virile youth, but outdoing the other Restoration writers in reducing love to a straightforward bedroom transaction.

The piece includes one high-spirited wife who is equal to any male opponent. But even she is happy to be treated as a sexual property; and the piece as a whole is a hymn to the all-conquering power of the phallus.

The main action turns on the double intrigue of Bellmour (an exiled duelist) and Gayman (an impoverished gentleman supposedly modelled on the life of Otway) to consummate their attachments to a couple of girls who have fallen into the clutches of senile suitors.

Some of the action is visible at long range: such as Bellmour masquerading as his rival's nephew so as to replace him in bed; and the interrupted wedding night of the lubricious old Sir Feeble (who comes over as the lustiest figure on stage in Jonathan Adams's performance). What takes the play into unexpected territory and whets the appetite for a better acquaintance with Mrs Behn, are partly the piercingly accurate lines that occasionally leap out of the dialogue ("One way to make me hate you is tame suffering"), and partly the tremendous gusto for farcical events which is unusual in Restoration comedy, and extremely unusual for female playwrights in general.

There are ghosts, devils, nocturnal misadventures, lovers smuggled in boxes, and – the masterstroke of the leading lady (Harriet Walter) – an elaborate masque seduction with which she tests out the affections of her ruined suitor. As played by Alan Rickman in the likeness of a debauched El Greco, he is by far the most interesting figure in the comedy. A satanic wastrel, bereft of everything but a body that women find irresistible, eking out a wretched life above a blacksmith's shop, and forcing himself to pay court to his landlady to regain his best suit from the pawnshop. The sickly power of Mr Rickman's performance comes over strongest when he finally changes from rags to black velvet, and gambles his way into a night with the girl of his choice.



Denis Lawson, Kathryn Pogson and Pam Ferris in "The Lucky Chance".

Jules Wright's production takes its style from Ilona Sekacz's opening musical contrast between high baroque and a smooching company dance. It is always cutting high mock-heroic attitudes, and then coming briskly down to earth.

One of the best tricks is the multiple doubling of Pam Ferris as all the functional figures from messengers and confidantes to the long suffering landlady at the smithy. Miss Walter and Dennis Lawson (Bellmour) excel in these abrupt switches of mood and eye-contact with the house.

The production's effect is too cold-blooded to be uproarious; but it has developed a style that accommodates all the switch-back reversals of the text (apart from the final transformation of the villainous old bridegroom into avuncular benevolence).

Irving Wardle

The Boot Dance

Tricycle Theatre

The Temba black theatre company and the Tricycle Theatre, both with their grants under sentence, would be ill advised to stake their reputations on this new play of Edgar White's. What will those who harshly curticized his *Redemption Song* at Riverside a few weeks ago say of this clumsy piece, the sort of incoherent stuff which a black playwright might burble in his sleep and which apparently gets indiscriminately rushed into performance?

Lazards (Alton Kumalo), who used to perform the South African miners' gumboot dance to rapturous applause in a circus, finds himself confined to a heavily symbolic mental institution for reasons never explained. There he meets a West Indian warder (Jason Rose), a mixed-race girl who tried to cut her father's throat, and a Jewish doctor who plays Johann Strauss on his cassette recorder and mouths white-ascendancy clichés while pursuing foot-fetishism. African and West Indian strike a pact, concluding that apartheid is as bad in Britain as South Africa and that "The world dances on your face and calls it history".

In this curious asylum, patients clock up points to be let out for privileges. The doctor (Lionel Taylor) remarks that if Jews used to show aptitude for music, they were spared the factory, telling Janette (Amanda Symonds): "The law doesn't approve of patricide. Bad for taxes." Mr Kumalo observes laughing at things that aren't funny, an unwittingly neat characterization of certain kinds of fringe audience. But it is going to far to claim that blacks are forgiven only for genius or money: any sensitive Jew might have something to say about that.

With a cast of only four (and those from mixed backgrounds), Mr White's gifts for eccentric characterization and colourful humour get little chance to flower. Nor does Mr Kumalo's acting talent, though what we see of his boot dance is expert and exciting. Most disquietingly of all, reincarnation is floated as an active possibility. If that could happen to a fourth-rate play when it is buried and dead, the prospect is appalling.

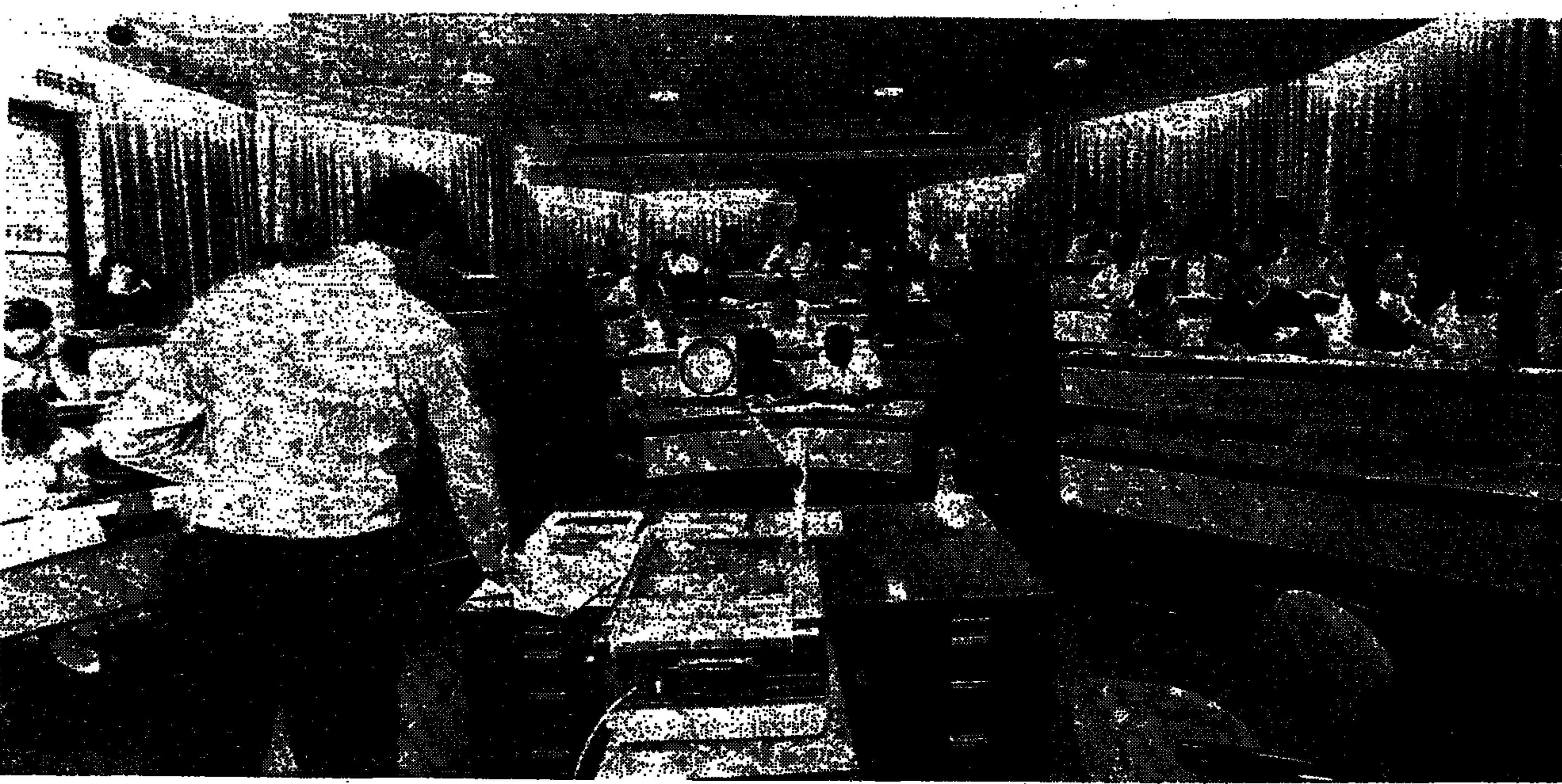
Anthony Masters



Cranfield School of Management

The Cranfield School of Management is one of Europe's largest university business schools, more closely linked with new technology, through its association with Cranfield Institute of Technology, than any other business college in Britain. This week a newly completed computer studio is being opened

All photographs by Suresh Karadia



Above: Part of the learning process - a lecture hall complete with all the most up-to-date equipment



Professor John Constable, the school's director: "We must respond to market needs"



Left: The television studio, with four colour cameras, sound centre, review and observation room

This month's opening at Cranfield School of Management of a personal computer studio pushes one of Europe's largest university business schools again into the van of technological progress.

It adds another superlative to a long list at Cranfield Institute of Technology of which the School of Management (CSM) is part. The institute is this country's largest centre of applied research and development in industrial technology and the CSM has been more closely linked with the new technologies, from robotics to biotechnology, than any similar establishment. Cranfield has a world lead in precision engineering and precision systems.

The institute has extensive computing facilities, with its own mainframe installation, but John Constable, Professor of Business Policy and CSM's director for two years, had been concerned at CSM's ability to keep abreast of information systems.

Professor Constable said: "Postgraduate work now involves writing, reading and computing. Eventually students will arrive with all these skills, including their own personal computers – no doubt in 10 years the new studio laboratory could start to become redundant – but for the moment we must provide computer teaching and equipment." There are 30 personal computers in the new studio and under an arrangement with Hewlett-Packard, the machine suppliers, the systems will be constantly updated.

Like so many developments at Cranfield the personal computer studio, which should benefit all CSM students both full-time and part-time, is part of Cranfield's main dynamic: the drive towards practical application, whether it involves a course of study or original research.

Those succeeding in the CSM courses and leaving as Masters of Business Administration (MBA) are something of a breed apart, compared with MBAs graduating from some other business schools.

Commonly at other schools some postgraduate students go straight from university into MBA courses. Cranfield has always insisted on its students having practical experience of the working world and although the minimum has now been dropped to three years from four the actual average industrial or commercial experience of students is more than seven years. Average age is 30 and more than 10 per cent are 37 or over. About 10 per cent are women.

Cranfield has been an unusual institution, even in its beginnings in 1946 when it was set up to meet what was then expected to be a big demand for technologists to keep Britain in the forefront of aeronautics.

Even in the earlier years, tackling aeronautics took Cranfield into sectors like the raw materials sciences and electronics. The need for a work study approach to problems of organizing people also emerged and there the management studies had their beginnings.

By the mid-1960s when Britain was no longer a major force in aeronautics, Cranfield's future was decided as a self-standing new university. In 1969 came a Royal Charter and the power to give degrees. A couple of years before the school of management had been set up as an individual institution, one of a number as Cranfield's scope widened.

There are now five faculties, one taking in the CSM, and the others covering a wide swathe of engineering disciplines, manufacturing technology and production management, science and technology, and, leader in its field, the National College of Agricultural Engineering. The engineering sectors covered range from precision engineering and electronic system design to fluid engineering and the college of aeronautics which, is still operating on as large a scale as when it was fashionable to believe aeronautics was the jewel in Britain's own industrial crown.

Especially relevant is a new Cranfield grouping bringing together the elements of information technology, including electronics and mathematics. Computer-aided design is another facility much used by the CSM.

Cranfield earns most of its living from sales of services to industry and commerce to a degree claimed to be unmatched by any other university. Department of Education and Science grants account at best for about a quarter of its income, with the rest coming from research contracts and mostly student fees, many paid by companies. Research contracts alone account for up to £11m in income, about a third of the Cranfield total income of some £30m.

The CSM itself is generating more than £200,000 in research income but Professor Constable would like to see that doubled. Professor Bernard Barry is the new director of research.

There is prospect of growth in several other areas at the CSM. Short courses tailor-made for companies have been in increasing demand despite the bite of recession on company finances.

Cranfield's links particularly with universities in other EEC countries are expected to grow, making the Institute an international centre for industrial studies. The CSM is already involved in this drive in which links have been forged with the universities of Aachen, in West Germany, Compiègne, in France and the Stockholm School of Economics in Sweden. Professor Constable said: "We want to explore the strategic long-term implications of technology and teach business strategy to meet the challenge from countries like the United States and Japan. It is ambitious to try to get four countries and four different institutions to work together but I am sure this is the way for us to go – to expand internationally."

There are other international links at the CSM. There is a student swap arrangement with University of Washington at Seattle, an MBA course link in Lyons and next year CSM will be involved in setting up a part-time MBA programme at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. CSM is joint founder with the Middle East Market Research Bureau of a management centre in Nicosia in Cyprus, initially offering short courses for the Middle East market and starting operations towards the end of this year.

The scope of CSM at Cranfield is also being expanded. The first MBA degree course specializing in public relations begins next January, offering a two-year part-time programme, in an initiative involving the Institute of Public Relations.

In October the CSM gets its first professor in small business development – Paul Burns, noted for his work on the subject at Warwick University. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster Bank. Professor Constable said: "Understanding of this sector is still limited and why this country has not been as successful as some in generating small business activity. We want to correct this."

The CSM is not looking to growth through government spending. Professor Constable said: "We cannot expect growth to come because the Government is going to fund it. We want to respond to market needs and we have to be creative in doing that. I believe we will continue to grow, not at a rapid rate, but steadily at the Cranfield base. But there will also be the growth in international activities."

Derek Harris



Tailor made for research

Research at Cranfield School of Management, long harnessed to specific company needs as well as broader investigations prompted by national, EEC and international organizations, is being widened through five research centres. Members of the CSM faculty are also involved in many individual research projects. About 20 students are also taking research degrees, including three-year full-time PhD courses.

One research centre deals with marketing communications, with work going back to 1968. So far 50 leading companies have supported the centre, playing an active role in its research planning and analysis. It has explored issues like the effective management of advertising, attitude-behaviour relationships, the validity of advertising pre-testing techniques, patterns in advertising campaigns and effectiveness of marketing budgets. Work is now going on into consumer responses to marketing campaigns.

-Another research centre is concerned with the logistics of marketing, dealing with management of material and the flow of information for marketing campaigns. Ways of assessing performance and handling methods have been researched.

A research centre increasingly used by companies for tailor-made research is the Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). Not only are problems researched but detailed programmes are developed together with company development teams and then schemes are taken through to pilot stage followed by long-term evaluation. Some of the more notable Mandas projects have included research on promotion problems, team development models, the management of stress at work and supervisory motivation.

Overtime

Since 1971 the CSM has been carrying out studies in applied economics through its Business Economics Research Unit (Beru). The European Commission is now financing two investigations, one into the publishing and distribution of books in the UK, the other into the state of the textile machinery industry throughout Europe. Research is planned into stock depreciation in consumer durables and overtime working in Europe.

The books investigation, which revolves around whether resale price maintenance in books is to the disadvantage or otherwise of the consumer, has proved a tough one for Dr Frank Fishwick, Reader in Managerial Economics at CSM. The investigation has recently been widened to an assessment of the Australian and North American markets, where there are no pricing agreements.

Due for completion in November is a study of the effectiveness of government assistance which has been given to the machine-tool industry in Britain.

D H


The students' coffee lounge: between learning in an intimate atmosphere

Studying in a four-star hotel

Arriving at Cranfield School of Management via the futuristic glasshouses and boulevards of Milton Keynes, you might expect to find some awe-inspiring modern complex of concrete fortresses and walkways. Cranfield is nothing like that. Though the School of Management's main building was built in 1977 and the Study Centre a year later, they have what can only be described as an intimate atmosphere. The road through Cranfield is a series of bends, there is greenery everywhere, and the brown brickwork is unobtrusive.

The Study Centre is even more of a surprise, with the credit cards it accepts prominently displayed at the entrance. It has all the attributes of a good quality hotel, which is more or less what it is.

The idea is that the company executive who is billeted here for two weeks should not feel that he has been sent back to college.

Top restaurant

There is a first-class, 120-seat restaurant, with a good wine list, and a breakfast menu that includes smoked haddock, kippers, and a "special" with black pudding and herb-flavoured sausage. Special diets and menus can be arranged, as well as barbecues.

An indoor swimming pool, a games room, two croquet lawns and access to the Institute of Technology's squash courts complete the sporting facilities – although anyone with a sense of adventure and rather more time on his hands than most courses allow could go gliding or flying from the nearby airfield.

The 112 bedrooms are functional rather than luxurious, and surprisingly, do not have televisions. It is thought that this would distract the guests from their studies although one might have thought mature business people could master the on/off switch by themselves.

This curious omission, the somewhat spartan though comfortable, furnishings, and the fact that there are seminar rooms on each floor, with points for computer terminals, are just about the only clues to the fact that this is anything other than a four-star hotel.

The Study Centre is proving a great success, and it epitomizes the way in which the School of Management is marketing itself: It belongs not among the groves of academe, but essentially in the expense account fast lane of the modern business world.

It is ideally situated for such a purpose, being just off the M1, slightly closer to London than Birminham. The train from Euston to Milton Keynes take s 45 minutes, and Milton Keynes is only 10 minutes from Cranfield.

Proximity to Milton Keynes is a fortunate coincidence, for if anywhere represents the business future of Britain, this does. It is no coincidence that the Milton Keynes Development Corporation is making increasing use of the Study Centre, and the School of Management.

The private airfield is another great asset which, although it might not be used by the majority of Cranfield's clients, ensures that the School of Management can meet just about every reasonable demand, and can cope with short-notice arrivals or departures from Britain or abroad.

The reason Cranfield can boast such an ideal situation is that it is on the site of an old RAF station. Its Institute of Technology, of which the School of Management is a part, evolved after the Second World War from the activities of the Department of Aircraft Economics and Production in Cranfield College of Aeronautics.

The plain neo-Georgian houses which were once occupied by servicemen and their families now comprises much of the accommodation for single and married MBA students. The halls of residence where single students live have their own bars, common rooms and dining facilities. Other students can rent flats or cottages in the surrounding area.

Cranfield seems much more like a village than a campus, with its bank, post office, bookshop, social club and general store; unlike many campuses it is a pretty place, surrounded by unspoilt countryside – all in all, a very pleasant place to study.

Rupert Morris

Where the computer is king


On screen for study in the computer studio

Much thought – and a lot of money – has gone into the design of the various parts of the Cranfield School of Management building.

A recent six-figure investment was the computer studio, which houses 30 Hewlett-Packard HP 150 work stations. The machines are an impressive sight, both for their compactness, with all wires hidden inside the desk structure, their clean looks, and at close quarters, their adaptability. It is possible to summon up on screen all manner of graphs and pictures as well as text, and more sophisticated manoeuvres are made easy by the way in which the screen itself, as well as the keyboard, responds instantly to the touch of a finger.

Book-keeping and accounting become remarkably easy on what amounts to electronic account paper, and the machines are ideal for the business games which are incorporated in many of the courses.

The computer studio is used both to teach basic computing, and to demonstrate the work station's variety of managment uses. The studio is connected to the computer centre at the Institute of Technology, which operates a DEC VAX-11/782.

Available microcomputer software includes VISICALC and SUPERCALC electronic worksheets, financial modelling packages, data base system, critical path analysis and word processing software.

Beneath the computer room is a television studio with four colour cameras, sound control, recording and editing facilities, and an observation room manned by trained staff. From here two programmes can be relayed simultaneously to 11 lecture rooms. The School of Management makes its own films in the studio, and clients can use it for making their own videos, or for practising interviewing or lecturing skills.

It would be possible to produce an advertising commercial in the studio, and companies use it to try out ideas. Another popular use of the studio is for executives to practise being interviewed; a trained interviewer will put the executive through a typical question-and-answer session, using as many tricks of the trade as possible, so that the interviewee will be better prepared for coping with the media when his company hits the headlines.

Another vital facility is the library, which stocks 12,000 books, and has access to the larger library at the Institute of Technology. There are links with other local libraries, including the Open University.

There is a quiet room with company files, including relevant press cuttings as well as the basic Extel information cards.

The library's main emphasis is on management and administration, planning, transport, European affairs and social policy. A good variety of newspapers, magazines and periodicals are kept on file. Photocopying facilities are available, and back copies are stored on microfiche.

R M

The European way to climb in a company

John Fawn, director of Cranfield's Management of Technology Programme and once at Rolls-Royce on the aircraft engines side, describes himself as an engineer gone wrong. But for Cranfield School of Managment's new venture in European partnership, involving links with West Germany, France and Sweden, it has led him into trying to build the sort of course he himself would like to have taken.

It could give young technologists in their early thirties, all potentially high fliers, a double opportunity. One would be to achieve a European grounding rather than a merely national one. The other would be to break through that barrier which keeps so many professional engineers, despite their qualifications, simply in charge of the technical side of a company instead of being allowed a foothold in the boardroom that can lead to their heading up a company.

Ideal course

The new venture, due to start in April next year, links three Cranfield schools – management, production and mechanical engineering – with the French Compiègne University near Paris, West Germany's Aachen Technische Hochschule and in Sweden the Stockholm School of Economics. It will involve at least half a dozen students from each institution and their working together for 16 weeks in four-week stints spread over a year. Each institution is used in turn for the monthly stints.

Mr Fawn said: "A simple six-month course might have been ideal but with the problem of moving people round Europe it would have meant they just wouldn't have seen their families." Links between the four centres will be aided by micro-computers using telephone lines and an electronic mail service. Mr Fawn added: "The four centre approach means students will understand how others do things and impart an ability to move readily from one country's industrial culture to another."

There will be four main elements in the course, the first being to establish an understanding of strategic management and how the total company works. Operational management from the technologist's point of view will be covered, essentially looking at the tools of the trade in running a department. Then there will be commercial appreciation of the implications of generic technologies, like energy, electronics and bio-technology. With each of the four-week periods including a project, there will also be studies of how all these factors link with the technology of particular companies. Actual problems in companies will be followed through.

The four centres all have their own strengths, Mr Fawn pointed out. Cranfield will tend to concentrate on the strategic use of technology and its commercial application while the French look at setting up projects. Germany will help with the running of ongoing projects while the Swedes will specialize in the problems of projects running out of steam, particularly where different international markets are involved.

Mr Fawn said: "Cranfield has a lot of technology and good management, but Compiègne has technology we do not have while Aachen has a wider technical range and Stockholm much international experience because so many Swedish companies have penetrated abroad".

Course fees will be £8,500, to which has to be added costs of travel and accommodation. But the basic cost will be almost comparable to charges on the school of management's short courses operated for companies. If demand warrants it two courses could be run each year.

D H

Providing a fifth of future leaders

Masters of Business Administration (MBAs) emerge from Britain's business schools at a rate of more than 1,000 a year and the biggest single source is the Cranfield School of Management (CSM). CSM accounts for nearly a fifth of these potential leaders of industry and commerce on which much of the hope rests of Britain keeping ahead in the world business race.

CSM's MBA degree programme is one of the longest running of its kind in Europe, according to Colin New, director of graduate programmes. Professor New said: "These programmes have evolved along with the school over more than 25 years. We have learned a lot and are still learning. Our concern is to develop managers rather than management theorists. They need to see the trees *and* the wood. The method of teaching is highly participative."

The main MBA course is a full-time one and, in contrast to two-year courses found in many business schools, occupies one year. It means less time lost in actual career development in the workplace. It also eases the financial burden on students because about 90 per cent of those taking the full-time courses fund the entire project themselves, typically taking out loans like second mortgages that become an investment in their own careers that they can expect to pay off as the MBA distinction pushes them up the salary tree.

But the CSM reckons to cram into a year what most business schools do in two. There are four full terms and students are effectively in college for about 50 weeks. Professor New said: "It usually turns out to be the hardest twelve months the student has ever encountered in terms of the sustained level of work expected. But it is a preparation for the demanding positions we expect them to fill on return to employment."

About 150 students are taken in annually, selected usually from upwards of 600 applicants. A minimum of three years' work experience is demanded and students will normally have a good first degree or professional qualification. But the CSM is looking for winners so the criteria are not hard and fast.

The first two terms increase knowledge of the elements of business management from finance and marketing to quantitative methods, economics, organizational behaviour and industrial relations. Then various options offered covering the whole spectrum of management allow students to develop a package suited to individual needs.

Because most students have seven or more years of practical work experience behind them there is less emphasis on projects and when used tend to be on a restricted basis.

An MSc programme in Engineering Construction Project Management involves the first half of the MBA course, but then takes a more specialised route with the fourth term devoted to a specific project usually within the sponsoring company.

DH



The winding paths of the parkland, at the Cranfield School of Management, enclosing the brown brickwork of buildings completed in the 1970s, set in the beautiful countryside of Bedfordshire

Rupert Morris on the case where competition did not work

Learning the lesson of Babel

Some lessons in management are as old as the Old Testament. That is why a group of managers found themselves at Cranfield recently trying to build a tower.

The exercise was based more or less exactly on the story of the Tower of Babel, and it revealed many of the same destructive human tendencies.

The men – there were no women there – were divided into four groups, each team with different materials, so that they had to negotiate with each other to build the tower. Instinctively, they found themselves competing with one another, and it took much longer to build the tower than it should have done.

No one had told them they should be competing; indeed, since they work for the same company, one might have expected them to work together. They failed to so so, and they realized afterwards how well this reflected failures of co-operation within their own company, how one department all too often works against another.

Better listener

Another exercise of a similar kind involved various teams being stuck in the desert, and trying to find a means of rescue or escape. In one group, the more forceful members opted to run for it; only one person said they should stay put. His opinion was over-ridden, more by forces of personality than by force of argument, and, of course, he turned out to have been right. Afterwards they realized that with more reasoned discussion they might have arrived at the solution.

"It comes as a shock to someone who has been in management for 10 years," said a sales and marketing manager. "It teaches you to be a better listener."

Murray Steele, the course tutor, says there is a happy medium between taking such exercises with extreme seriousness, and being over-flippant. He maintains a relaxed, informal atmosphere in the classroom and outside, and allows the men to debate freely with one another. One of the key aims of the two-week course is to help managers to know one another better; many of them had hardly met before.

The rest of the course, carefully tailored to needs, consists of case studies in their particular industry, which the managers read up the night before a discussion session, three days on finance, with particular reference to the company's own problems, sessions on personal skills with Chris Parker, Director of In-Company work, and business games.

It is an intensive two weeks, but the managers seemed to enjoy it. They will continue to meet quarterly to ensure that the improvements in company communications which they have initiated at Cranfield are maintained.

Leading companies select groups of managers and send them to Cranfield at six monthly intervals. Big companies as diverse as Berger Paints, Shell and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, have used and are continuing to use Cranfield's management development skills in this way.

Consultancy service

Initial consultation is through Cranfield's Management Development Advisory Service (Mandas). The company can decide whether to work with Mandas through the five stages, or to use the service selectively.

Stage one is to identify the problem, decide which levels of management should be involved and assess training needs; stage two is to relate management development plans to a business strategy and produce a scheme that conforms to time and budget demands; stage three is the detailed design of that scheme in consultation with the company and occasionally outside agencies; stage four is working with management development specialists and company trainers to develop the programme so that the company can run its own schemes in future; stage five is long-term evaluation and updating.

Flexibility is the key, and aims not only to provide tailor-made management development programmes, but to act as a superior consultancy service.

Even in the bar, work goes on

Like most of the Cranfield staff, Dr David Corkindale, Co-ordinator of the Marketing Management Programme, has much experience in business, having worked for GKN and J. Walter Thompson among others.

It saddens him that there are so few British companies among those who regularly use Cranfield's various short-course programmes. Most of his customers are multi-nationals and foreign companies.

"They seem to have more of a world view," he says. "They come here to find out if they can learn anything from us, but I wonder whether British companies are sending their people to foreign business schools. I doubt it."

The marketing courses vary from two days to two weeks, and general courses from three weeks to nine weeks. There are more short courses, mostly of one week, on managing people, and managing finance.

Exchange of information is the vital thing, and Dr Corkindale says: "They learn as much in the bar as they do in formal sessions."

Unsurprisingly, the Japanese, probably the best business people in the world, like to send people on courses to the United States, just to make sure that they are not missing out on anything that might be of value to their company.

Much of the work on the marketing course consists of case studies, and every effort is made to ensure that direct competitors do not work in the same seminar groups.

A popular scheme is the two-week course in developing key marketing skills, a compressed version of the 10-week MBA course in the same subject.

This is highly intensive, starting at 9 am most days with discussion based on presentations prepared the night before, and continuing throughout the day with discussion of various texts and case studies, with the participants speaking often from their own experience.

A typical discussion group included middle managers from firms of chartered accountants, chemical and pharmaceutical companies and a company making dental products.

Linda Failey, from Dentsply, said: "It's been very useful for seeing how others operate. We can draw on each other's expertise."

Ervin Ruff, from Westfalia Separator, said it helped him to find out about different available techniques.

Christopher Pettersen, from Price Waterhouse, based in Santiago, Chile, countered the suggestion that he might have little useful to learn from people in chemical companies by pointing out that marketing was of similar value to all of them.

RM

Courses you can take home with you

Another of Cranfield's expanding areas of activity is what they term "distance education", meaning packaged courses for the client to take home. These vary from an individual package on, for instance, marketing plans costing £350 to specially commissioned company courses costing anything up to £10,000.

The most basic individual course comprises a textbook, 12 workbooks and 12 video programmes. The manager takes this home, reads a chapter in the textbook, tries to answer questions at the end of the chapter, then watches a video explaining how it works. The whole course is reckoned to take about 60 hours.

Marketing Plans, one such individual course which also includes a tutor's guide so that a manager can pass on what he learns, runs through the basics of marketing, identifying the market, the customer and the product, setting out a strategy, advertising, sales promotion, pricing and distribution, and concludes with forecasting, organising, designing and implementing a marketing planning sytem.

A company course such as Effective Industrial Selling is designed with a tutor's guide so that a field sales manager can take his sales staff through a comprehensive training programme.

Effective Industrial Selling costs £750, and works in much the same way as the individual package, with a textbook with exercises, and video or slide demonstrations. Cranfield suggest using the programme at monthy sales meetings – so that a field sales manager could take his staff through it over a three-year period.

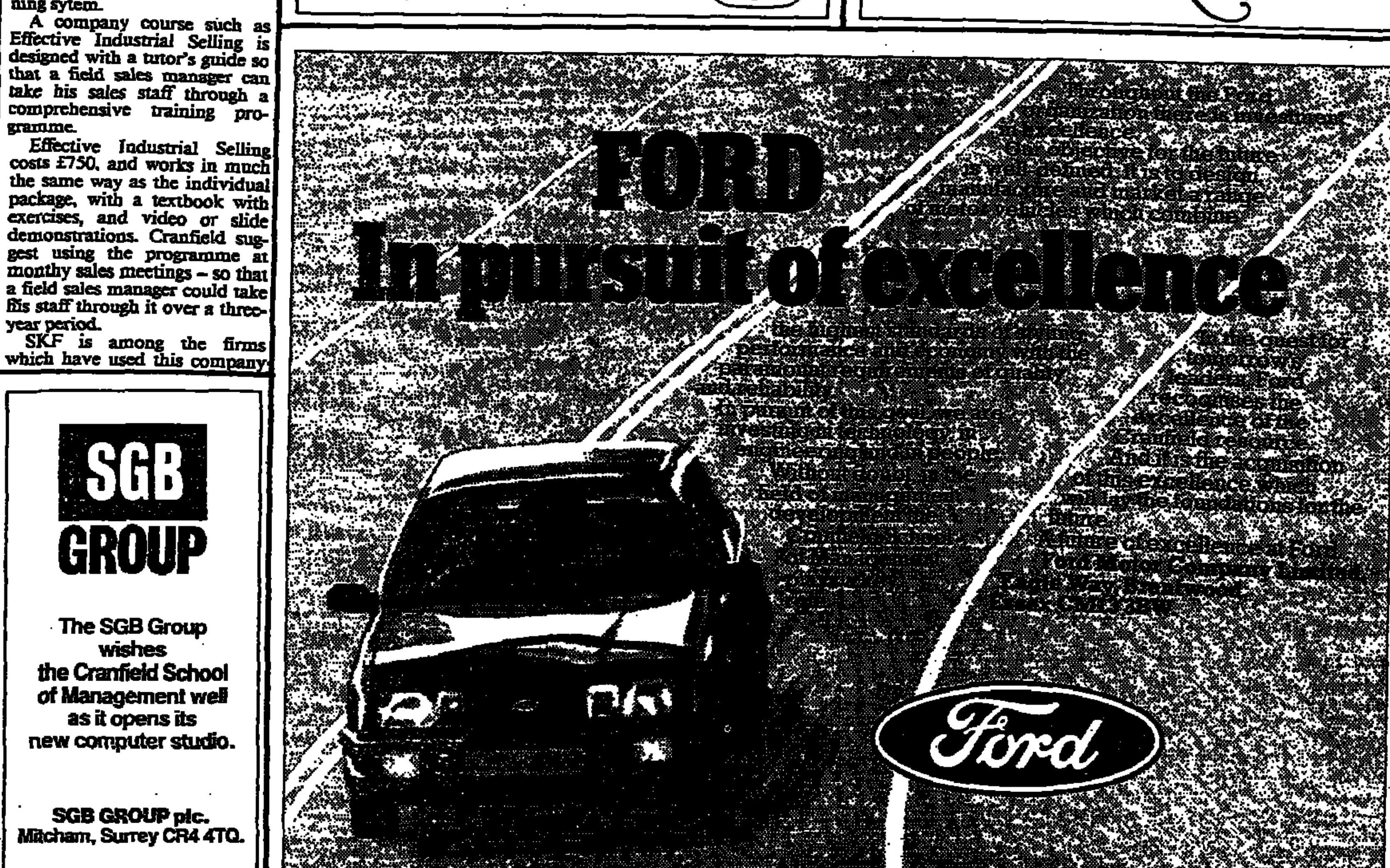
SKF is among the firms which have used this company package, and National Westminster Bank commissioned a similar course on selling financial services. The service has been available for five years under the title of Cranfield Management Resource, and its director, Dr Malcolm Macdonald, is particularly pleased to have initiated such a scheme ahead of either the Open University or Henley.

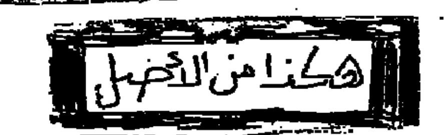
Each company package comes with a matrix form at the beginning so that a company can state precisely its requirements.

RM











FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Doubts may not dissolve in a 12 per cent solution

It is rarely, if ever, clever for the Government and the Bank of England to ignore the message of the markets. It is foolish and irresponsible for them to utter edicts that provide the same markets with guarantees of making hay while clouds gather. Neither Government nor country has been well served by the twin insistence of the Treasury and Bank of England that the collapse of sterling was "a dollar problem" and thus outside their sphere of influence, and that higher bank base rates were figments of cranky commentators' imaginings.

We have now had two increases in bank base rates in less than a week, taking them up from 9-9¼ per cent to 12 per cent. We shall never know, although I would suspect it true, whether a two point move two weeks earlier would have turned sterling's ebbing tide. As it is, the market is still unsure whether 12 per cent is enough.

However belated, yesterday's sanctioning by the Bank of England of Barclays' base rate decision – it would be quite wrong to say that the Bank actually gave a lead – was tantamount to official recognition of two important concerns, which together with a powerful US dollar, have dragged the pound down to new depths.

The first is the disturbing trend of the money supply aggregates, marked in the latest (June) figures, with perhaps worse to come from July. The second is the state of war between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board now reinforced by confrontation in the docks. Rising money market rates and the wretchedness of both counts.

Higher base rates and evidence of an official will to do something constructive has already brought a feeling of relief. The pound closed in London at its best rate of the day ($1.3181) and both ordinary shares and gilt-edged promise to make a limited recovery this morning.

I stress the word "limited" for two particular reasons, the British economy is still standing at a premium against the American. Some further interest reat and/or exchange reat adjustment relationship in the markets. The second reason is that the Government has contrived a position where any action it takes and any figures it publishes, however positive and however, good, will consistently be interpreted to the Government's disadvantage.

Hitherto the City, which has made money, and business, where confidence has risen, have had an excellent rapport with Mrs Thatcher's Government. We may just have seen a turning point in attitudes.

This is troublesome but not cataclysmic. I would take the same view of the stock mrket and the real economy. Both are entering a downward phase of the cycle, which should be neither deep nor permanently damaging.

The test will be whether the fund managers, whose innate caution has held them back from using either the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) futures contract on the Stock Exchange option, decide it is better to hadge their portfolios in a falling market rather than sell stock.

Much will depend on whether there is sufficient confidence in Liffe's liquidity. Volume so far in the Footsie futures contract has been modest, despite widespread claims of interest in the market. Unless institutions move in concert to trade bigger blocks on the exchange, and unless a few market markers are prepared to stick their necks out, Footsie on Liffe will not be able to rise to the challenge, however good the technical performance of the index.

Putting Footsie to the test

A small light could be detected through the thickening mist enveloping equities yesterday. The FT-SE 100 index, affectionately known as Footsie, briefly traded at a premium to the FTA All-Share index. Since May 18, the discount between the two has actually narrowed from 2.5 points to jut 0.5.

Footsie does reflect the broader equity market pretty faithfully. Yesterday it fell by 12.7 points to close at 1001.7, perilously close to its 1000 starting level. Should the int of reviaval in the equity market prove false, Footsie will meet its first real test.

Unbending Reed in Maxwell's Mirror

The significant sums of money being bandied about in connection with the *Daily Mirror* newspaper group belie the almost childishly simple enmotions which are now nakedly in conflict over the future of that business. There is indeed a direct correlation. The more money Mr Robert Maxwell apparently offers, the plainer becomes the depth of his desire to become the Mirror group's proprietor and the more exasperated he grows at his failure to strike a deal. The Reed board, for its part, give every impression of digging itself more firmly into its bunker, the better to close its ears to Mr Maxwell's pleas and kthe chorus of criticism intransigence.

Mr Maxwell is in the happy position of being able to say that the figure of up to £120m he is willing to bid for the Mirror group will be financed by Pergamon Press, his family's private firm. In other words, it is effectively nobody's business but his own what he is prepared to pay.

In contrast Reed International, the Mirror group's parent is in an acute dilemma. It is a public company with a large band of outside shareholders, including some of the biggest investment institutions. They have quietly passed the words that they expect Reed to sell Mirror Group Newspapers for the highest price unless the Reed board can produce good reasons for acting otherwise.

Reed's dilemma lies in the fact that it has publicly promised to float the Mirror group on the stock market in such a way as to preserve its independence. Last year, after turning down an offer of £50m from Lonrho, Reed went to the trouble of luring Mr Clive Thornton away from Abbey National Building Society to groom the new company for the stock market – giving him a five-year contract at £65,000 a year in the process. Although Reed does not appear to be legally bound to float the Mirror, the board's judgment will be cast in doubt if it now sells to Mr Maxwell, unless it can show it has no alternative. Yet the increase in Mr Maxwell's bid, sharpened by the general fall in the stock market this week, makes its obduracy increasingly hard to comprehend.

It must not be forgotten that Mr Maxwell's offers must always be examined for their fine print, and the Mirror bid is no exception, for all his claim that it is "wholly unconditional". As we said last week, from a bargaining point of view Reed is right to play hard to get. Nevertheless, there comes a stage in any negotiations where the shadow-boxing has to end and the real punches must be traded. For everyone's sake, not least the Mirror workforce, that point has been reached.

Sun Alliance makes £397m agreed bid for Phoenix

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Sun Alliance and London Insurance group has launched another upheaval in the British insurance industry by making a £397m takeover bid for Phoenix Assurance, the smallest of the London composite insurance groups.

The cash offer of £6.50 a share, with a loan stock alternative, has been fully agreed with the Phoenix board and is seen by the two companies as a merger. Sun Alliance says it will meet the costs of the bid from its own resources and will not need to make a share issue.

The bid follows recent speculation that continental buyers had been accumulating a block of Phoenix shares and produced rumours that the German Alliance group might step in following its failure to buy the Eagle Star group, which fell to a higher bid from BAT, the tobacco multinational.

The Sun Alliance takeover move in fact follows disagreements between Phoenix and its biggest shareholder, the American Continental insurance group, which has long held a 24 per cent stake in Phoenix since a cash-raising deal in 1963.

Continental wanted to grow in territories outside the US through its own controlled subsidiaries, which would have conflicted with Phoenix's continued development through its own network of companies.

Sun Alliance bought the Continental stake for £97m and is now bidding on the same terms to other shareholders.

The initiative for the sale came from Continental, which gave Phoenix the opportunity to arrange a convenient deal. The Phoenix board concluded that it was ullikely to retain its independence in the long-term and turned to Sun Alliance, which had approached Phoenix about a merger two years ago.

The combined group will be the third largest composite insurance group and will have the largest British business.

Mr Ken Wilkinson of Phoenix said yesterday "One needs to look forward 10 years and by then size will look even more important than it does today".

Both companies stressed the fit between the two companies' businesses. In Britain, Sun Alliance is a leading property and marine insurer, while Phoenix has specialized in motor and aviation business. There is a similar fit in the life businesses.

Overseas, both operate in the US through shares in insurance pools run by big US insurance groups, Phoenix with Continental and Sun Alliance with Chubb.

As a result of, the deal Phoenix will pull out of the Continental pool from the end of this year, leading to a cut in the combined group's US business – the US has been a disastrous market for British insurance companies in recent years.

The Sun Allaince offer of 650p a share represents a 40 per cent premium over Phoenix's share price of 468p the night before the deal, although it crept up to 490p in late trding yestrerday. Sun Alliance shares frll12p to 356p.

● THE GOVERNOR of the Belgian central bank, M. Jean Godeaux, is the next president of the Bank for International Settlements, the Basle-based central banker's bank.

Gloom on metals

A deep gloom has settled over metal markets, battered by the dollar and rising interest rates. The London markets were so uncertain yesterday that volume was thin and prices moved in narrow bands. But contangos widened in response to the cost of money.

Standard cathode copper for delivery in three months – still a thermometer for the metal markets – put on £3 to £1,016.50 a tonne; three months aluminium, whose image as glamour metal has been tarnished of late, slipped £2 to £889 a tonne.

But in New York, the attraction of cash has driven copper down almost to the lowest real price it touched in 1982. September copper traded yesterday at 59.1 cents a pound and the market is still looking weak.

Fight back, page 22

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1001.7 down 12.7
(high: 1001.7; low: 995.6) FT Index: 782.0 down 11.0
FT Gilts: 76.53 up 0.06
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19,581
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 96.47 down 2.60
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1121.68 down 5.19

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3165 up 75pts
Index 77.6 up 0.4
DM 3.7350 up 0.0337
FrF 11.4550 up 0.0850
Yen 318.50 up 2.36
Dollar
Index 136.5 up 0.1
DM 2.8385 up 0.0150

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3145
Dollar DM 2.8405

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.601023
SDR £0.781304

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 10½-10
3 month interbank 12-11⅞
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5⅞-5¾
3 month Fr F11⅞-11¾
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11⁵⁄₁₆
Treasury long bond 100-100⅛
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $335.75 pm $339.25
close $341.00-342.00 (£258.50-259.25)
New York (latest): $338.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$351.00-352.50 (£266.00-267.00)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.50-81.50 (£61.00-61.75)
*Excludes VAT

MPs want commission to govern the City

By Philip Robinson

Backbench Conservative MPs are convinced that the City will have to be governed by a statute-back commission instead of an improved version of the present regulatory umbrella body, the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI).

The commission would replace the CSI, although still leave the City with a large measure of the self-regulatory system which the financial community covets. The difference would be that the staffing of a commission would be much heavier weighted with civil servants than any improved CSI.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West), chairman of the Conservative backbench Trade and Industry Committee, said yesterday: "We are anxious that all the deregulation in the City does not leave millions of investors open to be defrauded because no proper control has been installed.

"We agree that self-regulation is important, but it should be under the umbrella of a commission which has legal backing."

The MPs are anxious that unless a high profile regulatory authority is appointed, there is no danger that a minimal approach will be taken by a CSI which is dominated by prominent City figures.

The MPs' views will be voiced on Monday at an adjournment debate which will be opened and closed by ministers on the report of the *Review of Investment Protection* by Professor Laurence Gower.

This is the first Parliamentary debate on Professor Gower's suggested remedies to protect investors in Britain.

Professor Gower as recommended that a commission may be the most convenient and practical way to regulate the City should the drafting of legal detail for protection puts too heavy a regulatory burden on the Department of Trade and Industry.

Labour MPs, who have advocated a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission for years are understood to be happy



Michael Grylls: self-regulation must have legal backing

Opec seeks N Sea quota talks in UK

From David Young
Vienna

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coutries, which yesterday extended its 18-month-old agreement on prices and production quotas until the end of this year, is to send a delegation to Britain to discuss ways of bringing North Sea oil production within an overall agreement on world porduction.

Three Opec delegations are to have talks with non-Opec oil producers. The delegation to visit Britain in the next few weeks, is likely to be led by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister and the most powerful individual member within Opec.

Later, Shaikh my visit Norway and Canada. He may also visit the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, "if they give me a visa he said yesterday.

The other two delegations will be led by the Opec president, Mr Kemel Hassan Maghur, the Libyan oil minister and his deputy at Opec, Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister.

Opec yesterday agreed to leave its official marker price at $29 a barrel until the next scheduled meeting on December 19th. It will also keep its official output quote at 17.5 million barrels a day. However, it has given Nigeria permission to increase its output to increase foreign exchange earnings to meet frozen debt payments.

Nigeria is being allowed to increase output from its official quota of 1.3 million barrels a day from the end of this month to 1.4 million barrels a day, with a further 50,000 barrels per day increase allowed next month.

Shaikh Yamani: likely to lead Opec delegation

Any increase in Nigerian output within the overall Opec total will be compensated by Saudi Arabia cutting its output as part of its role as the Opec "swing producer".

However, oil traders who have been monitoring the Opec meeting said in Vienna yesterday that at present Nigeria was only prducing 1.2 million barrels a day and the present world market would have difficulty in absorbing any large increase in output.

Observers said that Opec will find it difficult to persuade the other non-Opec producers to accept formal output quotas.

Britain has said that it cannot interfere with the oil companies' own production targets, but also feels that Opec may have over-reacted

US call for new steel import cuts

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The United States International Trade Commission yesterday urged President Reagan to impose new tariffs and quotas on foreign steel imports. If approved, the commission's proposals could further reduce imports from Europe and result in the abbrogation of a three-year quota agreement with the European Community.

By a three-to-two vote the commission recommended a five-year period of import restrictions to give the United States steel industry time to modernize outdated plants and reduce record unemployment levels.

The controversial plan will be sent to Mr Reagan this month. He will have until September 24, just five weeks before the Presidential election, to accept, reject or modify the proposal, which had broad political implications in key industrial states.

The commission proposed a complicated formula of tariffs and quotas which would limit the foreign share of United States markets to anywhere from 6.4 per cent to 31.8 per cent, depending on the product and the year. It gave the domestic industry – led by Bethlehem Steel Corp and United States Steel Corp – less than the 14.3 per cent across-the-board quotas it had sought.

The commission said the President should require the domestic industry to submit a detailed moderization plan to meet foreign competition after five years.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brain drain 'still luring top talent'

The best of Britain's graduate engineers are still being poached by countries like the US and West Germany, 20 years after the start of the "brain drain," according to a report out yesterday.

The study, by Kramer Westfield Associates or Windsor, a high technology 'headhunter', reveals that top engineers are attracted overseas not so much by high salaries but by factors like "exciting, fast moving technology" and "opportunities to excel".

● INTERIM PROFITS from Tace, the electronic measuring and control equipment holding company, show the benefits of last September's floatation of its Goring Kerr subsidiary. Tace profits increased from £444,000 to £1m and the interim dividend has been increased by half to 1.5p, with a promised final of at least 2.5p. Goring Kerr made £943,000 against £645,000 with an interim dividend of 2.75p.

Tempus, page 23

● THE CIDER MAKER H P Bulmer Holdings has increased pretax profits for the year to April 27 to £16.1m, up from £13.3m. Tempus, page 23

● PRETAX PROFITS up to £2.44m from £1.8m for the year to March 31, are reported by Brengreen Holdings, the commercial cleaners. Turnover increased from £33.3m to £40.6m. Tempus, page 23

St Regis 'an investment'

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the publisher, said yesterday it was wrong to say, he intends to tender for shares in St Regis Corporation, the diversified US paper group, and confirmed he bought his 5.6 per cent stake as an investment. He added, however, that News Corporation has met with 23 banks in London over possible financing for additional St Regis shares and to cover any deal with St Regis.

The News group companies are currently locked in legal actions over the St Regis stake. Mr Murdoch is suing the Florida insurance commissioner over a ban on further share purchases.

St Regis asked a Dallas court for an injunction against further purchases by Mr Murdoch.

Meanwhile, Mr Murdoch said Mr William Hasleton, chairman of St Regis, refused to hold private negotiations with him unless he stops buying St Regis stock.

Objection to Stock Exchange statement

Unanimity claim upsets 'rebels'

By Jeremy Warner

'Rebel' members of the Stock Exchange Council have objected to Tuesday's announcement that the council had 'unanimously' decided in favour of a dual capacity dealing system starting next year.

No formal vote was taken on the issue when the council met on Tuesday. The three so-called rebels who were elected last month to represent small and medium-sized stockbrokers on the council are said to be unhappy about the use of the word "unanimous" in the exchange's news release.

One of the three said yesterday: "Unanimous is the wrong word. This is not the system I would have chosen. I do not like it at all but it is probably the best we will get."

Another said: "If the system proposed had been put to a formal vote I would probably have voted in favour, but only because the whole thing is inevitable anyway and I cannot put up alternatives. That does not mean I am in favour."

The three have now resigned from the steering committee set up to co-ordinate opposition to the speed with which change is taking place at the Stock Exchange, and replacements are being sought. An Exchange spokesman said it was wrong for steering committee members also to wear a council hat.

Leading Stock Exchange firms hailed the breakthrough made at Tuesday's council meeting as "a major advance". One of the big firms said: "We have yet to see details of the new system but we seem to have cleared the main hurdle and can begin planning adequately for the future."

Some details of the new trading system, to be published in the form of a discussion document next week, began emerge yesterday.

A new "best execution" rule will be introduced to provide an incentive for market making. This will oblige a broker-dealer to conduct its business through a market maker unless it is capable of at least matching the best price available.

Last trade information will be published in certain circumstances. When there are four or more market makers in a stock, last trade publication will be obligatory. When a broker-dealer matches bids and offers among his clients, all trades will have to be published. Finally, last trade publication will be obligatory for broker-dealers that transact business through their own market making operation.

The exchange has ruled out the possibility of formally splitting market making and broker-dealer operations. The two functions will be able to exist alongside one another in the same company.

APPOINTMENTS

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mr **John Leonard**, chairman and chief executive of Carless, Capel and Leonard, has been appointed as the new LCCT chairman. The new deputy chairman will be **Sir James Duncan**, chairman and chief executive of Transport Development Group.

The Distillers Company (Carbon Dioxide): Mr A. T. Parfitt has become managing director, following the retirement at the end of June of Mr W. H. Gell. Mr C. D. Harvey-Piper takes responsibility as director (Carbon Dioxide) Mr R. S. Medhurst as director (Engineering and Mr R. A. Forsyth as director (Finance and Admin

The Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries: Mr D. G. F. Thompson has been appointed deputy managing director. Mr P. A. Robertshaw has been appointed production director in succession to Mr B. C. Clubb, who is retiring from the company at the end of August.

Norcros: Mr T C F Simpson, formerly managing director – international, has been appointed group chief executive. Dr I C Parkins, formerly chief executive of the ceramics division, is appointed chairman of Norcros Industry (International), overseeing the group's international operations. Mr W P N Graham, formerly chief executive of the construction and print & packaging divisions, assumes responsibility for the ceramics divison. Mr R J L Watson, formerly managing director of Critall Windows, has been appointed chief executive of the construction division and joins the board of Norcros Industry (EEC). Mr M J C Derbyshire, formerly managing director of Payne Packaging, has become chief executive of the print & packaging division and joins the board of Norcros Industry (EEC).

Michael Prest reports on how traders are looking to their image

Commodity markets fight back

The London Commodity Exchange, worried that other commodity centres are winning business at its expense, has launched a campaign to make all the City's commodity markets more attractive to investors and traders.

Although the initiative has been taken by the body which embraces soft commodities such as coffee, sugar and cocoa, concern about the competitiveness of London compared with New York and Chicago, particularly, and with the Far Eastern markets and even Paris more generally, is shared by traders in the London Metal Exchange; the London International Financial Futures Exchange, and other markets.

In a memorandum sent last April to Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury and to member of the Commons Finance Committee, the LCE stressed the need for more equitable tax treatment of British private investors (effectively speculators) in commodities; a clarification of the Gaming Act; and better investor protection. The LCE has also retained GJW, the parliamentary lobbyists, to further its cause.

The memorandum is frank about London's position: "The last few years have seen a decline in the relative performance of the UK commodities markets, particularly as compared with the United States, and the United States has certainly stolen a march by establishing a predominant role in financial futures. There are signs that Switzerland has aspirations to be the centre of futures markets in the European time zone."

Aggregate figures, moreover, conceal some important deficiencies in individual London markets. The white sugar market has lost to Paris; volume on the crucial London International Financial Futures Exchange, while growing respectably, is way behind Chicago; and, perhaps symptomatically, few contract ideas have emanated from the City.

The crux of the LCE's diagnosis is that London commodity markets either do not have, or are in danger of not having, sufficient liquidity for them to be attractive in a world where huge footloose sums of international capital can flood into a market at a moment's notice. Electronic communications combined with the emergence of 24-hour global price "transparency" have exposed the weaknesses of traditionally structured markets.

GROWTH OF COMMODITY TRADING IN MAIN WORLD CENTRES
(Number of contract lots traded and changes over previous year)

CENTRE	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
USA 75,966,471 +140% (from 1978-83)	139,924,940 (+24%)	(+14%)	112,400,879 (+7%)	98,462,172 (+21%)	96,522,371 (+30%)	92,696,109 –
London +122% (from 1978-83)	5,880,624 (+56%)	3,773,006 (-0.3%)	3,786,109 (-15%)	4,476,728 (+37%)	3,275,629 (+24%)	2,638,146 –
Hong Kong +358% (from 1980-83)	1,074,517 (-3%)	1,109,880 (+81%)	610,891 (+166%)	229,755 (+2286%)	9,628 (+4%)	9,223 –
Sydney +85% (from 1979-83)	489,542 (+19%)	410,507 (+9%)	453,166 (+26%)	611,046 (+131%)	264,234 (+315%)	63,711 –

Note: includes all commodities traded.
Source: British Federation of Commodity Associations.

At the core of the British structure has been a dependence on trade rather than private business. Broadly speaking, about 70 per cent of volume in London comes from trade (physical traders in a commodity, industrial users, and so on) while investment accounts for the remainder. In the United States, by contrast, the percentages are approximately reversed.

But in the conventional wisdom of futures markets, it is speculators who generate the liquidity which allows trade users to hedge their positions. London markets must therefore be made more attractive to the speculator if they are to retain their international status. Otherwise the business will drift elsewhere, particularly to the United States.

To this end the LCE is pressing primarily for the removal of the anomaly whereby profits on futures transactions accruing to individuals are taxed as income at up to 60 per cent, while trading in securities is treated under the capital gains tax provisions, incurring a lower impost. In the United States, the effective maximum tax rate on futures transactions under the Economic Recovery Tax Act 1981 is 32 per cent.

The argument is that futures trading is an integral part of modern investment strategies. Income is not derived from futures contracts in the sense that dividends flow – or are hoped to flow – from equities and bonds. Nevertheless, futures contracts are increasingly designed to protect the income stream from such investments.

LCE sources hope that the fruits of their labours will be evident in a Finance Act, if not next year then in 1986. They have powerful allies, including Sir William Clark, chairman of the Conservative bank bench finance committee. While officially adhering to its position that case law supports treating the proceeds from futures trading by individuals as income, the Inland Revenue has not dismissed the LCE case out of hand.

Without doubt, the tax question is important and a reform could attract more British "locals" into the markets. But such a reform is not the panacea for all the problems faced by London. Mr David Anderson, a director of E D & F Man, the commodity traders, and vice-chairman of the LCE, points out that some London commodity brokers have as many as 5,000 clients, the tax position notwithstanding.

He stresses other difficulties: the fragmented structure of the London markets; the small overall pool of British investors which means that London, if it is to compete with New York and Chicago, must have a more European orientation; and the absence for many years of leadership and of a concerted effort to sell London as a commodity centre.

By LCE standards, Mr Anderson is a radical. His vision of bringing all the 15 contracts traded under the broad umbrella of the LCE beneath one "aircraft hangar" in the City – the LCE has shown interest in the Billingsgate site – does not fill everyone with enthusiasm. Likewise, his evangelism for new contracts ranging from freight rate futures, through agricultural commodities not covered by the Common Agricultural Policy to diamonds, elicits wry smiles.

But the charge that the LCE has rested on its laurels for too long has struck home. The new contracts committee, of which Mr Anderson coincidentally is chairman, is exploring new possibilities, with the discreet support of the International Commodities Clearing House. Freight futures seem the strongest candidate if technical difficulties with constructing a representative freight rate index can be overcome.

The LCE is also examining how better to sell its wares. Scarcely a month passes without a "roadshow" promoting an American exchange passing through London. The LCE radicals believe that they too must preach the gospel, particularly in European centres such as Switzerland where huge investment funds are under management.

Unfortunately, however, London's commodity markets are not presenting a united front to the world. If the LCE, under intense pressure from New York and other centres, fears loss of business, the London Metal Exchange remains blithely confident of its own success.

Mr Michael Brown, a director of Loucomex and chairman of the committee of the LME, argues that the LME's strength lies in being a principals' market. Governments and leading corporations are happy to deal on a market, he claims, which is dominated by trade users.

Nevertheless, Mr Brown recognizes that speculative funds circling the globe expect to be able to switch into any commodity with equal ease. Such investors are increasingly showing a preference for the more open American-style exchanges rather than the club-like LME. Looking to the organization of London markets, Mr Brown says: "Inevitably there's going to be a drawing together. Practically, there's got to be."

The radicals maintain that adopting pit trading in the American fashion, somewhat along the lines of The Liffe, and combining more markets in one exchange, would cut dealing costs. It would no longer be necessary to employ specialist cocoa, lead or treasury bond traders.

But worthy as these schemes are, London has serious cultural and economic obstacles to surmount. There is no public commodity trading tradition, a symptom of which, perhaps, is the reluctance to admit to failures: the London Gold Futures Market and the International Petroleum Exchange's new crude oil contract are unmentionable subjects among commodity people.

Searching for investors in the EEC might be a part solution, but the trading block mentality of the community could clash with London's standing as an international centre. Beyond that are technological changes: electronic markets such as Intex in Bermuda, although not yet trading, raise the question of whether traditional open outcry markets are the route to pursue.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **MOORGATE INVESTMENT TRUST:** Year to May 31. Pretax revenue £699,000 (£628,000). Total dividend 10p (8.8p).

● **GROVEBELL GROUP:** Half-year to May 31. Turnover £19.25m (£10.66m). Pretax profit £417,000 (£304,000). Interim payment 0.25p (single dividend of 0.25p paid for the previous year).

● **T S L THERMAL SYNDICATE:** Half-year to April 30. Sales £7.37m (£5.93m). Pretax profit £376,000 (loss £722,000). No interim payment (single payment of 0.1p for previous year). The board reports that although the turnround from loss to profit has been encouraging, there is a limit to the rate of recovery, especially in relation to increased sales.

● **SOUTHERN BUSINESS LEASING** (U S M quotation): Half-year to March 31. Turnover £2.9m (£2.23m). Pretax profit £710,000 (£546,000). Interim dividend 0.75p (nil last time). The board reports that current activity, together with the level of forward contracted income, will produce another successful year.

● **TEX ABRASIVES:** Year to March 31. Turnover £5.51m (£5.16m). Pretax profit £321,000 (£138,000). Total dividend 3.5p (3.25p).

● **GENERAL CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT TRUST:** Half-year to June 30. Net earnings £788,000 (£628,000). Interim dividend 2.7p (2.4p).

● **WEEKS ASSOCIATES:** Mr Wilfred Airey, chairman told the annual meeting that prospects for most of the group remained much brighter – but the exception was the Weeks Trailers offshoot. The scale of this drain on the group's successful operations caused by Trailers was insupportable. So, the board is urgently considering reduction in manufacturing capacity in this area.

● **N. BROWN INVESTMENTS:** Mr D. Alliance, the chairman, reports in his annual statement that sales volume in the first quarter of the current year is confortably ahead of last year, but there are some indications that margins are under pressure.

● ***FULLER, SMITH & TURNER:*** Year to March 30. Turnover £32.25m (£28.23m). Pretax profit £3.07m (£2.59m). Total dividend 5.25 per cent on increased capital (10 per cent on old capital).

● **INVESTORS CAPITAL TRUST:** Half-year to May 31. Pretax revenue £1.99m (£2.09m). Interim dividend 1.5p (same).

● **DIAMOND STYLUS:** Year to March 31. Turnover £2.14m (£2.02m). Pretax profit £82,000 (£75,000). Dividend 0.5p (0.455p).

● **ESPLEY TRUST:** The board reports that a progressive reduction in borrowings remains Espley's objective. Espley's plans to achieve this either by selling the property development companies or by continuing to dispose of the group's property assets. On this basis, the board does not expect any overall loss on disposals.

● ***FRED S. JAMES,*** the insurance brokerage subsidiary of Transamerica Corporation, has acquired the remaining 35 per cent of Wigham Poland Holdings previously owned by the Thomson Organisation. James, headquartered in New York, is one of the world's largest international insurance brokerage firms.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Tace finds flotation a recipe for buoyancy

Tace is certainly not a company to spoil a winning formula and in one of two years both British Indicators and Tace Industrial are likely to be floated off like Goring Kerr last September.

As Tace was itself floated off from Mr Jock Mackenzie's *London and Northern Group* (which still holds 30.2 per cent) in 1968 it should be an old hand at the game.

Certainly Goring Kerr's flotation has worked wonders for the Tace balance sheet while the 62.5 per cent stake it still holds means substantial earnings will still roll in to the *parent company*.

The £3.5m net raised by the Goring Kerr float settled debt during the first half of about £2.8m from the over-borrowed balance sheet.

It paid the £22,000 penultimate tranche on United States acquisition plus a £200,000 tax bill; allowed the termination on an onerous BP contract; and Thomas aves, the Birmingham screw making business, was given a new factory.

However, the flotation of the other two companies is not just for the money but to give them a value in their own right and to make their own acquistions for paper.

Both Tace Industrial and British Indicators have made big strides in *international* markets in the first half and profits should be rolling in nicely for a flotation, say next autumn.

Trade is good with Goring Kerr's metal detector order book full for the second half and the expectation that margins can be maintained.

Demand from the contracting food *manufacturing* industry is paradoxically, increasing, helped by new product lines. Tace Industrial's weighing achines have benefited from EEC legislation.

Goring Kerr should make £2m for the full year and Tace is capable of more than £2.2m: Even at 268p yesterday, Goring Kerr's shares look a buy on medium-term growth prospects. Tace looks cheap at 203p given the growing demand for its electronic equipment.

Brengreen

Full-year figures from Brengreen Holdings, the commercial cleaning group, raise more questions than they answer. That is not a little surprising, considering the spectacular way in which the company's share price has halved over the past year.

Pre-tax profits are up from £1.9m to £2.4m, but the way in which they have been affected by a change in accounting policy is not spelt out.

Previously the group used the somewhat controversial accounting method of capitalizing the substantial costs of tendering for big refuse collection and cleaning contracts. In the last balance sheet, this item was shown as an asset of more than £1m.

In response to outside criticism, the group has now begun to write off these development costs as they are incurred. We will presumably *have to await the detailed* accounts to see where that leaves the £1m or indeed how much was written off in arriving at last year's £2.4m profit.

Meanwhile, Mr David Evans, chairman says in the statement accompanying the results that the reasons of optimism can be seen more clearly.

Opportunites for the specialist contract cleaners abound, and the health authorities are looking increasingly to outside cleaning companies, he said. With the shares bumping along at thier low for the year of 48½p, the stock market does not have quite the same degree of optimism.

H. P. Bulmer

The arrows thudded into H. P. Bulmer's share price yesterday with the ferocity and frequency exhibited in the company's Strongbow advertising campaign. It fell in tatters, down 22p to 161p.

The figures – pre-tax profits of £16.1m – were broadly in line with the City's expectations, but the preliminary statement offered little chance of any real recovery in a cider market which has gone distinctly flat.

Bulmer's fortunes are still inextricably linked to cider, despite the company's efforts to spread its interests, and the combination of increased competition and excise duties has hit the industry hard.

The sparkling growth in the cider market of the last two years is slowing, and Bulmer is struggling to maintain its share which is now down to around 50 per cent.

With volume gains hard to come by and pressure on margins intense, the prospects for improvement are not good.

An added uncertainty which lingers over the shares is the full impact of servicing the new bonus preference shares. In a full year the cost will be £2m, which leaves the earnings for ordinary shareholders somewhat diluted.

The shares have shed 90p in a little more than six months and the only remaining question is whether they will fall any further before the price settles.

CAA monopoly powers urged

By Jonathan Clare

The Civil Aviation Authority should be given the same powers and duties as the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to ensure fair play in the airline industry.

This view has been put forward by Britain's three big holiday charter airline operators, Orion Airways, Air Europe and Britannia Airways.

They have expressed concern that a privatized British Airways will use its monopoly position to compete unfairly in their market sector. Now, they have underlined their belief that it is unfair for there to be no normaal mechanism for referring practices in the airline business to the Monopolies Commission, or for the CAA to undertake such work itself.

An interim report from the CAA on the privatization of BA acknowledged that problems would arise for the charter operators but offered no solutions. The three big operators, through the Airport Users' Study Group, hope the full CAA report, due to go to Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, next week, will favour a ban on BA oprating in the "whole plane" charter market.

The three operators, which claim the backing of the smaller operators as well, say BA should only be allowed to operate whole plane charters if the charter airlines are allowed to compete on international scheduled routes.

They believe that BA has already decided to put five extra TriStars onto the charter market next year.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Base rate rise helps gilts but equities continue to tumble

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The rise to 12 per cent in base rates provided a little encouragement for Government stocks yesterday, but shares remained shellshocked.

The *FT*-30 share index slumped a further 11.0 points to 782.0 points, its lowest level since early this year. The index has now fallen 36 points in this account which has witnessed sterling under almost continuous pressure and base rates lifted by 2¾ per centage points.

The depression of equities was underlined by the *FT-SE* 100 Index which, for the first time since it was established early this year, fell below 1,000. It closed off its worst at 1,001.7 points – down 12.7 points.

With the higher base rates prompting a modest sterling rally, gilts closed with gains of up to £½. The Government Broker took the opportunity of selling the rest of the 10 per cent convertible 2002 at £89½ before announcing £600m of new "taplets".

United Guarantee Holdings, the fuel oil group headed by Mr Harold King, could be heading for peak profits. The interim pretax figure is expected to be £250,000 which compares with a mere £70,900 for the last full year. Shares were unchanged at 33p yesterday.

But index linked gilts fell by more than £1 as investors switched to conventional gilts on yield considerations.

Equities suffered from the deteriorating labour situation as well as the move to dearer money. The brunt of selling, with double-figure losses, was borne by stores and drink shares, on the reduction in spending power, and building shares, on the signalled higher mortgage rates.

Predictably, bank shares edged ahead on the base rate moves and discount houses shaded.

With the bullion price 3½ dollars lower to 341.5 dollars an ounce, gold shares endured falls of up to 3 dollars.

One *FT* constituents likely to benefit from the higher bank charges is GEC. Over a year, a 2 per cent rise in base rates could add an extra £30m to its £1.5 billion cash mountain. This did not go unnoticed in the market, where the shares rallied from a 4p fall to close steady on the day at 182p. The shares have been a weak market of late and there is a view in some quarters that the are long overdue for a rally.

Thorn EMI also recoverd an early 11p loss to close up 5p at 517p ahead of full yar figures today. Over the past week analysts ave been upgrading their estimates in the belief that Thorn will be loath to disappoint the market after the recent debacle over British Aerospace. Analysts are looking for pretax profits to rise from £122m to between £160m and £175m, but give a warning that the share price is likely to remain overshadowed until its takeover strategy has been clearly outlined.

British Aerospace, still awaiting terms from GEC, continued to lose ground, drifting another 5p to 328p. Only last month the price of BAe briefly touched 400p in a bout of speculation. But GEC will be in no hurry to rush out terms while the BAe share price continues to lose ground.

Several large lines of stock came on offer as the selling developed. Hanson Trust lost an early lead to close 7p down on the day at 204p as a line of 1 million shares came on offer at about 203p. There were also 500,000 shares in BP which were easily placed at around the market level. The price having fallen 8p to 433p eventually closed 5p lower at 436p.

Sunlight Service Group held at 213p. On Tuesday more than 1.5 million shares were comfortably placed with institutional investors following the acquisition of Lyndale Textile Rental.

Is the Whitbread brewing group planning a new regional brewing force based on its "umbrella" companies? Mr Dennis Bailey of Hichens Harrison, the stockbroker raises the possibility after the takeover of one "umbrella" brewery, Border, by another, Marston, Thompson and Evershed. With Marston as the vehicle, other breweries where Withbread has a big influence, such as Boddingstons' and Morland, could be acquired, creating a group with sales of £180m and profits of £25m.

Distillers Co., the Scotch whisky and gin group, slipped 3p to 281p. Its eagerly awaited yearly figures will be announced next Thursday. Fielding, Newson-Smith, the stockbroker, is predicting £175m pretax for the year ended last March, which would represent a £25.8m fall.

But the Fielding analysts, Mr Tom Gorran and Mr Neil Scourse, say the "trading environment looks to be improving" and the group "is now more geared to volume recovery".

Premier Group Holdings, South Africa's largest consumer grbup, is the latest overseas stock to seek a Lonson share listing. Details will be announced next week. Until May last year, Premier was 52 per cent owned by Associated British Foods.

The analysts believe Distillers, where General Electric Co. has a much publicised but modest shareholding, could achieve peak £210m profits in its present year.

P and O deffered shares slipped 5p to 287p and even the preferred shares, strong recently on their cross-Channel discount perk, eased a little.

Mr Nurdin Javraj through Rushlake Investments has increased his shareholding in Rowton Hotels, the old hostel company now running London's Mount Pleasant and Grand, to 28.8 per cent.

There were signs that Mr Nazmu Virani, who has about 15 per cent of Rowton, was in the market adding to his shareholding.

Today Rowton shareholders will gather to vote on the long running dispute which has split the board. Mr Virani is thought to support Mr David Hardy, Rowton's investment trust chairman, against "rebel" directors Mr "Freddie" Stirling and Mr Francis Rowe. Rowton shares slipped 3p to 313p.

Signs of an escalation in the docks strike continued to upset closely related stocks. Associated British Ports Stood out with a 15p fall to 183p, while Milford Docks lost 5p to 34p and Mersey Docks ½p to 33½p.

Shipping shares experienced their third shakeout in a row as the fears of a prolonged strike heightened the tension. British & Commonwealth lost another 18p to 830p – for a loss on the week, so far, of 38p. Caledonia Investments fell a similar amount to 730p as Common Bros dipped 6p to 131p, European Ferries 2p to 93½p, Lyle Shipping 3p to 33p, Ocean Transport 3p to 106p, and Reardon Smith Ordinary 1p to 35p.

BP must now be kicking itself for selling off Amari, the metals and plastics processor and distributor, which it acquired when it bid for Selection Trust a few years back. After shaking off the effects of the recession, Amari is now doing quite nicely thank you. Last year it made pretax profits of £3.3m and is forecasting £5.4m in the current year, boasting a price/earnings ratio of 8.8. Merchant banker Samuel Montagu is offering 12.16 million shares (40 per cent) at 110p, which is expected to raise £10m and value the entire company at £32m.

Shares of Enterprise Oil returned from suspension 1p lower at 99p following confirmation of Rio Tinto-Zinc's successful tender for a further 32 million shares at 101p to take its entire stake up to 29.9 per cent of the total. RTZ eased 5p to 532p.

Supermarket and off-license chain Amos Hinton added another 7p to 305p on confirmation from the board of a recent approach, but with the Hinton family holding the bulk of the all-important founders shares any bid would have to be agreed.

However, Avana was a weak market losing 20p to 427p following a bearish circular from the broker, Raphael Zorn, which thinks the shares could hit 350p in the medium term and advises investors to take profits.

Fleet Holdings slipped 7p to 175p after millionaire publisher Mr Rober Maxwell announced he was prepared to increase his offer for Mirror Group Newspapers to at least £100m. This widens the odds of a full bid for Fleet, publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*. Suriously enough, Reed International, owner of MGN, also lost ground despite the prospect of receiving more cash from Mr Waxwell for the *Daily Mirror* than it would have from the planned flotation of the newspaper on the Stock Market.

Mr Stewart Jamieson has placed 15 million shares in W. E. Norton, the machine tool group he planned to turn into a security operation. The shares (11.2 per cent of the capital) were placed with institutional shareholders at 4p. Norton fell ½p to 5p.

WALL STREET

Dow takes early fall in nervous trading

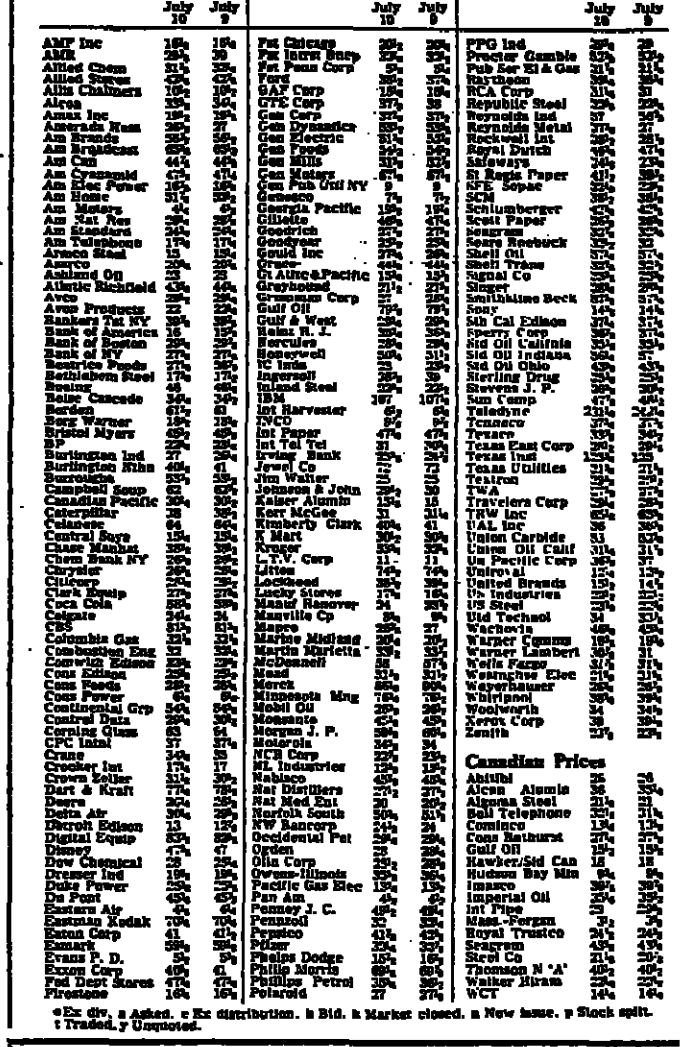
New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares remained lower in moderate early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.86 points to 1120.36.

Declines were about 3-to-2 over advances. Mr John Hindelong, research director for Becker-Paribas, said: "The action in ITT tells you there's a lot of nervousness around." ITT late on Tuesday cut its dividend and said it would show lower earnings for the second *quarter*. The stock was down 9¼ at 21¾.

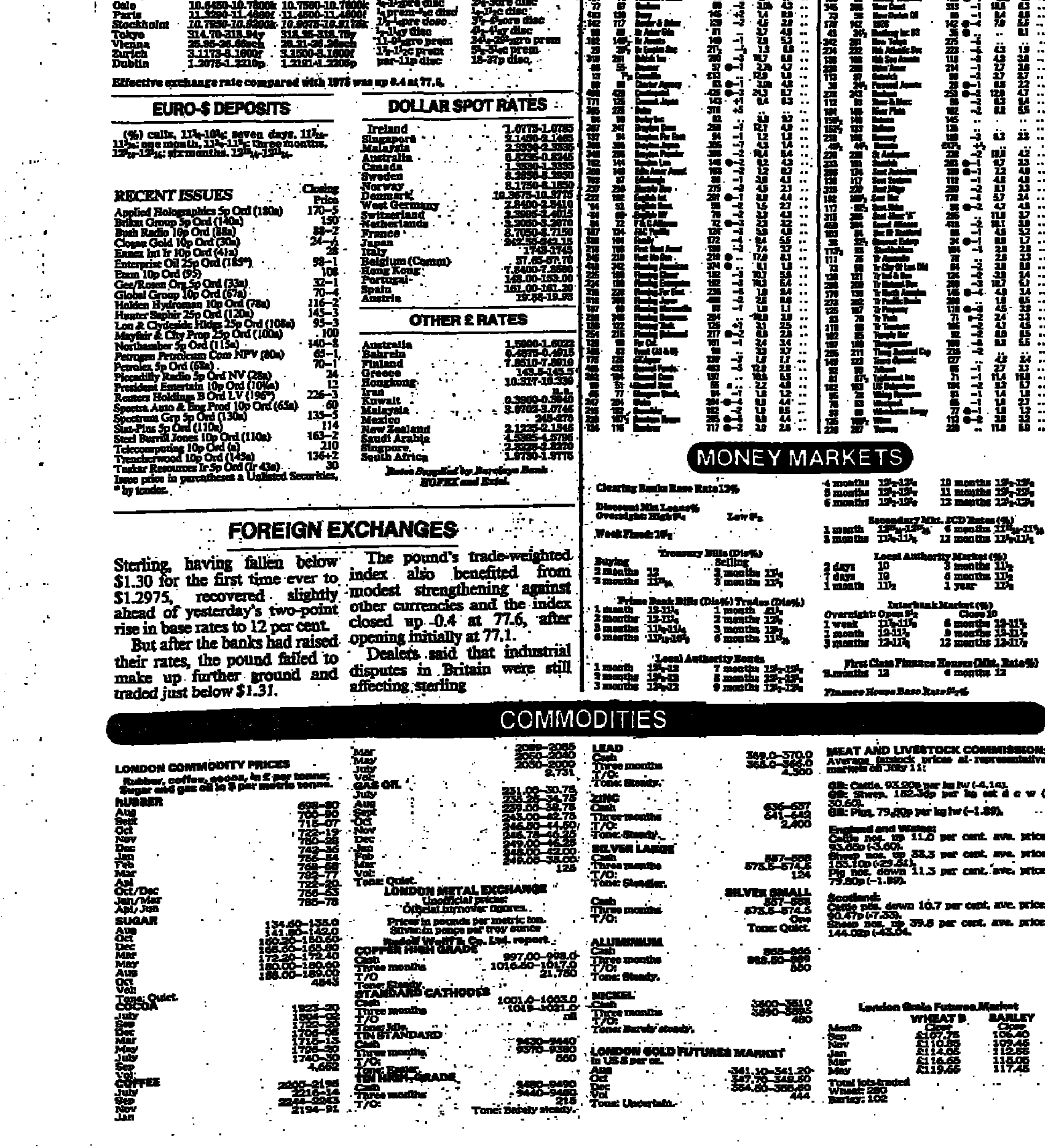
Mr Hindelong added: "It's hard to be enthusiastic on the near term market. But we still like quality stocks at reasonable multiples such as the autos, defence stocks, foods and hospital managements."

General Motors was 67¼ up ⅛, Teledyne 227¼ down 4, Exxon 40¾ up ⅛, General Electric 51⅝ down ⅛, Digital Equipment 82¾ down 1⅛, International Business Machines 106½ down ½ and NCR 22¾ down ⅛.

Upjohn was down 3¾ to 57½.



	July 10	July 9		July 10	July 9		July 10	July 9
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	30	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	31
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	[illegible]	38	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	57	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	27	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	27
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	9	9	SFE Sopac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 11 (day's range)	July 11 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2980-1.3135	$1.3160-1.3170	par-5c disc	0.09-0.14c disc
Montreal	$1.7335-1.7556	$1.7530-1.7540	0.13-0.21c disc	0.38-0.51c disc
Amsterdam	4.1673-4.2200fl	4.2100-4.2200fl	2-1¾c prem	5¾-5¼c prem
Brussels	74.94-75.87f	75.70-75.80f	3 prem-3c disc	9 prem-1c disc
Copenhagen	13.5150-13.6600k	13.5400-13.6800k	¼prem-⅞ore disc	½ prem-⅞ore disc
Frankfurt	3.6594-3.7400m	3.7300-3.7400m	1⅝-1½pf prem	5⅜-5¼pf prem

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (120a)	145–3
Lon & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	95–3
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	100
Northamber 5p Ord (115a)	140–8
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	65–1
Petrolex 5p Ord (68a)	70–1
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	24
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	12
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	226–3
Spectra Auto & Eng Prod 10p Ord (65a)	60
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	135–5
Sun-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	114
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	163–2
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	210
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	136+2
Tuskar Resources Ir 5p Ord (Ir 43a)	30

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5990-1.6022
Bahrein	0.4875-0.4915
Finland	7.8510-7.8910
Greece	143.5-145.5
Hongkong	10.317-10.339
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3900-0.3940
Malaysia	3.0702-3.0746
Mexico	245-270
New Zealand	2.1225-2.1346
Saudi Arabia	4.5385-4.5795
Singapore	2.8225-2.8270
South Africa	1.9730-1.9775

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

MONEY MARKETS

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per metric tonne.

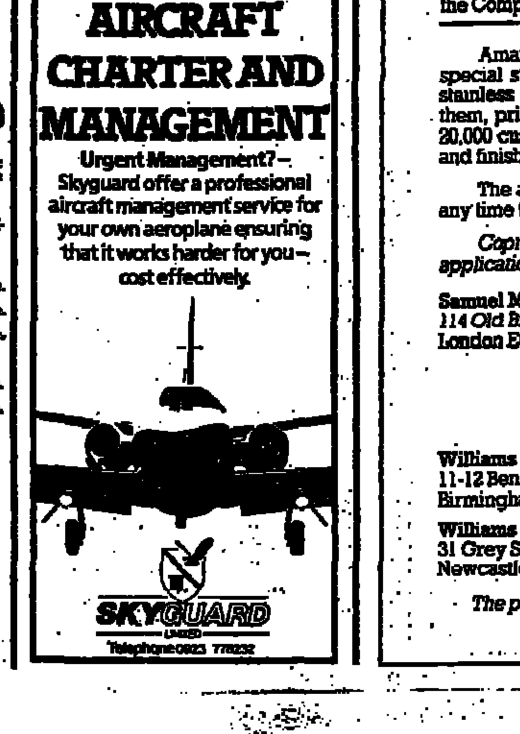
FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling, having fallen below $1.30 for the first time ever to $1.2975, recovered slightly ahead of yesterday's two-point rise in base rates to 12 per cent.

But after the banks had raised their rates, the pound failed to make up further ground and traded just below $1.31.

The pound's trade-weighted index also benefited from modest strengthening against other currencies and the index closed up 0.4 at 77.6, after opening initially at 77.1.

Dealers said that industrial disputes in Britain were still affecting sterling



THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	PROPERTY	
1	Town Centre	
2	Apex	
3	Mckay Secs	
4	Country & New	
5	Clarke Nickolls	
6	MEPC	
7	Marlborough	
8	Evans of Leeds	
9	Haslemere	
10	Stockley	
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
11	Bryant	
12	French Keir	
13	Lorch (William)	
14	Lilley (FJC)	
15	Monk (A)	
16	May & Hassell	
17	Redland	
18	Sharpe & Fisher	
19	Wiggins	
20	Warrington (T)	
	OIL	
21	TR Energy	
22	Premier	
23	Britoil	
24	Aran Energy	
25	LASMO	
26	Ranger	
27	Charterhall	
28	Burmah	
29	Petrocon	
30	Bristol Oil	
	INDUSTRIAL A-D	
31	BBA	
32	Cape Ind	
33	Beecham	
34	Davies & Met 'A'	
35	Bowater	
36	BOC	
37	Cosalt	
38	Delta	
39	Crown House	
40	Br Steam	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares retreat again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 2. Dealings End, July 13. § Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE £2,000

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ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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INDUSTRIALS A – D

E – K

L – R

S – Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

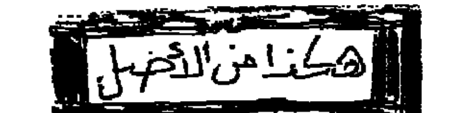
PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS



CRICKET: FORBIDDING PROSPECT FOR ENGLAND AT HEADINGLEY

West Indians must be made to fetch and fret

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Rarely can the Headingley outfield have looked as brown and parched as it does for the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, which starts there today. The ground will never have been faster, even when Bradman was scoring 309 in a day, a sobering thought for Gower and his bowlers, who have to try and keep the West Indian batsmen in check.

Peter May, chairman of the England selectors, said yesterday that he hoped the boundaries would not be untenanted. The reluctance of recent England captains to make early use of a third man invariably bewilders the old school. Bowling to the West Indians was described by May as a very severe examination. He was just off to tell Terry, as he told Broad at Lord's, that he could expect to have a minimum of two matches.

West Indies will play the side that won the first Test by an innings. In other words, Holding and Marshall are both fit. Holding missed the match at Lord's, as, indeed, West Indies missed him, and there had been just enough doubt about Marshall's fitness to raise the hopes of England's batsmen. In the event, two out of Garner, Marshall, Holding and Baptiste will always be fresh, another forbidding prospect. Botham, by the way, needs only five wickets to complete the remarkable and unprecedented double of 300 Test wckets and 4,000 Test runs.

Except when it rains, as in 1974, 1978, 1979 and 1980, or when the pitch is sabotaged, as it was in 1975, draws are very rare at Headingley. These five years apart, there has been only one since 1951. A result, therefore, is even more likely than it was in the first two Tests of the present series, and if that further increases England's chances of losing, it does mean that the conditions may obtain in which they can bowl West Indies out twice.

The place to plug away at the West Indians is outside their off stump. They must be made to fetch and fret. At Lord's on the last day England's bowlers were so inaccurate, after a tidy first overs by Willis and Botham, that there was no way poor Gower could place a containing field. Allott should be a help to him in this respect.

In only his third match as England's official captain, Gower is already under a lot of pressure. His own batting, for Leicestershire as well as England, has suggested that the blood poisoning which he had earlier in the season may have taken more out of him than is generally realized. In the three one-day internationals and the two Test matches he has reached double figures six times out of seven, only to run into problems of concentration.

At last night's team dinner the importance of line and length will have been drummed into the bowlers; the encouragement to be had from having three batsmen in the side – Gower, Fowler and Lamb – who have made Test centuries against West Indies will have been emphasized, as will the fact that for four days England held their own at Lords. If they lose here, the series will be over; that, too, could be an incentive. If does no harm to whistle in the dark.

Phil Edmonds is cross with me for having referred on Monday morning, in my comments on the England team, to his back being in a bad way. Having a rebellious back myself, I thought I recognized the symptoms while watching him at The Oval recently. However, he insists that he is perfectly fit, and he has, in fact, scored 142 against Glamorgan since that Oval match. I would have had him at Lord's, as I wrote at the time. He likes a scrap and would have bowled better than Miller there, or than Cook did at Edgbaston. If he really is fit, he is probably still the best of his kind we have, except for Underwood.

The teams

ENGLAND (from): D Gower (Leicestershire, capt), P J W Allott (Lancashire), I T Botham (Somerset), B C Broad (Nottinghamshire), N G B Cook (Leicestershire), N G Cowans (Middlesex), P R Downton (Middlesex), G Fowler (Lancashire), A J Lamb (Northamptonshire), D R Pringle (Essex), V P Terry (Hampshire), R G D Willis (Warwickshire).

WEST INDIES: C H Lloyd (Guyana, capt), E A E Baptiste (Leeward Islands), P J Dujon (Jamaica), J Garner (Barbados), H A Gomes (Trinidad), C G Greenidge (Barbados), R A Harper (Guyana), D L Haynes (Barbados), M A Holding (Jamaica), M D Marshall (Barbados), I V A Richards (Leeward Islands).

Umpires: D G L Evans and D J Constant.

Simmons spikes the big guns of Essex

By Peter Ball

SOUTHEND: Essex, in their first innings, have scored 180 for four.

Southchurch Park has not so far proved a happy venue for Essex this week, their pursuit for the championship running up against an unexpected stumbling block against Glamorgan in the first match of the Southend week and yesterday morning they were greeted by singularly unwelcoming dark skies and some rain which resulted in the loss of 49 overs.

However, after two false starts when play finally began properly at three o'clock, it offered excellent compensation for the early gloom. Essex, as if conscious of the need to make up lost time, began encouragingly with a rapid century opening partnership. Lancashire struck back with four quick wickets, but then an unbeaten partnership of 48 between Hardie and Pritchard left the home county with a marginal advantage in a match which is fascinatingly poised.

After the interruptions, the occasional ball bad discouragingly off a length, but although one rapped Gladwin painfully on the hand, it made little difference to Essex's progress until tea, as, without Allott, the Lancashire seam attack posed few problems.

Gladwin had been the faster out of the traps, hitting the only boundaries in the first two sessions of 27 and eight minutes respectively. The arrival of the sun in mid-afternoon, however, apparently acted as a spur to Gooch.

He overtook his partner at 32 and was soon racing ahead of him as he pulled, hooked and drove Jefferies for five fours and Watkinson and Makinson for one a piece. The introduction of Simmons was to change the complexion of things, but it did not do so initially as Gooch forced him through the covers for his eighth four to reach his 50 in 111 minutes in the last over before tea.

Gooch was to hit only two more fours. The interval marked Essex's high point, although the hundred stand arrived the decline set in and four wickets fell for 29 runs. Gladwin, who had become increasingly becalmed, was the first to go, mistiming a pull to sky the ball to mid on off Watkinson.

Then Simmons, with the help of two sharp catches by his captain at leg-slip, claimed the important wickets. Gooch glanced off the back foot to be well held low down, and McEwan, sweeping, edged on to his arm and sportingly walked after Abrahams dived to his right to hold the ball, Peter Wight, the umpire, making no movement.

Lancashire's satisfaction at such a transformation became even greater in the next over, as Allott's replacement, David Makinson, claimed a memorable second first-class wicket. Stanworth flung himself in front of first slip to take a low one-handed catch as the bowler found Fletcher's edge to leave Essex at 132-4 with the big guns back in the pavilion.

Hardie, however, is never to be discounted, and in company with Pritchard he dug in to halt Lancashire's incursions, going forward watchfully to smother the spin as Folley joined Simmons to exploit the turn and bounce already visible on occasions.

ESSEX: First innings

G A Gooch c Abrahams b Simmons	64
C Gladwin c Folley b Watkinson	38
K S McEwan c Abrahams b Simmons	13
*K W R Fletcher c Stanworth b Makinson	4
B R Hardie not out	12
P J Pritchard not out	29
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, n-b 12)	22
Total (4 wkts, 56 overs)	180

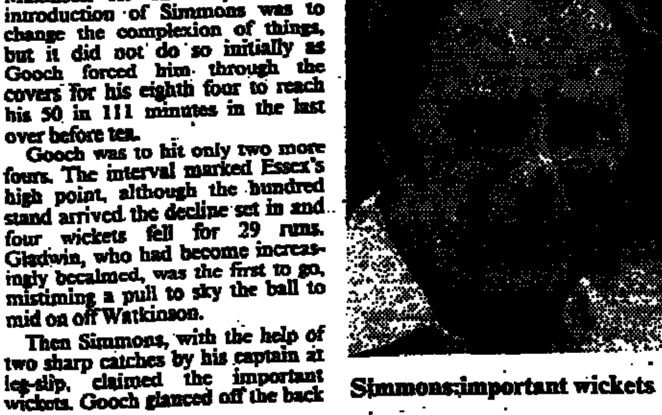
N Phillip, †D E East, N A Foster, J K Lever and D L Acfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-102, 2-121, 3-128, 4-132.

LANCASHIRE: D W Varey, J A Ormrod, *J Abrahams, N H Fairbrother, D P Hughes, S T Jefferies, M Watkinson, J Simmons, D J Makinson, J Folley and †J Stanworth.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 1, Lancashire 1.

Umpires: P D Wight and H D Bird.




Simmons: important wickets

Today's Fixtures

Third Test
HEADINGLEY: England v West Indies

County Championship
All matches start at 11.0
SOUTHEND: Essex v Lancashire
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Yorkshire
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Derbyshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Sussex
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex v Gloucestershire
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Somerset
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Warwickshire

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: Canterbury: Kent v Lancashire
Milton Keynes: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire
Worksop: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire
Taunton: Somerset v Glamorgan
Hove: Sussex v Hampshire
Nuneaton: Warwickshire v Leicestershire

OTHER SPORT
BOWLS: World Championships (Aberdeen).
EQUESTRIANISM: Great Yorkshire Show (Harrogate); International Show Jumping and Nations Cup (Hickstead).
GOLF: European Boys' Team Championship (Royal St George's), Sandwich; Lawrence Batley International (Sutton Coldfield GC).
SPEEDWAY: British League: Ipswich v Belle Vue (7.45); Sheffield v Reading (7.30); Wimbledon v Wolverhampton (7.45). National League: Arena Essex v Mildenhall (7.30); Edinburgh v Berwick (7.30).
TENNIS: Scottish Championships (Edinburgh).





A striking performance from Lubbers (left) brought 75 runs, while Schoonheim scored 16 (Photographs: Norman Lomax)

Kent rise to the challenge

By Richard Streeton

MAIDSTONE: Kent have scored 279 against Derbyshire.

Kent, with Aslett and Cowdrey making fifties, overcame difficult conditions after they had been put in to bat on a day shortened by two hold-ups for bad light and rain. Play came to a lighthearted end, amid much cheering, as Kevin Jarvis, the Kent No 11, passed his career best score of 14 after 10 years on the game.

Derbyshire and Lancashire are the only counties still without a championship win and Barnett's decision to field was brave as well as positive, remembering his side's limited bowling resources. Roberts, who might have revelled in the damp and heavy cloud, was absent with a strained shoulder and Kent, though kept subdued for long periods, finally achieved a respectable total.

Cowdrey, whose 54 came from 77 scored while he was in, was the only main batsman to strike the ball regularly with any confidence and by that time the conditions had improved a little. Cowdrey was the sixth man out when Miller held a fierce return catch.

Malcolm, a West Indian seam bowler from the Sheffield area whose inclusion keeps John Wright, the New Zealand batsman, out of the side, gave Derbyshire an early breakthrough when he had Taylor leg-before. Malcolm, who is 21, plays in glasses and has a smooth action. Both he and Newman were often unlucky in their opening spells. Malcolm returned after tea and dismissed Aslett and Johnson in successive overs.

The light was poor as Benson and Tavaré struggled against the new ball. Benson seemed over the worst when he was cought behind against the left-arm Finney. Tavaré lasted 42 overs for his 34, which began with 11 singles and also included a six over long-on against Miller. In Kent's previous match, Tavaré hinted he was finding his form; yesterday's innings was invaluable in the circumstances, though it was also clear that his confidence has not yet fully returned.

Tavaré was caught at short third man, as he tried to cut. Aslett, who had begun brightly, lost his way later and steered a rising ball to second slip after batting 47 overs. Johnson, making his third duck in four innings, was caught behind. Ellison and Knott made some attractive strokes in the early evening as the sun broke through at last.

KENT: First innings

M R Benson c Maher b Finney	25
N R Taylor l-b-w b Malcolm	11
*C J Tavaré c Hampshire b Moir	34
D G Aslett c Hampshire b Malcolm	55
C S Cowdrey c and b Miller	54
G W Johnson c Maher b Malcolm	0
R M Ellison c Maher b Miller	24
†A P E Knott b Miller	25
D L Underwood c Hampshire b Moir	1
T M Alderman not out	24
K B S Jarvis b Miller	19
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, w 3)	7
Total (97.3 overs)	279

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-46, 3-114, 4-161, 5-169, 6-191, 7-216, 8-217, 9-237, 10-279.

BOWLING: Newman 18-6-39-0; Malcolm 16-4-78-3; Finney 21-6-47-1; Miller 20.3-7-61-4; Moir 20-6-47-2.

DERBYSHIRE: *K J Barnett, A Hill, J H Hampshire, J E Morris, G Miller, W P Fowler, R J Finney, D G Moir, †B J M Maher, P G Newman and D Malcolm.

Bonus points (to date): Kent 3, Derbyshire 4.

Umpires: R Julien and B Dudleston.

Tail-end Charlies shoot up Gloucester

By Marcus Williams

UXBRIDGE: Gloucestershire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 263 runs behind Middlesex.

Middlesex staged a remarkable recovery against Gloucestershire yesterday, led by Colin Metson, their reserve wicket keeper, who came in at No 9 and scored 96 in only his sixth first class match. He had such excellent support from his fellow tailenders, Williams and Hughes, that Middlesex emerged from an indigestible lunchtime position of 119 for seven to reach a highly palatable 306.

By claiming the wicket of Stovold, mishooking, in the final 55 minutes Middlesex had left far behind their early difficulties, which arose on an overcast morning ideal for swing and seam bowling. Shepherd, the old warhorse, and Bainbridge, who were assisted by five close catches, gave Gloucestershire's attack a rare period of mastery.

In the afternoon, however, the clouds lifted, the sun emerged and the batsmen revelled in the fast-scoring conditions of the Uxbridge ground, which, after tentative beginnings in 1980, is now credited with two consecutive matches and festival week status.

The diminutive Metson, who hit 17 fours, mainly behind or square of the wicket, in a stay of 175 minutes, will take away fond memories of it. The transformation was typified by Shepherd's figures 20 overs on the trot before lunch for 41 runs, six afterwards for 38 including a pulled six by Williams on to the roof of the players' pavilion.

Williams and Metson went on to add 94 for the eighth wicket – Williams well caught at slip off a ball that popped – and Metson, having by then reached a maiden half century, found another valuable partner in Hughes, who finished with a career best, 41 not out.

Metson and Hughes put on 74 for the ninth wicket before Metson, just four runs short of his 100, was well caught by the diving Wright at square leg: Wright will have been relieved, for he had missed a hard chance at cover when Metson was 65, but will probably have shared the general disappointment that the batsman did not reach his landmark.

Middlesex had suffered their first set back to the fourth ball of the day, when Shepherd breached the defences of Barlow, who is sadly out of form in his benefit year. After to good fours Slack was leg-before to a full-length ball from Trembath, replacement for the injured Lawrence, but Gatting, with a nice blend of defence and aggression, was going well.

Bainbridge, first change, soon had Radley and Butcher caught in the slips from balls which nipped off the seam, but Edmonds joined Gatting in a productive partnership of 56 in 12 overs before he was caught low down at first slip. Gatting, to his own annoyance, edged to the wicket keeper in Bainbridge's next over, and Emburey fell in similar fashion to the next ball from Shepherd to complete Middlesex's discomfort.

● First-class averages, page 26

MIDDLESEX: First innings

G D Barlow b Shepherd	0
W N Slack l-b-w b Trembath	16
*M W Gatting c Russell b Bainbridge	65
C T Radley c Athey b Bainbridge	7
R O Butcher c Stovold b Bainbridge	2
P H Edmonds c Stovold b Bainbridge	35
J E Emburey c Russell b Shepherd	0
N F Williams c Shepherd b Graveney	35
†C P Metson c Wright b Dale	96
S P Hughes not out	41
W W Daniel c Zaheer b Dale	5
Extras (b 4, l-b 11)	15
Total	307

Score at 100 overs: 304 for 9.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-32, 3-54, 4-60, 5-116, 6-119, 7-119, 8-213, 9-287, 10-307.

BOWLING: Shepherd 26-8-79-2; Trembath 7-0-49-1; Bainbridge 30-8-76-4; Graveney 24-10-35-1; Dale 13.4-1-53-2.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A W Stovold c Williams b Daniel	4
P W Romaines not out	26
C W J Athey not out	9
Extras (n-b 5)	5
Total (1 wkt, 15 overs)	44

Zaheer Abbas, P Bainbridge, A J Wright, J N Shepherd, *D A Graveney, †R C Russell, C Dale and C R Trembath to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21.

Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 4, Gloucestershire 4.

Umpires: A Jepson and R Palmer.

Raising the Dutch standard

By Ivo Tennant

LORD'S: MCC drew with the Netherlands.

It is said that South African student founded the first cricket club in the Netherlands as early as 1856. Today, there are 60 clubs. The game flourishes, as does the South African connexion: the Netherlands has become a haven for West Indians banned from playing at home through chasing the Kruger rand. Their skills, of course, have enhanced standards.

If it is good to see some benefit coming from those breakaway tours, it is still more pleasing to see cricket in the Netherlands in good order. The pick of their players, all amateurs, are in the midst of a week's tour of England, and a fair time they are having, too. On Tuesday they beat Sussex Young Cricketers, who were all out for 83, by 122 runs; yesterday against MCC, who wheeled out such forgotten faces as Virgin, Cass and Cumbes, they more than held their own.

What is extraordinary is that their side resemble seasoned English professionals: left elbow over the ball, clockwork bowling actions. There is not the exuberance that exists on the Esplanade in Corfu, nor the beatification of cricketers that one finds in Bermuda. Anuyone without a scorecard would deduce it was the Club and Ground in the middle, or perhaps the Cross Arrows.

For that is roughtly thy Netherlands; standard. Their two best batsmen have experience of English county second elevens.

Whereas the West Indian boy strives to be a faster bowler, the Dutch youth have taken a liking to Abdul Qadir, having seen him in test matches, which Dutch television has started to show in recent months. The results do not always meet with approval from the professionals, who include Alvin Greenidge, Trottman and Roger Marshall, the red haired former Sussex bowler, whom the same youth are convinced is the brother of Malcolm Marshall.

THE NETHERLANDS

R Lifmann c Cope b Hodson	2
C Ruskamp run out	22
S Lubbers c Cass b Brooks	75
R Ellerink not out	76
P Lefebure c Virgin b Brooks	4
P Entop c Hodson b Brooks	0
†R F Schoonheim b Brooks	16
D Visée st Cass b Brooks	1
J Warle not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 2)	10
Total (7 wkts dec)	206

*R van Weelde and M van Heyningen did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-52, 3-152, 4-158, 5-164, 6-194, 7-196.

BOWLING: Cumbes 22-5-47-0; Hodson 6-0-21-1; Pollock 7-1-18-0; Cope 20-7-46-0; Milton 11-1-40-0; Brooks 9-3-24-5.

MCC

R T Virgin c Schoonheim b van Heyningn	3
M E Milton b Ellerink	26
K P Tomlins c Luppers b Ellerink	38
J A Claughton b Lefebure	26
K G Brooks c Luppers b van Heyningn	27
M D Mence b Lefebure	1
*R P Hodson not out	6
†G R Cass not out	1
Extras (b1, l-b 5, w 1)	7
Total (6 wkts)	135

A J Pollock, G A Cope and J Cumbes did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-48, 3-79, 4-119, 5-123, 6-130.

BOWLING: van Weelde 9-2-29-0; van Heyningen 8-3-17-2; Luppers 1-0-7-0; Warle 10-2-25-0; Ellerink 9-0-37-2; Lefebure 7-3-12-2.

Umpires: D F Dean and J F Jarvis.

Somerset have to dig in

Second place Notts were forced to work hard to dismiss Somerset in the championship game at Trent Bridge yesterday.

Somerset batted dourly all day and took 11 overs tor each 249 all out.

Jeremy Lloyds top scored for Somerset with 63, made in 177 minutes, and Vic Marks was last out for 55.

Peter Roebuck, having been forced to retire hurt on three when he was struck on the jaw by a lifting delivery from Kevin Saxelby, came back to make a painstaking 45.

New Zealander Richard Hadlee, who took eight wickets in the lasst championship game against Sussex, continued his purple patch with four for 45 off 22 overs.

Richar Lumb and Kevin Sharp hit a double century stand to put Yorkshire firmly in charge after they had been put into bat at Cardiff. Glamorgan wre delighted with the early wicket of the Yorkshire opener, Geoff Boycott, who fell with the score at 34, but were frustrated by Lumb and Sharp

Lumb lasted until just before tea after being at the wicket for 260 minutes when he collected one six and 18 fours before he fell to Steve Barwick.

Barwick struck again for Glamorgan just after the tea interval when he bowled Sharp for 132 and Yorkshire were then 303 for three. Ontong then snapped up four late wickets for 101 as Yorkshire declared at 415 for nine.

Glamorgan played out six over and were 32 for one at the close, having lost Hopkins for two.

TCCB discuss rebate scheme

The Test and County Cricket Board is considering refunding money for any days lost to the weather during next years six-match series against Australia.

Their decision depends on the response to a questionnaire to be circulated in the programme for the third Test today.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER COUNTY SCOREBOARDS

Notts v Somerset
AT TRENT BRIDGE

SOMERSET: First innings

N A Felton c French b Saxelby	22
P M Roebuck c Birch b Cooper	45
R F M Popplewell c Hassan b Hadlee	10
M D Crowe b Saxelby	14
B C Rose c Birch b Such	17
J W Lloyds l-b-w b Hadlee	63
*V J Marks c Birch b Saxelby	55
G V Palmer b Cooper	4
†S Turner b Hadlee	0
C H Dredge b Hadlee	3
M R Davis not out	1
Extras (b 7, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 2)	15
Total	249

Score at 100 overs: 213 for 7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-44, 3-53, 4-93, 5-160, 6-207, 7-213, 8-221, 9-243, 10-249.

BOWLING: Hadlee 22-7-45-4; Saxelby 25-5-68-3; Cooper 29-6-50-2; Hemmings 18-8-44-0; Such 17-5-27-1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: B Hassan, R T Robinson, D W Randall, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K Saxelby, K E Cooper and P M Such.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 3, Somerset 2.

Umpires: J A Jameson and D O Oslear.

Hampshire v Northants
AT SOUTHAMPTON

HAMPSHIRE: First innings

M C J Nicholas c Ripley b Griffiths	15
C L Smith c Ripley b Griffiths	4
D R Turner c Ripley b Mallender	6
*T E Jesty c Steele b Griffiths	23
J J E Hardy l-b-w b Wild	55
N G Cowley b Griffiths	5
T M Tremlett c Ripley b Williams	13
†R J Parks not out	32
R J Maru c Steele b Wild	4
E L Reifer c and b Griffiths	11
C A Connor l-b-w Wild	1
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 15)	25
Total (70.2 overs)	194

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-20, 3-36, 4-63, 5-75, 6-112, 7-151, 8-158, 9-193, 10-194.

BOWLING: Mallender 20-5-48-1; Griffiths 24-5-63-5; Walker 13-2-29-0; Williams 7-2-14-1; Wild 6.2-1-15-3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

*G Cook c Jesty b Cowley	50
W Larkins l-b-w b Jesty	41
E R J Boyd-Moss not out	20
N A Mallender c Hardy b Cowley	0
D J Wild c Parks b Cowley	0
R G Williams not out	7
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 3, n-b 6)	17
Total (4 wkts, 46 overs)	135

R J Bailey, D S Steele, †D Ripley, A Walker and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-93, 2-123, 3-123, 4-123.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 2, Northamptonshire 4.

Umpires: P J Eele and N T Plews.

Glamorgan v Yorkshire
AT CARDIFF

YORKSHIRE: First innings

G Boycott l-b-w b Thomas	10
R G Lumb c Hopkins b Barwick	144
K Sharp b Barwick	132
S N Hartley c Hopkins b Ontong	9
P E Robinson c Barwick b Ontong	33
*†D L Bairstow c Holmes b Ontong	43
P Carrick c Hopkins b Thomas	0
A Sidebottom b Ontong	0
P A Booth not out	8
S J Dennis c Holmes b Steele	22
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 2, n-b 6)	14
Total (9 wkts dec)	415

Score at 100 overs: 375 for 7.

S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-34, 2-284, 3-303, 4-330, 5-351, 6-359, 7-360, 8-389, 9-415.

BOWLING: Barwick 20-5-82-2; Thomas 25-1-120-2; Selvey 20-1-61-0; Holmes 5-1-21-0; Ontong 29-5-101-4; Steele 7.4-0-35-1.

GLAMORGAN: First innings

J A Hopkins l-b-w b Sidebottom	2
A L Jones not out	18
†T Davies not out	4
Extras (n-b 8)	8
Total (1 wkt, 9 overs)	32

G C Holmes, Younis Ahmed, R C Ontong, H Morris, J F Steele, J G Thomas, *M W W Selvey and S R Barwick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 3, Yorkshire 4.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and A G T Whitehead.

Worcs v Warwicks
AT WORCESTER

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings

K D Smith l-b-w b Pridgeon	2
R I H B Dyer c and b Newport	24
A I Kallicharran c Pridgeon b Kapil Dev	22
D L Amiss c Humphries b Newport	14
†G W Humpage c Weston b Newport	2
P A Smith c Weston b Newport	11
A M Ferreira c Humphries b Newport	39
C Lethbridge c Patel b Pridgeon	27
C M Old c Illingworth b Inchmore	70
G C Small c Pridgeon b Kapil Dev	12
*N Gifford not out	2
Extras (b 7, l-b 4, w 5, n-b 11)	27
Total (83.4 overs)	252

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-40, 3-63, 4-67, 5-80, 6-123, 7-146, 8-207, 9-245, 10-252.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 23-4-59-2; Kapil Dev 21.4-7-50-2; Inchmore 14-2-45-1; Newport 17-4-51-5; Illingworth 1-1-0-0; Patel 7-1-20-0.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M J Weston b Small	4
T S Curtis b Old	15
D B d'Oliveira not out	29
A P Pridgeon not out	4
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 4)	9
Total (2 wkts, 25 overs)	61

D N Patel, *P A Neale, Kapil Dev, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, P J Newport and J D Inchmore to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 4, Warwickshire 3.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Leicestershire v Sussex
AT LEICESTER

SUSSEX: First innings

G D Mendis c Garnham b Parsons	39
A M Green b Clift	19
P W G Parker c Garnham b Parsons	19
A P Wells c Willey b Parsons	2
C M Wells c Parsons b Clift	0
*J R T Barclay c Garnham b Roberts	30
I A Greig c Clift b Willey	40
D A Reeve b Clift	25
†I J Gould c Garnham b Parsons	43
G S le Roux not out	5
C E Waller l-b-w b Parsons	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 1 n-b 10)	18
Total (88.5 overs)	240

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-73, 3-75, 4-88, 5-92, 6-143, 7-175, 8-216, 9-239, 10-240.

BOWLING: Roberts 16-3-47-1; Agnew 15-2-79-0; Clift 20-5-33-3; Parsons 20.5-8-46-5; Willey 17-7-17-1.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings

I P Butcher c and b Reeve	13
J C Balderstone b Greig	8
J J Whitaker c Gould b Reeve	8
*P Willey not out	15
T J Boon not out	8
Total (3 wkts, 25 overs)	52

N E Briers, †M A Garnham, P B Clift, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons and J P Agnew to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-29, 3-29.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 4, Sussex 3.

Umpires: J W Holder and K E Palmer.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

TAUNTON: Glamorgan 222 for 4 (M Cann 101, J Derrick 92) v Somerset.
NUNEATON: Warwickshire 348 (W P Matthews 113, D A Thorne 69, S Wall 85 not out); Leicestershire 69 for 1.
MILTON KEYNES: Northamptonshire 264 for 9 dec (A Storie 123, S Lines 50); Yorkshire 26 for 0.

GOLF

Torrance and son help each other along Open road

By Mitchell Platts

By composing an excellent 68 to take the lead in the first round of the Lawrence Batley International at The Belfry yesterday, Sam Torrance whetted the appetite for another chapter of the Torrance and Son tale, for there is every prospect of Sam and his father, Bob, both competing in the Open championship at St Andrews next Thursday.

The elder Torrance, aged 51, successfully negotiated the regional qualifying event with a 69 at Lanark three days ago, but the professional at Routenburn, Largs, must still survive the 36-hole final qualifying ordeal, at Scotscraig on Sunday and Monday, to compete in the Open for the first time since 1962.

Torrance jnr returned home after his failure in the Scandinavian open tournament last week and immediately insisted that his father went straight out to the park where the two have spent thousand of hours honing Sam's game so that he has matured into one of Britain's finest shot makers.

This time, however, it was a lesson with a difference. Not only did father tell son to depress all his weight on the instep of his right foot, but son also offered father a tip that he was standing too open. The advice has helped both.

Now father and son have the chance to emulate the likes of the Morrisseys, Old and Young Tom, and more recently, the Players, Gary and Wayne, in playing in the same Open.

For the moment, however, the younger Torrance is concerned with winning this week, and his prospects were helped by three birdies and a rare eagle two at the 290 yards water-fronted 10th hole.

Yet Torrance's elation as he walked towards the 11th quickly evaporated. He ducked under a wooden railing and stood up too quickly, bashing his shoulder and breaking the skin.

Howard Clark did break something, his putter, following mishaps on the 10th and 11th greens. He was refused a replacement by officials, and employed his wedge over the remaining holes, twice making single putts.

First round: 69: A Russell (US) D Jagger. 70: R Drummond, S Lyle, N Ozaki (Japan), P Senior (Aus). 71: G Taylor (Aus), A Garrido (Sp), J Higgins, N Coles. 72: P Mitchell, M King, B Waites, M Bembridge, I Woosnam. 73: P Oosterhuis, P Hamblett (NZ), C Bolling (US), M Lanner (Swe), W Humphreys, J Rivero (Sp), C Moody, B Barnes. 74: D Jones, D Matthew, R Hartmann (US) A Jacklin, G Cullen, N Job, D Llewellyn, J Bland (SA), M Clayton (Aus) T Britz (SA), V Somers (Aus), T Johnstone (Zimb), D Smith, H Clark. 75: I De Leon (Mex), C Mason, M Poxon, M Mackenzie, C O'Connor (Jun). M Hansen D Durnian, T Horton. 76: E Polland, J Morgan, L Mize (US), J Hawkes (SA), D Robertson, P Walton, L O'Kennedy (SA), J Harrison, G Turner. 77: Kyi Hla Han (Burma), J Fowler, C Rocca (It), D Hepler (US), F Molina (Arg).

SANDWICH: European boys team championship: strokeplay qualifying round: Top Flight (best four scores count): 292: Scotland (L Vannet 71, A Turnbull 72, C Innes 74, K Buchan 75, M Brennann 77). 298: England (F Baker 74, A Hare 74, S Richardson 75, B Jackson 75, P Sweetsur 78). 299: Wales (G Owen 74, M Owen 74, P Price 75, D Bagg 76, F Jones 77). 302: Sweden (J Reffborn 73, A Mednick 73, F Karlsson 78, P-U Johansson 78 O Nordberg 79). 304: Ireland (J Farrell 73, K Sheehan 75, K Kearney 76, K O'Connell 80, M Curry 88). 304: Denmark (S Bjorn 74, F Digebjerg 76, R Michelsen 76, J Pedersen 78, H Simonsen 79). 305: Germany (O Eckstein 73 S Kotter 76, C Sommer 78, S Struver 78, J Hilke 81). Second Flight: 307: France 310 Netherland. 317: Spain. 325: Italy, Belgium Greece. Draw for today's matches: Top Flight Scotland Bye; England v Germany; Wales v Ireland; Sweden v Denmark. Second Flight France Bye; Netherlands Bye; Spain v Italy Belgium v Greece.

BOXING

Delay over Pearce

David Pearce the British heavyweight champion, must wait until next month to discover whether the British Boxing Board of Control will let him box again. The 26-year-old Welshman, temporarily banned in 1982 after a brain scan revealed an "abnormality", should have known his fate yesterday but he withdrew at the last minute for a BBBC inquiry in London to attend a child maintenance hearing at Newport, Gwent.

The boxing board have told Pearce to appear at their next meeting, on August 8, when his fitness and medical record will be considered. The last of Pearce's 21 professional bouts was in March when he failed to add the European crown to his domestic title. Yesterday he claimed he is still owed £25,000 from that contest.

Shortly after that bout, in France, Pearce parted from his mangager, Burt McCarthy, who said he was unwilling to "accept the responsiblity for him to box again under my management". He added: "A fighter's health is something you cannot take risks with."

The BBBC are acutely aware of that, more so in view of the British Medical associaton's campaign to ban boxing.

Yesterday in Newport, Pearce was ordered by Magistrates to pay nominal maintenance of 5p a year to his former fiancée, Christine Powell, for his five-year-old son. Afterwards Pearce said he was penniless and had a bank overdraft of more than £2,000.

● NEW YORK: A heavyweight bout between the unbeaten Larry Holmes and Gerrie Goetzee will be announce formally by promoters Don King and Bob Arum today (AP reports).

SHOOTING

Navy hopes raised

Royal Navy marksmen were fighting back strongly yesterday in their attempt to produce another Queen's Medal winner against a strong challenge from the Royal Marines, who have held the individual championship of the two Naval services for 11 of the last 17 years.

Navy
ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES QUEEN'S MEDAL leaders after stage four: PO P Hobson (Portsmouth) 523; LWEM C O'Connor (CPC) 516; WO A Wood (CPC) 510.
ROYAL NAVY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, CPO T Mash (Plymouth) 493; 2, PO P Southern (Plymouth(474; 3, CPO P Mercier (Plymouth) 466.
INTER-COMMAND PISTOL CUP: 1, Plymouth and Scotland 3656; 2, Air Command 3262; 3, Portsmouth 3245.
SIMONDS BOWL (SMG Knock out): Air Command.

Army
ARMY QUEEN'S MEDAL: Leaders after two stages: (provisional): L/Cpl N Scarborough (2 R Anglian) 711; Cpl M Frape (1st RGJ) 704; Major A Domeisen (2 R Anglian) 701; Sgt V Anderson (2 R Anglian) 698.
SMALL ARMS CUP (Rifle and LMG): 1, 1 Para. 391; 2, 2/2 GR 371; 3, 1st Gren Guards 367.
MINOR UNITS SMALL ARMS CUP: 1, Depot Hongkong MSC 283; 2, Gurkha Engineers 277; 3, Military Corrective Training Centre 239.
ROYAL ULSTER RIFLE CUP (Falling Plates): 1, King's Own Borderers.
SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP (Pistol tiles): School of Infantry.

RAF
RAF QUEEN'S MEDAL: Leaders after two stages: Cpl J Pricter (Honington) 300; Chief Tech J Sutherland (Uxbridge) 297; Flt Sgt P Kirtley (Kinloss) 294.
SMG CHAMPIONSHIP: Leaders after two stages: Cpl K Nicholson (Lossiemouth) 240; Cpl B Barry (West Raynham) 240; Flt Lt D Calvert (Wattisham) 235.
PAYNE CHALLENGE TROPHY (SMG Tyros): Cpl D Cripps (Lossiemouth) 216.
GOLDSMITHS CHALLENGE CUP (SMG Teams): 34 Sqn. RAF Regiment 86.
YOUNGS CHALLENGE CUP: (Falling Plates): Wattisham.

TENNIS

Denton is extended

By Lewine Mair

Leighton Alfred, one of a cluster of youthful left-handed players who have emerged from Wales over the last few years, yesterday came within two points of defeating Steve Denton, first seed, in the third round of the Scottish championships, sponsored by Ford, at Craiglockhart.

With Denton unleashing two unanswerable serves to get himself out of trouble, Alfred went on to lose 6-7, 6-4, 7-5 However the degree of effort this gallant little Welshman poured into his play was remarkable.

There were occasions when the Denton first service sent him reeling but, for the most part, he coped admirably with the American's strongest suit.

Alfred often served well enough to have Denton struggling, while he whipped a hand ful of glorious top spin backhands past his illustrious opponent.

In another eminently watchable three-set match Mark Cox defeated the third-seeded Scott McCain, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: S Denton bt L Alfred 6-7, 6-4, 7-5; N Fulwood bt M Fancutt 6-2, 6-2; S Menon bt F McMillan 6-1, 6-2; R Lewis bt B Carmichael 6-2, 6-4; J Feaver bt C Kermode 6-3, 7-5; M Cox bt S McCain 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; M Bincow bt A Amritraj 6-2, 6-1; J Smith bt R Scott 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third round: L Antonopolis bt J Denholm 6-3, 6-0; S Mair bt J Griffiths 6-2, 6-4; S Pendo bt L Panimtuan 6-3, 6-1; E Lightbody bt C Donigan 6-2, 6-1; L Browne bt C Barry 6-3, 1-0 rtd; C Drury bt S Bennett 6-0, 6-2; L Gracie bt V Prudhoe 6-2, 6-1; P Whytcross bt L Reid 6-2, 6-4.

Other tennis, page 26.

BOWLS

Ill wind for Scots pair

The first major shock of the fifth world championship, which began at Westbourne Park in Aberdeen yesterday, was the defeat of the strongly fancied Scottish pair of Willie Wood and David Gourlay. They went down to a one-shot defeat to Western Samoa, who were helped by a gust of Aberdeen's north east wind.

With the Scots 16-18 down, playing the last end, they looked poised for victory when they lay the required three shots. With his last bowl, Western Samoa's skip, Ioapo Iosia, looked likely to be tight of the head, but a gust of wind helped the bowl hold its line and finish as second shot.

PAIRS: Australia (K Williams, R Middleton) 31, Kenya (P Jeans, W Watson) 8; New Zealand (P Bellis, P Skoglund) 43, Swaziland (J Kemp, D Thomson) 10; Scotland (W Wood, D Gourlay) 17, Western Samoa (F Peters, I Iosia) 18; England (D Bryant, A Allcock) 28, Malawi (B Haining, D Broad) 14; Canada (R Jones, B Boettger) 29, Argentina (C Gonzales, C Bauell) 13.

TRIPLES: Scotland (B Rattray, D Lambert, J Boyle) 32, Argentina (J Dannevig, E Merll, A Geddes) 4; New Zealand (R Brassey, J Scott, D Moffat) 27, Guernsey (C Smith, C Blondel, D Hurford) 10; Fiji (J Naidu, G O'Meagher, S Patton) 20, Kenya (J Haggerty, C Radbone, B Jennings) 12; United States (O Artist, B MacWilliams, N McInnes) 18 Malawi (J Chalmers, P Crossan, S Ross) 21; England (G Turley, J Haines, J Bell) 26, Western Samoa (M Fenn, S Lino, J Ahloo) 4.

● Bill Hobart, winner in 1981 and runner-up to David Cutler last year, has reached the last 16 of the national invitation singles championship, to be played at four venues on July 22. Chris Ward, runner-up in 1981, is also among the qualifiers.

IN BRIEF

Loss of form affects Mrs Sly

Wendy Sly has withdrawn from her 2,000 metres race against Zola Budd at the Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening after her poor race in Lausanne on Tuesday, when she recorded 4min 12.57sec for eighth place in the 1,500 metres (Pat Butcher writes).

Mrs Sly, who was fifth in both the 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres at the world championships last year, had some blood tests taken yesterday to try and explain her loss of form, which is not completely explained by an Achillas tendon injury that she has had in recent weeks. She hopes to get the results before leaving for California on Sunday, to complete her preparations for the Olympic Games where she is due to compete in the 3,000 metres.

TENNIS: Mats Wilander, ranked fourth in the world, will not play for Sweden's Davis Cup team in their second-round match against Paraguay at Bastad this weekend because of a wrist injury. He will be replaced in the squad by Stefan Simonsson, but Anders Jarryd is now expected to compete in the singles with Henrik Sundstrom for the home team.

OLYMPIC GAMES: About a million tickets are still available for Olympic Games events, a spokesman has said. "We have never expected to sell out," he added. "No Olympics has ever sold out."

ATHLETICS: MOROCCAN JUDGES HIMSELF HARSHLY

Aouita still to prove he has what it takes to join charmed circle

By Pat Butcher

During the last decade the British public in particular have been spoiled by the emergence, successively, of Steve Ovett, Sebastian Coe, and Steve Cram in the event, the 1,500 metres, or "metric mile", regarded as the blue riband event in athletics. Aiming to take his place among this pantheon of champions and world record holders is Said Aouita, who has chosen the 1,500m at the forthcoming Olympics.

Ovett, Coe and Cram have had the right combination of will power, application and coaching to best exploit their natural talents. They have not had the benefit of the system which exists in socialist countries of coaching based upon scientific assessment of body types and physiological characteristics, but they have had a heritage of club athletics, which has consistently nurtured world beaters, since Walter George, of Wiltshire, the first world mile record holder, in 1886.

Said Aouita has had none of these advantages. Born in Kenitra, Morocco, on November 4, 1960, Aouita remembers his father taking him to local football matches when he was young. He can only think that the avidity with which he played most sports at junior school contributed to a development of natural talent for running that he gradually realised he had. All of which begs the question, how many more like him, in any country, never discover that talent.

Despite Aouita's failure to break the world 5,000 metres record in Lausanne two nights ago, we must call it failure, since he insisted it was thus, yet only he this year has beaten the time of thirteen minutes 12.51 seconds that he did for 5,000 metres – he stands practically alone, to challenge the British hegemony of world middle distance running. That domination extends from Coe's record of 1 min 41.73 sec for 800 metres ("the best world record there is," says Aouita) through Ovett's 1,500 metres world record of 3 min 30.77 sec, to David Moorcroft's 5,000 metres record of 13 min 0.42 sec. Over that range of events, Aouita is now the best in the world, with 1.44.38, 3.31.54, and 13.04.78, the latter two in the last month.

He was tactically naive in the world championship 1,500 metres in Helsinki last summer, finishing third after trying to run everyone out over the last lap. But Cram paid him the compliment of running his own race off Aouita's pace, and the young British champion, three weeks older than Aouita, has since consistently recognized the Moroccan's potential to beat the world.

After Aouita's 3.31.54 last Friday, Cram greeted the news that the Moroccan may be doing the 5,000 metres at the Olympics with an honest, "If he isn't in the 1,500 metres, all well and good for me, but I think he'd be better off in the 1,500 metres, because he would be the guy I'd be afraid of in Los Angeles".

When he thawed out from his disappointment in Lausanne, Aouita returned the compliment with a flash of humour: "Its Cram's injury that I'd be afraid of in Los Angeles," a reference to how Cram came back from what looked like a serious injury only six weeks beforehand to win in Helsinki.

Aouita's times prove he has talent, but talent, ultimately wins nothing at the highest level in sport. It is a combination of talent, nurtured by training, and boosted by self-belief, that wins gold medals. Of self-belief, Ovett has rebuilt his sufficiency, Coe discovered it in a long moment of crisis in Moscow, Cram has it in abundance. And Aouita?

The strongest impression from two long converstations with Aouita, the day before and the day after his "failure", was of a man talking to impress, or even motivate himself.

And the projects are as is impressive as his times. Yesterday he seemed to have forgotten the possibility of the 800 metres and the steeplechase at the Olympics, that he had talked about two days before, and the choice was back to the 1500 metres or the 5000 metres. "Which ever I do at the Games, I'll do 5000 metres afterwards".

Travelling in hope: Aouita runs in vain for a record

Champions compete

Three Polish Olympic champions will be competing in the Peugeop Talbot games at Crystal Palace tomorrow. The pole vaulters, Tadeusz Slusarki and Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz. Olympic champions take on Sergey Bubka, of the Soviet Union, who has raised the world record to 5.88 metres. Jacek Wszola, the 1976 high jump champion, will also take part, but the Russians arrived yesterday without the hammer thrower, Sergey Litvinov, and the Olympic 1500 metres champion, Tatyana Kazankina.

● The England team for the women's international against the Republic of Ireland and Belgium in Dublin on Saturday:

100 Metres: P Baker, M Ashcroft. 200m: W Addison, S Joseph. 400m: H Barnett, J Parry. 800m: J Prictoe, M Atkinson. 1500m K Carter, J Marlow. 3000m: S Crehan, D Peel. 100m hurdles: L Roper, W Jeal. 400m hurdles: M Prendergast, S Gandy. 4x100m relay: P Baker, M Ashcroft, W Addison, S Joseph, L Roper, W Jeal. 4x400m relay: H Barnet, J Parry, L Keogh, V Gibbons, C Finlay, S Berrins. high jump: G Evans, C Summerfield. long jump: J Oladapo, S Green. shot putt: M Auge, V Hanson-Nortley. javelin: A Lockton, T Averien. discus: L Whitsley, K Pugh.

LAUSANNE ATHLETICS RESULTS

Men

100 METRES: 1, R Desruelles (Bel) 10.38sec; 2, D Evans (US) 10.43; 3, A Robinson (US) 10.46.

200 METRES: 1, D Evans (US) 20.38sec; 2, B Crane (US) 20.74; 3, A Robinson (US). 20.76.

400 METRES: 1, A Canti (Fr) 45.66sec; 2, M Franks (US) 45.69; 3, J Vaihinger (WG) 46.26.

800 METRES: 1, J Robinson (US) 1min 45.05sec; 2, J Maya (US) 1:45.21; 3, S Redwine (US) 1:45.40.

1,500 METRES: 1, S Ovett (GB) 3min 38.43sec; 2, C Aragon (US) 3:38.80; 3, U Becker (WG) 3:38.96; 4, R Flynn (Ire) 3:39.54.

3,000 M STEEPLECHASE: 1, G Fell (GB) 8min 20.59sec; 2, H Koeleman (Neth) 8:23.78; 3, K Jensen (US) 8:27.69.

5,000 METRES: 1, S Aouita (Mor) 13 min 12.51 sec; 2, M Ryffel (Switz) 13:18.20; 3, C Fox (US) 13:28.62.

110M HURDLES: 1, H Andrade (US) 13.57 sec; 2, F Chevallier (Fr) 14.07; 3, J-M Muster (Switz) 14.11;

400M HURDLES: 1, H Schmid (WG) 47.69 (Best European performance this season); 2, B Williams (US) 48.63; 3, Amadou Ba (Senegal) 48.80.

HIGH JUMP: 1, J Wszola (Pol) 2.30m; 2, R Dahlhaeuser (Switz) 2.30; 3, C Traenhardt (WG) 2.30.

POLE VAULT: 1, P Quinon (Fr) 5.80m; 2, T Vigneron (Fr) 5.70; 3, W Kozakiewicz (Pol) 5.60.

LONG JUMP: 1, J Grimes (US) 7:79 metres; 2, Yan Pang (China) 7:74; 3, C Moriniere (Fr) 7:70.

Women

200 METRES: 1, J Kratochvilova (Cz) 22.71 sec; 2, M Dunecka (Pol) 23.43; 3, V Werthmueller (Switz) 23.60.

Schmid: Best European time of the season

1500 METRES: 1, C Bwerid (Switz) 4 min 06.79 sec; 2, C Groenendaal (US) 4:08.13; 3, E Van Hulst (Neth) 4:08.70; 8, W Sly (GB) 4:12.57.

100 METRES HURDLES: 1, Y Donkova (Bul) 12.75 sec; 2, L Elloy (Fr) 12.98; 3, G Zagortheva (Bul) 13.08.

HIGH JUMP: 1, M Ewanje-Epee (Fr) 1.93 metres; 2, C Soetewey (Bel) 1.88; 3, O Juha (Hun) 1.88.

JAVELIN: 1, Z Malovecz (Hun) 57.16 metres; 2, R Egger (Switz) 55.28; 3, D Thiemard (Switz) 55.24.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Britain name unchanged team to face N Zealand

Aukland (Reuter) – The Great Britain team for the first international against New Zealand on Saturday will be unchanged from last Saturday's selection against Australia, but Joyner and Smith are promoted to the reserve bench.

The two reserves, both backs played centre in the opening New Zealand tour match against Northern Districts on Tuesday, and the decision to put them on the bench was made because of a minor injury problem in the forwards.

TEAM: M Burke; D Drummond, G Schofield, K Mumby, E Hanley; A Myler, N Holding; D Hobbs, B Noble (captain), B Case, A Goodway, C Burton, M Adams. Reserves: M Smith, J Joyner.

● The newly-formed Sheffield Eagles made another signing yesterday, when the prop forward, Vince Farrar, aged 37, who recently coached Featherstone Rovers, was enlisted by the player-manager, Gary Hetherington, who said, "He will do a big job for us off the field as well as on it."

● A party from the British Upper Schools and Colleges Amateur Rugby League Association (BUSCARLA) set out for their first-ever tour of Australia yesterday. (Keith Macklin writes). The 10-match itinerary includes two international matches between Australia and Great Britain upper schools, in Brisbane and Sydney. BUSCARLA was only formed two years ago.

Among the players making the trip is a fully-fledged professional player, Edwards, of Wigan, who played for his home town club in the Challenge Cup final against Widnes at Wembley in May. The party consists of 26 players and six officials from 19 colleges and upper schools in the north of England.

TENNIS

Seeds out at first hurdle

Newport, Rhode Island (Reuter) – Russell Simpson, of New Zealand, beat the third seed, Mike Bauer of the U.S. and India's Vijay Amritraj upset the eigth seed, Danie Visser of South Africa yesterday in the first round of the $117,000 international hall of fame tennis championships, the first Grand Prix event in the United States to be staged on grass.

A series of service returns enabled Simpson to gain a service break and relied on volleys at the net to secure a concluding 7-3 tiebreaker series and stop Bauer 6-4, 7-6 in his first competition this year on grass.

Amritraj, also 30, relied on an arsenal of ground strokes in overcoming Visser's second set counter-attack for a 6-3, 6-7, 6-3 victory. Amritraj, who admits he is most comfortable playing on a grass surface, combined delicately placed drop shots with lobs to the baseline to register sixth and ninth game breaks in eliminating Vasser.

Tim Mayotte, the top seed, secured a 6-4, 6-1 victory over his fellow American Robert Seguso while second seed Scott Davies, also of the U.S., beat David Mustard of New Zealand in another straight-set triumph, 6-4, 7-5.

First Round Results: T Mayotte (US) bt R Seguso (US) 6-4, 6-1; S Davis (US) bt D Mustard (NZ) 6-4, 7-5; R Simpson bt M Bauer (US) 6-4, 7-6; V Amritraj (India) bt D Visser (SA) 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; T Gullikson (US) bt G Layendecker (US) 6-3, 6-3; J Sadri (US) bt M Flur (US) 7-6, 2-6, 6-3; M Mitchell (US) bt R Green (US) 7-6, 7-6; P Annocone (US) bt R Acuna (Chile) 7-6, 6-3.

Jeriova to coach

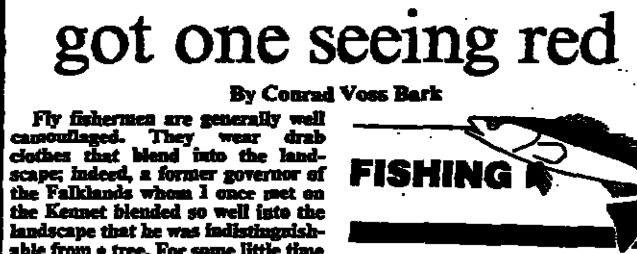
Prague (AFP) – Kvetoslava Jeriova, Czechoslovakia's top woman cross country skier, is to retire and become a winter sports coach.

Jeriova, aged 27, won the 5km bronze medal in the past two Winter Olympics.

FISHING

Tale of a shirt that got one seeing red

By Conrad Voss Bark



Fly fishermen are generally well camouflaged. They wear drab clothes that blend into the landscape; indeed, a former governor of the Falklands whom I once met on the Kennet blended so well into the landscape that he was indistinguishable from a tree. For some little time I thought he was a tree until I saw a pink face behind the foliage. He had the ability that all great fishermen have of becoming reasonably invisable when stalking wild fish in clear-water streams. It is the instinct of the hunter. He had it to the full. How different was the man in the red shirt.

We first saw the red shirt man a few weeks later fishing a well-kept and exclusive carrier of the Test which was full of some of the finest trout imaginable, all of them on the fin, some nymping, some taking the occasional fly. It was one of those wonderful summer days. The fish were there and rising. All would have been happy if it had not been for the man in the red shirt.

It is impossible to describe the redness of that particular red. A guardsman's jacket was drab compared with it. A scarlety red. A shrieking red. He was at least half a mile away. It became even more violently red as we got nearer. Eventually we stood and stared, dazzled, bewildered, the redness overwhelming us. What a shirt it was. No one in Jermyn Street has ever . . .

But let us leave the shirt alone. Look at him casting instead. He was of course, he must have been, a beginner. He was flailing away, false-casting a dozen times, and when eventually he let go the line it went down on the water with a sort of crumping noise and a burst of spray.

One would have liked to have given him advice, but whether it was the shirt or whether it was the way he looked at us or what it was is difficult to say. He inhibited advice. He did not want it. He did not want us either. He told us to keep back otherwise we would put the fish down.

We crept away, humbled. Absurdly enough, it had an effect. What was so strange was that the effect was contagious. It spread beyond red shirt's immediate surroundings and affected fishermen upstream and down. Once they glimsed that red shirt – it must have been visible for at least a mile – they had the same kind of feeling one would have at spotting someone in jeans in the Royal Enclosure or streaking at Lords. It was unsettling. It ought not to happen.

Fortunately, by mid-afternoon, he had had enough. He came down to the car parl in a blazing temper, announced loudly that there were no bloody fish in the river, and drove off in a fast and powerful sports car. We knew then why he was wearing a red shirt. He had a red car.

RUGBY UNION

Deans' record total in 99-0 tour win

South Australia	0
New Zealanders	99

Adelaide (Reuter) – The New Zealand touring team completely overwhelmed South Australia here yesterday. The second - choice fullback, Robbie Deans, who opened the scoring with a seventh-minute penalty goal, scored 43 points, a record tour match tally, beating the 41 scored by his compatriot, Joe Karam, against the same state side 10 years ago.

The All Blacks won that match 117-6, their greatest victory, although yesterday's rout ran it a close second. Dean's haul came in the form of 14 goals, one penalty and three tries.

The Canterbury full back began badly, kicking off target with his first two attempts but later atoned with exremely accurate goalkicking. The entire All Blacks back line joined in the action, with each member scoring at least one try.

The Wellington winger, Bernie Fraser, tour replacement for the injured John Kirwan, displayed his talents with three brilliant tries, including one magnificent 75-metre run that culminated in a touch-down.

SCORERS: New Zealand: Tries: Fraser (3), Deans (3), Kirk (2), Clamp (2), Dunn (2), Green, Taylor, Mexted, Shelford, McGrattan. Penalties: Deans. Conversions: Deans (14).

● Steve Bainbridge, the British Lion, is to play for Fylde next season. The England line-out specialist is leaving Gosforth to take up a new job in Lancashire. Bainbridge, 6ft 7in and 16½ stone missed out on England's recent tour of South Africa after being told by Gateshead Council that he would not be given time off from his teaching job.

"The South African business has nothing to do with my leaving Gosforth to join Fylde," said Bainbridge. "In fact, I will always be grateful to Gateshead for all the time off I was given to play in Internationals and I've been very happy teaching in Gateshead."

FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY UNION

ADELAIDE: South Australia 0, All Blacks 99.

FOOTBALL

LIBERTADORES CUP: Group B semi-final: Gremio (Br) 6, Universidad Los Andes (Ven) 1. Mzuzu: Malawi 2, Harambe Stars (Kenya) 1.

BADMINTON

IPOH: Malaysian Open: Men's singles, first round: M Frost (Den) bt H (Indon) 15-8, 15-1; K Sonpol (Thai) bt G Milton (Eng) 15-5, 15-6; L Deuk-Choon (S Kor) bt Fung Permadi (Indon) 15-7, 15-10; S Butler (Eng) bt Chan Chi Chai (HK) 15-2, 15-8; M Suarrer (Den) bt Y Miyamoto (Japan) 15-4, 15-4; R Sidek (Mal) bt W Serian (Indon) 7-11, 18-13, 15-13; S Pamungkas (Indon) bt S Karlsson (Swe) 15-4, 15-5.

BASKETBALL

TREVISO: Italy 119 (Antonello 24), France 96 (Dubuisson 27).

GSTAAD: Swiss Open: Second round: S Meister (US), bt Lewis (NZ) 6-4, 6-2; J Nyström (Swe) bt P Elter (WG) 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; H Guenthardt (Switz) bt C Mezzadri (It) 7-6, 6-3.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

LA ROCHE COULOIR: International Grand Prix: Men: 1, G Cowler (GB) 188 out of 200 (after shoot-off); 2, D Beuley (Fr), 188; 3, J Woolley (GB), 187. Ladies: 1, C Meng (Fr), 157; 2, J Phillips (GB), 142; 3, R Simmons (GB), 141. Team: Seniors: 1, Britain; 2, France; 3, Spain. Ladies: 1, Britain.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Barclays Bank U17 Competition (at Norbury): Millfield 203-7; Abbot Beyne 132-9 (45 over match). Other matches: Derby Friars 176-3 dec, *Repton 179-4; Hipperholme GS 115, *Giggleswick 116-6; Gentlemen of Bedfordshire 235-7 dec, *Kimbolton 174-7; *Seaford 145, Brighton 146-4; *Bedford Modern 199, Oundle 147-7; MCC 208-6 dec, *Kingston GS 154-6; Colchester RGS 141, *Abingdon 145-0; Haywards Heath 104, *King's Bruton 105-1; MCC 191-4 dec, *Hurstpierpoint 174; XL Club 131, *Bancroft 133-3; Stowe 197-8, *Merchant Taylors', Northwood 180-7.

(* denotes home team).

UNDER-25 XI COMPETITION

HASTINGS: Sussex 161 for 6 (D Wood 64); Kent 139 (S Goldsmith 56). Sussex won by 22 runs.

HINCKLEY: Essex 153 for 9; Leicestershire 154 for 2 (T J Boon 65 not out). Leicestershire won by 8 wkts.

OLD TRAFFORD: Yorkshire 190; Lancashire 192 for 4 (D W Varey 82, A N Hayhurst 57 not out). Lancashire won by 6 wkts.

PONTARDULAIS: Glamorgan 230 for 3 (J Derrick 102 not out); Worcestershire 231 for 6, (G A Hick 65). Worcestershire won by 4 wkts.

FOOTBALL

Never insult a Sicilian's mother if you have a goal in mind



The football tournament produces bigger crowds and more money for the Olympics than any other sport. In the last of his three articles, BRIAN GLANVILLE *looks back on some of the great games, including honourable defeats suffered by Great Britain.*

Until 1984, the year of the Communist withdrawal from the Olympic Games, 1948 had been the last year in which Olympic football was not dominated by the shamateurs from behind – or just in front of – the Iron Curtain. The 1948 competition was a brilliant one, won by a Swedish team so strong that Nils Leidholm, famed inside-left and the present manager of Milan, had to play on the left wing. All three Nordahl brothers, Gunnar, Knud and Bertil, took part. So did Gunnar Gren, that wily inside-right. The inside-left was Garvis Carlsson who, unlike the others I have mentioned, ended not in Italy but Spain.

To Italy went three mighty Danes: John and Karl Hansen, the inside-forwards, and the outside-left Carl Praest; future Juventus stars. A fine British team with Peter Kippax of Burnley on the left wing, 3-1 to Yugoslavia (beaten finalists, with Bobek and Mitic their inside forwards) in the semi-finals, then 5-3 to Denmark in the third place game. Honourable defeats, indeed.

Yugoslavia also lost the 1952 final in Helsinki to the superlative Hungarians. Earlier, they had gone 5-1 up at Tampere against a Russian team who snatched back four goals in the last 15 minutes; a feat finely recorded by A J Leibling in the *New Yorker*. But the Russians, for whom such old Moscow Dynamo touring hands of 1945 as Bobrov, Beskov and Trafimov were playing, ran out of steam in the replay, losing 3-1.

Yugoslavia took their third consecutive second place in the 1956 tournament in Melbourne, when the Russians, in the final, had their revenge. They won 1-0 in unconvincing style, having earlier in the tournament laboured to beat, in a replay, an Indonesian side superbly organized in defence by a wily Yugoslav coach.




Deyna: became a star

In Rome, in 1960, Yugoslavia gained their reward, winning the final against a fine Danish team – finalists agn after 48 years – although Galic was sent off for insulting the referee, Lo Bello. "Never insult a Sicilian's mother", Lo Bello said; wartime experiences enabled him to understand Serbo-Croat.

Great Britain, who had been called into the Melbourne tournament to make up the number, crashing to a Bulgarian team who they'd gallantly held to a 3-3 draw at Wembley, did better in 1960. They drew 2-2 in Rome against what amounted to Italy's full Under-21 side, including the 16-year-old Gianni Rivera, with Mike Pinner, the Cambridge Blue, splendid in goal, and Laurie Brown a hero at centre half.

With Machiavellian subtlety, the Italians had decided that since it was technically impossible for a footballer under 21 to be professional, he must by definition be amateur. But Yugoslavia – lucky at last – beat them on the toss of a coin in Naples, then went on the beat a now weary Danish team who had themselves put out Hungary, Florian Albert and all.

The 1964 tournament, in Tokyo, was one of distinction, culminating in a splendid final between Hungary, inspired by Bene, their little centre-forward, and the Czechs. Hesitant referees from Asia allowed too much kicking in the earlier stages, but Ashkenazi, the Israeli referee, took firm hold of the final; and it flowed. Bene, who had scored all six Hungarian goals in their opening game agianst Morocco, then helped them win 6-5 against Yugoslavia in a bruising affair, provoked a Czech own-goal, them scored brilliantly himself. The Czechs deserved a consolation goal by Brumovsky.

The Japanese, under the little German coach Dettmar Cramer, had shown much promise in this tournament, and they fulfilled it four years later, in Mexico. Inspired by a centre-forward called Kamamoto, playing assured, meticulous football, they beat a team of young Mexican professionals to claim third place.

Hungary kept their title by thrashing Bulgaria 4-1 in the Azteca Stadium, their third success in five Olympiads. The Bulgarians could not subdue Dunai, the powerful Hungarian striker. Nor were they helped by having three men sent off by Diego Da Leo, an officious referee, who also expelled a Hungarian, and did his best to ruin the final.

Hungary might well have turned the trick again in Munich in 1972, had Antal Dunai not been injured. As it was, the Poles were able to win the final against them 2-1, both their goals being scored by Deyna, their excellent inside-right, later a star of the 1974 World Cup, and briefly a Manchester City player.

Montreal, in 1976, saw a record field of 87 teams; which would rise to 88 four years later. There was another Iron Curtain victory, this time for a compact, talented East German side, which beat the holders, Poland, 3-1 in the final, but the happy surprise of the tournament was a sprightly young Brazilian team which reached the semi-finals and eventually took fourth place, losing 2-0 in the third place match to Russia.

A burst of opposition from Lord Killanin, the new Olympic President, did not prevent the 1980 tournament going ahead. Victors over Brazil in the Maracana stadium only a few months previously, Russia, the hosts, were favourites to win. But the Czechs defeated them, and went on to beat East Germany in the final, Russia having to settle for third place.

Given Killanin's opposition, the greatest irony of the tournament was that it should produce bigger crowds and more money for the Olympics than any other sport. Including athletics.

Fenwick signs on

Terry Fenwick, the England defender has ended speculation that he might be transferred by siging a four-year contract with Queen's Park Rangers. Chelsea and Newcastle United were believed to be interested in him, but yesterday he decided to stay with Rangers, who are involved in the UEFA Cup next season.

● Several clubs have agreed to switch the home and away legs of their ties in European competitions, which were drawn in Geneva on Tuesday. The first-named clubs in the following ties will now paly at home on September 19 and away on October 3:

UEFA CUP: Sporting Lisbon v Auxerre; Cologne v Pogan Szczecin (Pol); Lokomotiv Leipzig v Lillestrom (Nor); Odense BK v Spartak Moscow.
CUP WINNERS' CUP: Roma v Steaua Bucharest; Hamrun Spartans (Malta) v Ballymena; Everton v University College Dublin.

● Queen's Park Rangers have agreed to change the date of their second leg match with Reykjavik in the UEFA Cup, which will be played at Highbury – because Rangers's Omniturf surface at Loftus Road is no accepted by UEFA – to avoid a clash with Tottenham Hotspur, who will be playing at Sporting Braga, of Portugal.

Bagni deal collapses

Naples (AP) – One footballer at least, does not want to play with Diego Maradona, the world's most expensive footballer. Claudio Bagni, the Italian international midfield player, has turned down a transfer from Internazionale to Napoli – where he would have joined the newly acquired Argentine – because of serious personal problems. He did not elaborate.

Neapolitan club officials are demanding an investigation because Bagni had initially agreed to the move.

CRICKET

Centuries at the double in the sun

By Simon Wilde

After the awesome superiority of the West Indian touring team, the most striking freature of the current cricket season has been the appetite for large scoring displayed by batsmen from all quarters. Basking in gloriouis sunshine for the most part, they have produced centuries in abundance – and not stopped there: double-centuries have become the vogue in a way not known since the days of Hutton, Edrich and Compton in the immediate post-war era.

Last week, in the first round of the NatWest Trophy, Warwickshire's Kallicharran made the first individual score of more than 200 in a limited-overs match in England. On Saturday, innings of 226 by Fowler and 205 by Humpage took the total of double-centuries scored already in first-class cricket this season to a remarkable 12. The last time as many had been scored by a comparable stage of the season was in 1950. That was another West Indian summer, a tour which established Caribbean cricket as a world force, inspired by the bowling of Ramadhin and Valentine and the batting of the three Ws – Worrell, Weekes and Walcott. Everton Weekes alone scored five double-centuries on that tour, all before July 14.

With nine weeks of this season left the final tally of innings of 200-plus can be expected to be high in the lists. The present record has stood since 1933, when no fewer than 34 double-centuries were scored. There were 29 in 1934, 28 in 1928 and 27 in 1921. The marvellous summers of 1947 and 1949 share the post-war record, each with 26. Can that figure be challenged this year?



Weekes: prolific

High scoring began to go out of fashion in the mid-1950s and stayed out, with a few summers of exception, for the next 25 years, a nadir being reached in ther 1960s, when only three double-centuries were scored in each of the years of 1963, 1965 and 1969.

The current trend of high scoring came in following the lifting in 1981 of the 100-overs restriction of all first innings in the county championship, which comprises the greater part of the first-class cricket played in England. This limitation had been in operation for seven seasons and the subject of much criticism. No one enjoyed the new freedom more than Kallicharran, who, after 14 years in the first-class game with a score of 200, then passed the mark six times in the space of two years. There have, to date, been 38 double-centuries over the past three seasons, with 16 in 1982.

The highest innings of 1984 so far belongs to the enigmatic Gatting – 258 – but he knows better than most that it is not the number of runs one makes but against whom one makes them that matters. Only four batsmen (Gooch, Fowler, Lamb and Ian Butcher) have taken centuries off the West Indians this summer.

LEADING FIRST-CLASS CRICKET AVERAGES

Batting

Qualification 8 innings

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
G A Gooch	24	4	1431	227	71.45
M D Crowe	20	5	1044	190	69.60
G Boycott	19	5	915	153+	65.35
A I Kallicharran	25	3	1414	200+	64.27
P M Roebuck	20	1	1155	159	60.78
R T Robinson	24	5	1121	171	59.00
J G Wright	11	1	577	141	57.70
D W Randall	18	3	848	136	56.53
G W Humpage	24	6	988	205	54.88
D L Amiss	24	6	983	121	54.61
V P Terry	25	3	1192	175+	54.18
M W Gatting	18	2	856	258	53.50
D M Smith	18	4	714	189+	51.00
R J Hadlee	13	4	449	100+	49.88
T A Lloyd	14	2	590	110	49.16
C M Wells	22	4	856	203	47.55
B C Broad	24	4	940	108+	47.00
W N Slack	21	3	836	145	46.44
J Abrahams	22	4	874	201+	44.33
K J Barnett	21	1	889	144	44.45
C T Radley	19	4	664	128+	44.33
P Willey	25	3	958	159+	43.54
K S McEwan	24	2	948	101	43.09

+ Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R J Hadlee	379	135	789	57	13.84
P M Such	209.5	64	492	30	16.40
D L Underwood	301.5	123	570	33	17.27
R M Ellison	293	87	632	36	17.55
P J W Allott	407	121	1010	56	18.03
T M Tremlett	440.3	149	868	47	18.46
K B S Jarvis	300.5	80	850	44	19.31
G S Le Roux	357.4	105	886	44	20.13
A M E Roberts	229	62	648	31	21.28
A Sidebottom	240	59	637	30	21.23
J R T Barclay	291	70	534	25	21.36
C M Wells	213.2	63	556	26	21.36
M R Davis	345.4	65	1168	52	22.46
R M Ellcock	186.2	28	585	26	22.50
N G Cowans	237.5	42	773	34	22.73
G A Gooch	188.1	39	435	19	22.89
J P Agnew	400	82	1384	59	23.18
E E Hemmings	261.1	74	742	32	23.18
S T Clark	406	102	1126	48	23.48
J K Lever	491.4	103	1431	61	23.45
S R Barwick	394.5	94	933	39	23.92

WICKETKEEPERS: B N French 49 (43ct, 6st); M A Garnham 43 (40, 3); D E East 44 (44, 0); R J Parks 37 (32, 5); I J Gould 36 (32, 4); C J Richards 32 (29, 3).
FIELDSMEN: T M Alderman 21 catches; A L Jones 18; G W Johnson 16; R J Hadlee 15; M D Crowe 16; W N Slack 16; C J Tavaré 15.
FASTEST HUNDRED: A I Kallicharran (Warwicks) in 94 min v Northamptonshire at Edgbaston, April 30.
BEST BOWLING: J P Agnew (Leics) 8 for 47 v Cambridge University at Fenner's April 19.

Cambridge University

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
J D Bunley	8	0	232	86	38.66
A G Davies	14	5	308	69	34.22
P G P Roebuck	10	2	261	62	32.62
C R Andrew	18	1	405	101*	23.82
A E Lea	18	0	395	119	21.94
D G Price	11	0	239	49	21.72
S G P Hewitt	5	4	20	14*	20.00
S N Siddiqi	12	0	219	29	18.25
T A Cotterell	16	1	247	52	16.46
I G Peck	7	1	97	49*	16.16
A K Golding	13	0	189	44	14.53
A J Pollock	9	0	97	32	10.77
A D H Grimes	11	2	58	13	6.44
G F H McDonnell	4	0	7	5	1.75
P C Richardson	1	0	7	7	7.00
I E W Sanders	2	0	9	6*	4.50
N P Thomas	2	0	0	0	0
T Travers	2	0	20	15	10.00

* Not out

CENTURIES: C R Andrew (1) 101* v Nottingham – Trent Bridge; A E Lea (1) 119 v Essex – Cambridge.

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
S N Siddiqi	23	6	90	5	18.00
A J Pollock	161.2	32	620	14	44.2
T A Cotterell	293.4	42	1074	13	82.61
P Garlick	253	31	1092	12	91.00
C R Andrew	158.3	25	568	6	94.66
A K Golding	186.1	17	822	6	137.00
A D H Grimes	123	22	4270	3	142.33
A E Lea	19	5	92	2	46.00
P C Richardson	21	0	122	1	122.00
I E W Sanders	25	5	93	3	31.00

Oxford University

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
J D Carr	12	0	468	123	39.00
G J Toogood	15	1	425	109	30.35
R M Edbrooke	16	1	420	66	28.00
A J T Miller	10	1	196	128*	21.77
W R Bristow	8	3	104	30*	20.80
D A Thorne	14	2	237	69*	19.75
J G Franks	13	2	170	42*	15.45
K A Hayes	14	1	194	37	14.92
M R Cullinan	12	0	155	59*	12.91
S M Hewitt	6	1	60	22	12.00
H T Rawlinson	6	1	35	19*	7.00
M P Lawrence	11	3	49	17*	6.12
J A Turnbull	9	3	12	6	2.00
A J Brettel	2	1	0	0*	-
B A A G Mee	1	-	2	2	2.00
C M D Patchey did not bat					

*Not out

CENTURIES: J D Carr (2) 123 v Lancashire – Oxford, 100 v Somerset – Oxford; A J T Miller (1) 128* v Cambridge Univ – Lord's; G J Toogood (1) 109 v Cambridge Univ – Lord's.

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
M D Petchey	34	7	82	4	20.50
K A Hayes	85	28	259	9	28.77
D A Thorne	200.1	41	556	15	37.06
J D Carr	313	89	812	18	45.11
S M Hewitt	64.5	8	232	4	58.00
M P Lawrence	291.1	61	869	13	66.84
H T Rawlinson	95.5	18	346	4	86.50
M D Brettel	15	3	74	1	74.00
M R Cullinan	2	1	4	1	4.70
A J T Miller	1	0	4	1	4.00
G J Toogood	54.5	9	199	3	66.33
J R Turnbull	91	18	354	3	118.0

CYCLING

Menthéour sprints to overdue victory

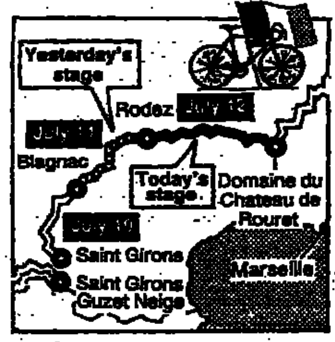
From John Wilcockson, Rodez

Everything is coming up roses in the garden of the Renault-Elf team, who yesterday gained their fifth victory in 13 stages of the Tour de France and in the process moved a fourth rider into the top 10. This was a joyful Pierre-Henri Menthéour, who easily won the final uphill sprint for first place from Dominique Garde and Kim Andersen, his two companions in a break which dominated the final 63 miles of the thirteenth stage.

It was a particularly satisfying win for Menthéour, an Algerian-born Breton, who two years ago threw away a Tour de France stage win at the Alpine resort of Orcieres-Merlette when he pulled his foot from a toe clip and lost the mountain-top finish sprint to Pascal Simon.

Yesterday Menthéour, aged 24, made no such mistake. He countered an attack by Garde on a steep *hill* two miles from the finish, and he dealt out the same treatment to the Peugeot teammate of Robert Millar on the long finishing straight. Almost seven minutes ticked by before an impressive Sean Kelly surged by the Belgian sprinters Frank Hoste and Eric Vanderaerden, to take a convincing fourth place.

A series of climbs and attacks in the closing miles split the pack into four groups. At the front, the great Spanish hope, Pedro Delgado, raced



clear up the *hill* into Rodez's cobbled Place des Armes, and it took a violent chase by Laurent Fignon to catch him. It was significant that in the final analysis Luis Herrera, the super-climber from Colombia, lost a further minute and dropped to twenty-eighth place overall, more than 11 minutes behind Fignon, and can no longer be considered a serious contender for the Tour.

Renault now have Greg Lemond in eighth place, Menthéour seventh, Fignon third and Vincent Barteau in the yellow jersey for the eighth successive day. The French-based teams ability to place a rider in every likely break was emphasized yesterday on an arduous stage of 137 miles into the foothills of the Massif Central.

THIRTEENTH STAGE (Blagnac to Rodez, 137 miles): 1, P Menthéour (Fr), 5hr 8min 23sec; 2, D Garde (Fr), at 1sec; 3, K Andersen (Den), at 3sec; 4, S Kelly (Ire), at 6.55; 5, F Hoste (Bel), 6, E Vanderaerden (Bel), 7, P Van Den Brande (Bel), 8, P Bonnet (Fr), all same time. Other placings: 12, P Andersen (Aus), at 6.55; 29, S Roche (Ire), same time; 37, R Millar (GB), same time; 38, J Boyer (US), same time; 45, G Jones (GB), same time; 52, G LeMond (US), same time; 83, A Peiper (Aus), at 7.15; 146, P Sherwen (GB), at 9.47; 147, S Yates (GB) same time.

OVERALL: 1, V Barteau (Fr), 60hr 27min 30sec; 2, M Le Guilloux (Fr), at 8.07; 3, L Fignon (Fr), at 10.25; 4, G Veldscholten (Neth), at 12.28; 5, Hinault, at 12.36; 6, Anderson, at 13.29; 7, Menthéour, at 14.18; 8, LeMond, at 14.23; 9, Kelly, at 14.31; 10, P Delgado (Sp), at 14.37; 11, Millar, at 14.47; 12, P Winnen (Neth), at 15.54. Other placings: 24, Boyer at 20.54; 56, Roche, at 30.01; 100, Peiper, at 44.14; 108, Yates, at 45.22; 126, Jones, at 52.08; 129, Sherwen, at 58.44.

Today: stage 14: Rodez – Domaine du Rouret (141 miles).

● PARIS Marcel Tinazzi, of France, has been disqualified as winner of the gruelling Bordeaux – Paris race, the longest one-day race on the calendar, after giving a positive dope test following the event which was held on May 26 (AFP reports). Tinazzi's compatriot Hubert Linard, has been declared the winner.

EQUESTRIANISM

Weighing up the opposition

By Jenny MacArthur

The British Olympic showjumping team has a chance to weigh up some of the opposition it will meet later this month when it competes against Olympic riders from West Germany, France and Australia at the Nations Cup meeting at Hickstead, which starts today, sponsored by Everest Double Glazing.

The only absentee from the British squad is the American-based Tim Grubb. His place will be taken by Tony Newbery, the non-travelling reserve, with Ryan's Mill.

Michael Whitaker and Steven Smith, at 21 the youngest team member, will ride their top horses, Overton Amanda and Shining Example. David Bowen has Brindle Boy and Boysie to choose from, while John Whitaker, the most experienced of the five, competes on Ryan's Son and his reserve Olympic horse, St Mungo.

Five nations are contesting Sunday afternoon's Nations Cup event. The West Germans, the leaders in the President's Cup after five Nations Cup events, are led by Paul Schockemöle with Deister.

The French and the Australians are both fielding their full Olympic squads.

Eddie Macken heads the all-professional Irish team. They only have one representative in Los Angeles, Gerry Mullins, on Rockbarton.

The amateur riders will compete against Britain's Harvey Smith, David Broome and Nick Skelton in Saturday afternoon's Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix, worth £6,000 to the winner.

● Nick Skelton, on Apollo II, comfortably won the Great Northern championship at the Great Yorkshire Show in Harrogate yesterday afternoon at the expense of Geoff Glazzard. Apollo's former rider, who was second on Pennwood Fleetline (a Special Correspondent writes).

RESULTS: Midland Bank Great Northern Championship: 1, Mrs L Jones's Apollo II (N Skelton); 2, Pennwood Saddlery's Pennwood Fleetline (G Glazzard); 3, Miss H Dickinson's Just Malone.

HACK CHAMPION: Bristow Transport's Brigand; res, Mrs J Henson's Lancelot.

HUNTER BROOD MARE CHAMPION: Miss A Murray's Panko; res Mrs R N Crossley's Cluny Castle.

HUNTER YOUNG STOCK CHAMPION: R A Shuck's Invader; res Mr and Mrs J Rose's Mandator

RACING: MEIS EL-REEM INFLICTS COSTLY DEFEAT ON KATIES IN NEWMARKET'S CHILD STAKES

Habibti's speed should put challengers in their place

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With both Habibti and Chief Singer standing their ground, the sprint for this year's July Cup at Newmarket this afternoon should be as good a spectacle as we have seen on a racecourse all season. Habibti has never been defeated over five or six furlongs. As one of those nine triumphs was achieved in this race 12 months ago, she is now trying to emulate those great sprinters, Abernant and Right Boy, who are the only horses to have won this coveted trophy twice since the war.

Chief Singer is out to emulate Thatch, who is still the only horse to have won the July Cup in addition to the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot in the same period. Much though I admire The audacious plan of campaign adopted by Chief Singer's trainer, Ron Sheather, my instinct tells me to go nap on Habibti, the specialist sprinter, instead of siding with Chief Singer, the miler, fast horse though he unquestionably is.

Even after watching Habibti only just scramble home by a short head over five furlongs in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot, I still do not subscribe to the view that the *minimum trip is too short for* her these days.

In my eyes she excelled at Ascot in the circumstances because events, such as the draw, the speed shown by those on the other side of the course and the collapse of those around Habibti on the stand side simply contrived to make life difficult for her on that occasion. As a result she went up in my estimation because of the way that she made up ground hand over fist in the final furlong to salvage victory from the jaws of defeat.

Nevertheless, Habibti may well be in her element racing over today's distance, judged on the way she ran away with the Vernon's Sprint Cup over six furlongs at Haydock Park last September. That really was a sizzling performance, the like of which should see her home and dry this afternoon, even though Chief Singer is opposing.

Committed, the comfortable winner of the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot, is also in the line-up. But the conditions do not suit her nearly so well now. She will be meeting Gabitat, who finished third to her at Ascot, on 8lbs worse terms.

Before that, Gabitat had been well and truly put in his place by none other than Habibti at Lingfield.

Never So Bold, who won over seven furlongs in France recently, the Free Handicap winner, Superlative, and Princess Tracy, who finished fourth in the Cork and Orrery, are other runners certainly worth a *mention*. However, in this class I expect a match to develop between Chief Singer and Habibti with victory going to the latter.

Another Sam, the winner of the Reg Day Memorial Trophy last year, is in today's field with another stone on his back. But even that may not stop him now that he has struck form. He will still be meeting Fortune's Guest, the Northumberland Plate third, on 10lbs better terms than when they finished first and third in the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park in the spring. Mubarak Of Kuwait at his best would be a danger to them all.

With the form of the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot working out so well (the first, second and fourth – Towar, Courting Season and Super Trip – have all won recently, no one should be taken aback if the Addison Tools Handicap is won by Finian's Rainbow, who finished third in that tough Ascot handicap.

That was Finian's Rainbow's first race of the season and it represented a particularly stout effort. Also he will be meeting Courting Season on 7lb better terms now that the latter has been penalized for that win at Sandown last Friday.

Our Newmarket Correspondent expects a good run from Al Bayan in the Bahrein Trophy because he has been most impressed with the way that she has been working on the heath since winning at Sandown Park. However, I am inclined to take a different line and go for Glen Na Smole.

It was she who pipped Kiowa at Leicester last month after Kiowa had won four races in a row and Kiowa did not exactly let the form down here on Tuesday, even though he was beaten, because he only went under by two heads in a driving finish for the Hamilton Handicap.

Sales sparkler

The Newmarket sales ring sprang to life with the appearance of the three-year-old filly, Gilt Star, who attracted a successful bid of 32,000 guineas from Eddie Turner, a retired Lincolnshire businessman.

Submitted from Paul Kelleway's Newmarket stables, Gilt Star was bought primarily as a breeding proposition, but she could go into training with George Vergette before going to the paddocks. Turner has recently acquired a farm near Bourne, Lincolnshire, which he has turned into a stud, and he has four broodmares installed there. His 50-acre property is known as the D J K Stud

David Minton, of the Curragh Bloodstock Agency, the underbidder for Gilt Star, had better luck when paying 18,000 guineas for the useful chaser, Mossy Moore. This eight-year-old winner of six chases last season was bought for a client of Ken Oliver's Stables.

Acceptors

KING GEORGE VI AND THE QUEEN ELIZABETH DIAMOND STAKES (Group 1): Bye Bye Birdie, Commanche Run, Dahar, Darshaan, Dazari, El Gran Senor, Erins Hope, Esprit Du Nord, Flame Of Tar, Fly Me, Give Thanks, Gold And Ivory, Head For Heights, His Honour, Jupiter Island, Kind Persian, Kirmann, Lovely Dancer, Luth Enchantee, Magwal, Mdala Luna, Miramar Reef, Muscatite, Romildo, Sadlers Wells, Sailors Dance, Secreto, Society Boy, Soldier Ant, Stanerra, Sun Princess, Teenoso, Time Charter, Tolomeo. To be run over 1m 4f at Ascot, July 28.

SWETTENHAM STUD SUSSEX STAKES (Group 1): Adonijah, Chief Singer, Committed, Creag-An-Sgor, El Gran Señor, Green Paradise, Habibti, Hegemony, Katies, Keen, Keyala, King Persian, Lear Fan, Mahogany, Majuscule, Meis El-Reem, Mennea, Montekin, Morcon, Muscatite, Near, Neeyaf, Pebbles, Prego, Procida, Rousillon, Seattle Song, Secreto, Siberian Express, Superlative, Tolomeo, Trial By Error, Trojan Fen, Wassl. To be run over 1m at Goodwood, August 1.

GOODWOOD CUP (Group II): Ack Ack Regiment, Bold Connection, Condell, Dark Proposal, Forward, Gildoran, Harly, Karadar, Ore, Ounavarra, Pretty Picture, Prince of Peace, Society Boy, Spicy Story, Wagoner.

Specialists

NEWMARKET

TRAINERS (five-year-period): H Cecil, 93 wins from 335 runners, 27.8%; M Stoute, 51 from 344; B Hobbs, 41 from 305, 13.4%.

JOCKEYS: L Piggott, 121 wins from 549 rides, 22.0%; S Cauthen, 45 from 418, 10.8%; P Eddery, 48 from 438, 11.0%

CATTERICK BRIDGE

TRAINERS: J Hindley, 13 from 44, 29.5%; M Prescott, 18 from 61, 29.5%; B Hills, 11 from 223, 25.0%.

JOCKEYS: G Duffield, 43 from 223, 19.3%; S Perks, 12 from 97, 12.4%.

HAMILTON PARK

TRAINERS: H Rohan, 17 from 55, 30.9%; M Prescott, 30 from 100, 30%; J Watts, 18 from 80, 22.5%.

JOCKEYS: G Driffield, 54 from 255, 21.2%; N Carlisle, 13 from 155, 8.4%; L Charnock, 15 from 168, 8.0%.

BLINKERED FIRST TIME:– Catterick: 2.15 Special Step, 4.55 Home Hill. Newmarket: 2.00 Miss Magnetism, 3.40 Noble Tramp. Hamilton: 8.15 Krislin. 9.15 Nodoubles Dancer.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Nassau Stakes Goodwood: Eastlands and Sophonisbe all engts (dead), Golden Rat and Chummy's Lad.

A Swift ascent to higher peaks

By Michael Seely

Primo Dominie stamped himself as the best two-year-old seen out so far this season when winning the Anglia Television July Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. On an afternoon when the spotlight was focussed on the 1985 classics with other authoritative displays by Pacific Mail and Al Bahathri, the exhilarating burst of speed shown by Primo Dominie showed the Dominion colt owner to be a two-year-old of quite outstanding merit.

"He's a tremendous horse," John Reid, the jockey said. Brain Swift, the trainer, endorsed his opinion. "Primo Dominie and Prince Sabo are the best horse I've had since Tribal Chief, and I wouldn't care to split them. I certainly don't intend to try and find out on the gallops. And they won't meet in their races as they are going their separate ways."

York's Gimcrack Stakes and Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket's October meeting will be Primo Dominie's targets for the remainder of the season: "I told the owners his programme before he won his first race at Ascot. I've always been a realist. Primo Dominie may not turn out to be the top two-year-old but he'll certainly be in the first three or four."

Swift has been having a relatively quiet time since the days of Tribal Chief, but has no lack of faith in his own ability. "I've always been a good trainer. What I've lacked is the horses. I hope all this will give a boost to Epsom as it's a marvellous place to train horses. Ray Hutchinson's new swimming pool has been a great help. Both Primo Dominie and Prince Sabo will be in the jacuzzi tomorrow morning. They are both fully fit and it helps to keep them relaxed and toned up."

Bought for 146,000 guineas as a yearling, Primo Dominie is the most expensive purchase that the trainer had ever made. And he must be as satisfied with his purchase as was *Henry Cecil after Lester Piggott had* ridden Pacific Mail to a three-quarters of a length victory over Neville Callaghan's promising newcomer, Mr Jay-Zee, in the Bernard Van Cutsem Stakes.

Last week Pacific Mail had shown his inherent class and potential when winning at Yarmouth. "He's still a big baby", the four-time champion trainer said, "He gets very nervous at excercise and spooks at anything on the road. We work him in blinkers to help him concentrate. Pacific Mail looks sure to make a good horse in due course. But I'm making no firm plans until I've had time to find out how good he is."

It was an afternoon when the Maktoum family from Dubai were seeing a return for their heavy expenditure at the yearling sales. Earlier in the day Tom Jones had saddled Hamdan Al Maktoum's Al Bahathri to win the Princess Maiden Fillies Stakes by three lengths from Only. Gay Helene and Red Red Rose, two highly rated newcomers from the respective stables of Dick Hern and Michael Stoute, could finish only third and fourth. "This is a good filly", the Newmarket trainer said. "She's in all the top races like the Princess Margaret Stakes and the Lowther Stakes at York.

John Leat, Sheikh Mohammed's principal advisor, denied a newspaper report that Piggott is going to be employed by the Maktoums in 1985. "There is no truth in this story whatsoever. We are more than satisfied with the present arrangements that our trainers have with their jockeys."



Philip Robinson's efforts are in vain as Katies has to settle for second place behind Meis El-Reem in yesterday's Child Stakes (Photograph: Chris Cole)

The highlight of the afternoon was the reappearance of Katies, the winner of the Irish 1,000 Guineas and Coronation Stakes in the Child Stakes. In the absence of Pebbles, Katies started a firm favourite at 13-8 on, but could finish only second, beaten five lengths by Meis-El-Reem.

"Philip Robinson said she was cantering over two furlongs from home, but that she fell apart when he let her down." Michael Ryan, the disappointed trainer said. "We've got to take it on the chin as she's done it before. But I still want to have a go at El Gran Señor and Chief Singer in the Sussex Stakes."

Terry Ramsden, Katies's owner, is certainly a sporting loser. The long-haired international stockbroker from Enfield is reported to have netted £70,000 from his gambling winnings on Katies at Ascot and considerably more from a similar coup at the Curragh. Yesterday, he had announced his intention of wagering £100,000 on his heroine. "I couldn't get it all on, the market wouldn't stand it. But I've still lost enough. But I've no complaints. It just wasn't Katies's day."

The favourite was trying to concede 6lb to Meis-El-Reim, but nothing should be allowed to detract from the merit of the winner. Steve Cauthen was exuding confidence throughout on the 1,000 Guineas runner-up who quickened in fine style to go clear of her field. "A bruised foot has prevented her from running since Newmarket," Oliver Douieb, the successful trainer, said. "We'll go to Deauville next either for the Prix d'Astarte or the Prix Jacques le Marois."

Favourite backers fared better in the Kennett Maiden Stakes when Joe Mercer brought Buraag home four lengths clear of Caro's Lad to continue the fine run of success being enjoyed by Peter Walwyn. After meeting with an acident in this race, Philip Robinson will now be out of action for at least three days.

Four-day ban on Mackay

Allan Mackay was suspended for four days from July 20 to 23 for "careless" riding on Meeson King in the Daventry Handicap at Warwick yesterday. Mackay and the 6-4 favourite, Meeson King, crossed the line a length and a half in front of Mizpah, whose rider, Simon Whitworth, had to snatch up his mount with 100 yards to go.

A stewards inquiry was announced, and Whitworth objected to the winner for "taking my ground inside the final furlong." The stewards disqualified Meeson King, placing Bryan McMahon's colt second and promoting Mizpah to first.

Meeson King came back to unsaddle without a shoe on his off-fore, and Mackay told McMahon that the plate started coming away a long way before the finish and that his horse's reaction was to bear left. The Tamworth trainer was upset at the outcome ofthe inquiry, likening the loss of the shoe to a car tyre blowing out at 60 mph.

NEWMARKET (Ch4)

[Televised: 2.35, 3.10, 3.40, 4.45]

GOING: good to firm

Draw: no advantage

2.0 ELLESMERE SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,641: 7f) (17 runners) [illegible]

2.35 REG DAY MEMORIAL TROPHY HANDICAP (£4,830: 2m 24yd) (11) [illegible]

3.10 NORCROS JULY CUP (Group I: £38,404: 6f) (9) [illegible]

3.40 ADDISON TOOLS HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o: £12,898: 1m) (13)

411	40-0100	NASR (D,B) (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 8-8	S Cauthen 7
413	100-001	COLLEGIAN (D) (J Sung) M Jarvis 8-8 (4 ex)	B Raymond 5
414	0-00330	NOBLE TRAMP (D,B) (D Gan) W O'Gorman 8-7	T Ives 10
415	000020	ANY BUSINESS (O Zawawi) G Lewis 8-6	P Waldron 13
419	24201	CANADIAN CROWN (D) (I Allan) L Cumani 7-11 (4 ex)	R Hills 11
420	201	HOMETOWN (M Shine) S Norton 7-9	J Lowe 12

1983: Moores Metal 7-4 W Ryan (25-1) R Hollinshead 14 ran.

FORM: KING'S ISLAND (9-7) 14th of 28 to Torwar (8-5) at Ascot (8f, £10,743, Firm, June 22). When COURTING SEASON (8-5) beaten 4l in 2nd; FINIAN'S RAINBOW (8-13) further 3-4 l away 3rd, and ANY BUSINESS (8-7) 13th. WELL COVERED (8-11) 3/4l 2nd of 11 to Bare Essence (8-1) at York (8f, £11,725, good to firm, June 16). EXECUTIVE MAN (8-13) about 8 1/2 7th of 11 to Grey Desire (9-7) here (7f, £13,051, good, June 30). COURTING SEASON, last time, (8-11) beat Hafeaf (7-10) 3/4l at Sandown (8f, £5,089, good to firm, July 6, 7 ran). COLLEGIAN (9-7) beat All Fair (8-12) a head at Pontefract (8f, £2,687, firm, June 25, 6 ran). NOBLE TRAMP (9-7) beaten about 7l when 3rd of 8 to Ineot Lady (8-0) at Yarmouth (1m 2l, £2,824, good to firm, June 13). CANADIAN CROWN (9-0) easy 5l winner from Lydford (9-0) at Warwick (8f, £884, good to firm, July 5, 11 ran). HOMETOWN (9-0) beat Falklands Ruler (9-0) 1/2l in Haydock Maiden (8f, £2,080, good to firm, June 8, 12 ran).

Selection: CANADIAN CROWN

Newmarket selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Taj Singh. 2.35 Another Sam. 3.10 HABIBTI (nap). 3.40 Finian's Rainbow. 4.10 Glen Na Smole. 4.45 Boldden.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Jay Zee Boy. 2.35 Appeal To Me. 3.10 Chief Singer. 3.40 Canadian Crown. 4.10 Al Bayan. 4.45 Petoire.

By Michael Seely

3.10 Habibti. 3.40 COURTING SEASON (nap). 4.10 Glen Na Smole.

4.10 BAHRAIN TROPHY HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £7,947: 7f) (15)

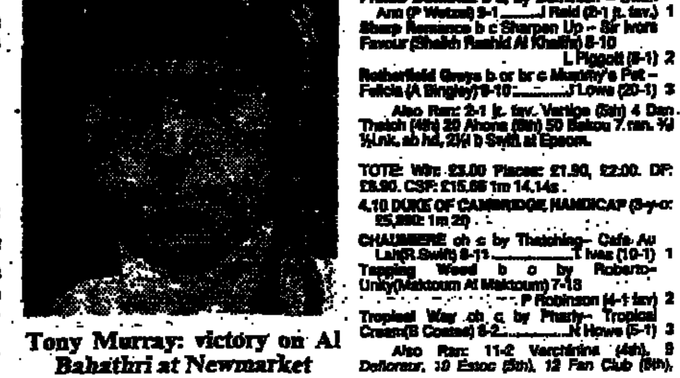
501	12-4003	GREY DREAM (R Sangster) M Stoute 9-7	W R Swinburn 4
502	130311-	REFLECTION (D) (The Queen) I Balding 9-5	Pat Eddery 11
503	0-40002	MYSTERY SHIP (C,D) (Mrs M Simpson) M Usher 9-1	S Cauthen 8
504	10-00	LEXIS (Hesmonds Stud) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer 6
505	13-000	CAPRICORN BELLE (I Allan) L Cumani 9-0	D McHargue 2

[illegible]

4.45 FULBOURN MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o colts and geldings: £4,131: 6f) (15) [illegible]

Newmarket results

[illegible]



Tony Murray: victory on Al Bahathri at Newmarket

CATTERICK BRIDGE

GOING:

Draw: low numbers best.

2.15 SILVER BIRCH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £962: 5f) (10 runners)

3	0	HAPPY CASH W Bentley 8-11	P Shrimpton 1
4	0000	LINCYEM J Berry 8-11	S Horsfall 5 6
5	0	WHOKNOWSWHITEBOWLER B McMahon 8-11	G Duffield 3
6	0200	AILSO PEARL G Harman 8-8	E Hide 7
8	034	GREY CREE J Etherington 8-8	M Wood 8
9	00	LADY ABWAH D Plant 8-8	S Coogan 4
11	00	SPECIAL STEP (B) H Wharton 8-8	W Wharton 2
12		TORMAUKIN M H Easterby 8-8	M Birch 10
13	0306	WITHERHOLME M W Easterby 8-8	M Hindley 5 5

1983: Spring-Ann 8-8 N Day (2-1 fav) W H Williams 10 ran.

11-4 Grey Cree, 3 Boldcott Tiger, 5 Witherholme, 13-2 Lincyem, 8 Ailsa Pearl, 10 Tormaukin, 12 Lady Abwah, 16 others.

Catterick selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Grey Cree. 2.45 Arguing. 3.20 Tinoco. 3.55 London Leader. 4.25 Smart Mart. 4.55 Altana.

2.45 SPREADING CHESTNUT HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o: £1,301: 1m 5f 180yd) (5)

2	0210	OVER YOUR SHOULDER (C) (BF) J Hindley 9-7	M Hills 4
7	0-013	ARGUING (CD) J W Watts 9-3	N Connorton 3
9	0-00	MAJOR'S REQUEST E Weymes 8-11	J Bleasdale 2
11	3210	SCOTT'S HILL (C) Hbt Jones 8-4	– 5
13	0-010	RAGINDA M J Haynes 8-3	I Jenkinson 1

1983: Fiorenzo 8-7 J Lowe (9-4 jt-fav) M Camacho 6 ran.

5-2 Arguing, 3 Over Your Shoulder, 4 Raginda, 9-2 Major's Request.

3.20 OLD OAK HANDICAP STAKES (£1,282: 1m 7f 180yd) (7) [illegible]

3.55 MAPLE LEAF MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £547: 7f) (15)

1	00	POMMES CHATEAU H Collingridge 8-11	A Barclay 5
2	0	SOUND DIFFUSION R Whitaker 8-11	J H Brown 5 6
3	00	ARGYLL MAJOR Denys Smith 8-8	D Leadbitter 7 11
4	40	ELECTRICCONNECTION J Berry 8-8	K Darley 7

[illegible]

1983: Courting Season [illegible]

3 London Leader, 7-2 Argyll Major, [illegible] Electricconnection, 10 Sound Diffusion, [illegible]

4.25 RAMBLING ROSE HANDICAP STAKES (£1,371: 7f) (9) [illegible]

11-4 Smart Mart, 3 Jacoran, [illegible] Village, 10 Adjusted, 12 Uptown Girl, [illegible]

4.55 WEEPING WILLOW MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (3-y-o: £593: 1m 4f 40yd) (15) [illegible]

HAMILTON PARK

GOING: firm

Draw: middle to high numbers best

6.45 UDDINGSTON APPRENTICE HANDICAP STAKES (£874: 6f) (6 runners) [illegible]

Hamilton selections

By Mandarin

6.45 Carpenter's Boy. 7.15 Glen A Screen. 7.45 It'm Four Gala. 8.15 King Of California. 8.45 Innocent Maid. 9.15 Herradura.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Tez Shahzada. 7.45 Hellcatmudwrestler. 8.15 King Of California. 8.45 Apatal. 9.15 Herradura.

7.15 BURNBANK SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £585: 6f) (7) [illegible]

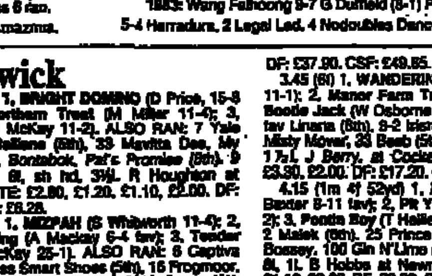
7.45 MONKLAND HANDICAP STAKES (£2,022: 1m 1f 10yd) (6) [illegible]

8.15 MOTHERWELL STAKES (2-y-o: £634: 5f) (3) [illegible]

8.45 RUTHERGLEN MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,003: 1m 40yd) (6) [illegible]

9.15 BLANTYRE HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o: £1,495: 1m 4f) (4) [illegible]

Warwick



[illegible]

University news

First class honours

Bradford

The following first class honours degrees have been confirmed by the Senate of the Bradford University:

[illegible]

Kent

The following students have been awarded first-class honours degrees in the University of Kent at Canterbury.

[illegible]

Ulster

The New Ulster University has announced the following first-class honours:

[illegible]

Warwick

Warwick University has announced the following first-class honours degrees:

[illegible]

Leicester

The following have been awarded first class honours degrees in the University of Leicester.

[illegible]

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

[illegible]

Super Secs

PERSONAL
also on page 34

FLAT SHARING

[illegible]

WINTER SPORTS

BLADON LINES
1984/85 SKI BROCHURE
THE BIGGEST CHOICE
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Tel:01-785 2200
ABTA ATOL 1232

SHORT LETS

[illegible]

U.K. HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

[illegible]

SEASONAL SALE

[illegible]

ROLLS ROYCE/BENTLEY

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

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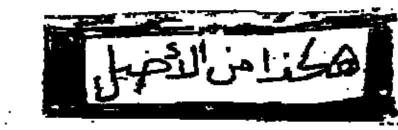
COMMERCIAL SERVICES

[illegible]

La crème de la crème

Tempting Times





La crème de la crème

Secretary/PA or legal audio? Ask Alfred Marks.

For the better choice of permanent jobs and temporary assignments.

ALFRED MARKS
We have a lot to offer

SENIOR SECRETARIES — PERSONNEL

Salary in the range **£9,000-£10,000**

Two vacancies exist within the Personnel Division of TSB England and Wales to work in the City of London.

You will be working in Development and Training or Employee Relations, and should be ready to become fully involved in demanding positions requiring tact and discretion. A sense of humour is also welcomed.

We require mature, outgoing applicants, who possess independence and initiative and have gained substantial secretarial and administrative experience. Apart from excellent audio/shorthand and typewriting speeds, wordprocessing skills would be advantageous.

Your confidence and genuine interest in the welfare of our staff should be complemented by an ability to communicate clearly at all levels.

Your rewards include salary within the scale above, mortgage subsidy, non contributory pension scheme, LVs, interest-free season ticket loan, reduced rate Banking facilities, Christmas Bonus and profit sharing after a qualifying period.



Write by giving full details and current photograph to **the Planning and Administration Manager,** Personnel Division, TSB England and Wales Head Office, P.O. Box 33, 3, Copthall Avenue, London EC2P 2AB. *To arrive no later than 20th July 1984.*

SECRETARY
Kings Road, SW10.

Our Chief Executive needs a Temporary Secretary for a period of six months to one year. Shorthand and typing skills have to be fast and accurate and your organising ability first rate. This is an extremely demanding position requiring initiative and motivation.

Salary by negotiation. If you feel you have the skills to meet this challenge please telephone our Personnel Department for an application form on 01-759 5722.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

Senior Secretary/PA

A vacancy has arisen for a Senior Secretary/PA responsible to a Divisional Chief Executive.

Aged 28-35, the successful candidate must have current experience at main board level, combined with the personable, professional manner needed to liaise at senior level both within the company and with major clients. In addition to the secretarial skills, the position demands excellent organisational ability and personal initiative.

The company offers a salary and benefits package commensurate with the responsibility involved.

Please write to, or telephone Mrs. E. Anderson, Personnel Officer, J.H. Minet & Co. Ltd. 100 Leman Street, London E.1.
Tel: 01-481 0707

Minet

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT
c £8,000 - £8,250

BUPA Hospitals is a young, fast-growing company set up in 1977 to design and co-ordinate the construction, commissioning and eventual management of independent hospitals throughout the country. There are six wholly-owned and two managed hospitals already open, with a further two scheduled to open later this year.

We are looking for a competent Secretary/Personal Assistant to join our friendly and enthusiastic team working for the Development Director.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the Development Director's work dealing with the overall coordination of all existing building projects in addition to new schemes currently in the early stages of negotiation and planning. The post offers responsibility and variety, and applicants will need to have good shorthand and typing skills, plenty of initiative, and relevant experience including the ability to work unsupervised on the frequent occasions when the Development Director is out of the office. Word processing experience would be useful and there is a large amount of contact with outside companies and professions, and a very busy diary to maintain.

In addition to the salary quoted above, we offer free BUPA cover after six months, a contributory pension scheme, mortgage subsidy, interest-free season ticket loan and subsidised staff restaurant. Our modern offices are located close to Kings Cross station.

Send a detailed CV, or telephone for an application form, to: Shirley Smeaton, Personnel Assistant, BUPA Hospitals, Battlebridge House, 300 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8DU. Tel: 01-837 6484 ext 203.

BUPA Hospitals

Ask Alfred Marks

DIRECTORS P.A., W1
c.£8,000

Our client is seeking a person who can assist him with his busy schedule. He has plenty of contact with Parliamentary procedures and he requires someone who can help him with his committee papers and the general running of his office. This position offers a lot of scope and has plenty of responsibility.

If you have good shorthand/typing along with W.P. experience and a sense of humour please ring Sally Jones, Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants, *Century House, 100 Oxford St, London W1* (opposite Wardour St) LOOK FOR THE CLOCK

ALFRED MARKS
100 Oxford St., London W.1

International Oil company seeks experienced Olivetti ET 351 operator on a temparary basis. If you are at present earning £10,000 p.a. this job would suit you.

Small cosy insurance brokers in the West End require an excellent Audio/Copy typist for 12 weeks. If you are at present earning £7,280 p.a. this job would suit you.

Lively solicitors in WC1 seeks experienced Conveyancing Solicitors to help with overload of work. If you are at present earning £8,190 this job would suit you.

All categories of experienced office staff urgently required. Please contact Denise Baxter on:-

01-631 5262

Ask Alfred Marks

SECRETARY SHORTHAND P/A SW1 VICTORIA
£8,000 + + +

This vacancy is for a secretary S/H in their early 20's who would like to work for an admin manager and legal advisor. Newly created post with an international company. Working close to the shops and tube lines, experience on a W.P. would be a definite advantage. Lots of P.A. duties involved. Call Linda or Ken on 01-828 6886.

Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants.

Ask Alfred Marks

Receptionist/Secretary

International Computer Services Company

c.£7,000 — *Excellent Benefits*

An international company based in Kingston is seeking applicants for this newly created position. High standards of poise and grooming are essential, as is the ability to deal with a wide variety of people in a fast moving environment. This interesting and varied job will provide a genuine opportunity for career development, as, in addition to reception duties (including use of a Monarch switchboard and Puma telex machine), the successful candidate will assist the international personnel team. Applicants must therefore be excellent copy typists, possess a flexible, responsible attitude. And be willing to operate the company's computerised systems. Previous experience in this area would be useful, although full training will be given.

If you feel you measure up to this challenging role please send a detailed CV to: Confidential Reply Service, Ref. ASR 9047, Austin Knight Advertising Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

Austin Knight Advertising

EXPERIENCED PA/SECRETARY

required now for Chairman Deinhard & Co Ltd. - The long established and progressive family owned firm of wine importers. Offices are in Addington Street, London SE1. Good secretarial skills are essential and knowledge of German & French would be helpful. A genuine interest in fine wines together with previous experience in the trade would be a distinct advantage. Salary negotiable.

Telephone Admin Manager on 01 261 1111 for further details and an early interview

Conference Secretary 21+ Holborn Viaduct

OYEZ, I.B.C. – Europe's leading business seminar company – is looking for a junior conference secretary to assist its conference organisers.

This responsible job requires good secretarial skills, a responsible & confident approach, ability to work under pressure & ideally at least one year's experience in a similar environment.

Good salary & benefits; excellent prospects. Phone Rosemary Grant on 01-236 4080.

(In addition we are also interested in hearing from experienced conference organisers.)

No agencies please

Cartier

Cartier Ltd. require an After Sales Assistant to join their first class Service Department. This demanding job needs a confident organised person who is aware that maintaining good customer relations is vital. Good typing and administrative skills required and the position will involve use of the word processor. Excellent appearance and education essential.

Age 25+ Salary £7,000 negotiable plus good staff benefits.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to Gail Ingram, Cartier Ltd, 175 New Bond Street, London W1.

Are You Tired of Commuting ?

Would you like to work for a new and exciting motivation company in W6. You'll need to have flair and good admin skills as well as the usual SH and typing speeds.

If you could work in a creative and demanding environment ring 01-741 1921 and speak to Barbie Crawley. Salary negotiable.

WORD PROCESSING OPPORTUNITIES WITH OIL COMPANY

Word Processing Supervisor, must have experience of at least 3 yrs on a Wang OIS System. Person will be supervising 3 staff, aged 26+ must have supervisory experience. Salary up to £9,500.

Word Processing Operator, minimum 2 yrs experience on Wang. Salary £8,000 – age range 23+.

Prime Personnel 637 9922

ORGANISER

Required for Chelsea based businessman. Opportunities for European travel for capable, presentable and well spoken PA who can drive, some typing, languages an obvious advantage.

£8,500

CV and photo to Box No 0413 R The Times

DIRECTORS SEC MARKETING £7,500

While your bosses (2 directors of a hotel group) are drumming up business in the Far East and Europe you'll be coping under pressure with everything – shorthand, typing, telex, computer, WP and telephone! You'll need charm, poise and wit to match two smashing bosses. Age 21ish.

408 0424
LOVE + TATE appointments

International Headquarters South Germany
English Mother Tongue

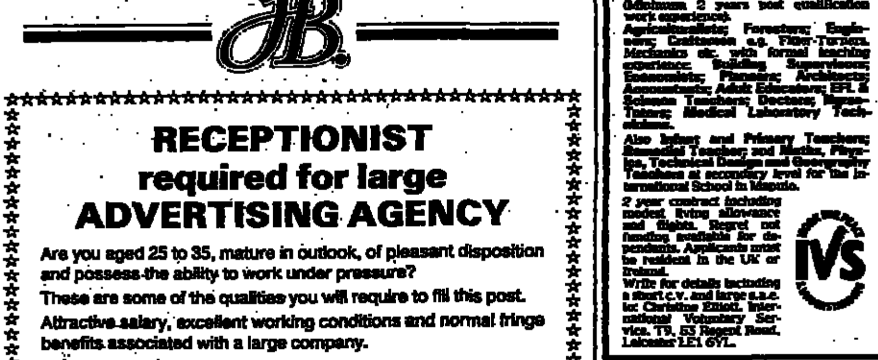
This international group with headquarters in Freiburg, South Germany, is looking for a senior secretary to their Finance Director.

Previous financial experience is not essential as your key role will be to provide full PA support and liaise with senior personnel in Europe and the USA. This positioin offers a substantial salary and excellent opportunities for the successful candidate.

You should have high standards of presentation, education to A level and a knowledge of German. Previous director level experience is essential and word processing would be an asset. Age 22-28. Speeds 100/60.

Telephone 629 9686 West End Office

ANGELA MORTIMER
Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy



HELP! HELP! HELP!

WE have two vacancies for people with all round WANG experience:-

YOUNG WANG trainer for small rapidly expanding W.P. agency £8,500.

WANG supervisor for oil Co in WC2 excellent perks + £9,500.

TWO legal audio Secs for partners in friendly solicitors.

PA for Directors in W1 trading Co. must be acticulate and well presented - £8,000 for 25+.

Call Sarah Cowan
81 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1EU
(Emp Agy)
Tel: 01-831 9411



RECEPTIONIST required for large ADVERTISING AGENCY

Are you aged 25 to 35, mature in outlook, of pleasant disposition and possess the ability to work under pressure?

These are some of the qualities you will require to fill this post.

Attractive salary, excellent working conditions and normal fringe benefits associated with a large company.

For further details phone 01-387 9366

A Paid Holiday in America

2 well spoken young people required to assist in running Art Exhibition to be given in August near New York. They must be privately educated aged between 23 and 30 and of smart appearance.

Interviews by presenting oneself at 139a Sloane Street, Friday 11.30 to 1.30 and 3.30 to 5.30.

JOIN THE CREATIVE WORLD!
£7,500+

Creative Department of top advertising agency is looking for a lively secretary. Accurate typing and general office skills are all you need to join this fun and hectic world.

Tel: 499 6566 or 493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

GREEK SHIPPING, SW1

The prestigious London office of a successful Greek company with international interests requires a P.A for its English M.D. Lots of contact with the head office in Greece, making general arrangements for overseas visitors, some correspondence and a good deal of telex work. You should be well presented, self motivated, aged 23 to 35 and have good skills (90/60) although secretarial work is minimal. Super offices.

Salary £8,000 + good benefits.

Please call 434 4512

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST
£7,500

Join this very successful American style restaurant group in their luxury Knightsbridge head office. You'll be greeting all visitors and providing some secretarial and administrative support to their Managing Director. You'll enjoy a fun informal atmosphere and should be well groomed and well spoken with 50 wpm audio ability.

01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Directors Sec – Park Lane to £8,500

SH/Typ and normal Sec duties will just be a part of your day, working for this lovely property Co.

Scope for the right person to get involved in dealing with property market! 90/55+ more details please apply.

Briony Mathews
408 0424
Love & Tate Appts

TOP PA/SECRETARY

Required in W1, £8k+, 25 - 35 years, shorthand plus office experience.

Telephone 01-434 4155

General Appointments

VAX 11/780 DBMS
Designers + Analyst Programmers

required to work on various assignments based in London, home counties & the West of England.

We require a min. of 2 3 yr commercial exp. together with a Science based degree. Salaries are totally negotiable.

Send C.V.'s to:
Hexagon Computer Services,
Hexagon House,
145 Wardour Street,
London W1V 3TB.

Tel: 01-439 3671

TRANSLATOR WANTED

Arabic to English translator wanted for full-time position with US Government Organisation in Nicosia, Cyprus. Must have excellent knowledge of Arabic and English with ability to translate into fluent, *idiomatic English. Good eductional* background and working knowledge of current world affairs required. Typing ability also required. Must be willing to work rotating shift schedule. Starting salary £8,000 sterling tax free, but may be higher if qualifications and experience merit. Other benefits include tax free housing, education, travel allowance, health and pension plan. Suitable candidates will be asked to sit for tests. Send resume, home address, and telephone number to: "Translator," PO Box 4536, Nicosia, Cyprus.

BOOKKEEPER

Small friendly Advertising Agency with pleasant offices – Baker Street – require an experienced bookkeeper for 3 days per week. Must be accurate, quick, able to prepare monthly figures and take book to trial balance. Flexible days/hours to suit successful applicant. Good salary.

(This is not a position suitable for Accountant running a Practice.)

Please phone:
01-487 4836
WENDY FEESS

DEAL WITH PEOPLE
CENTRAL LONDON/CROYDON
£neg

If you like working with people and believe, as we do, that finding them jobs is an important and professional activity then we can offer you a long term career in the UK's leading specialist employment agency group.

Total individual responsibility for your own professional applicants in a vigorous entrepreneurial yet socially aware environment.

You will most likely be a graduate but more importantly you will possess the qualities of enthusiasm, energy and dedication. We can offer full training, high earning potential and planned career prospects.

Please contact Anne Hillier, ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL, 1 Glen House, Stag Place, SW1 01-828 6004

Public Appointments

IVS VACANCIES IN THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

BOTSWANA
Technical Information Officer; Agricultural Coordinator; Wood Workshop Management and Technical Adviser for Rural Industries Innovation Centre.

LESOTHO
Engineers for Labour Intensive Construction; Engineers for Pit Latrine Project; Metal Workshop Manager/Technician; Printed Textile Instructors.

SWAZILAND
Builder Instructors; Building Supervisor; Carpentry/Joinery Instructors; Motor Mechanics Instructor; Agricultural/Horticultural Instructor; Agricultural Extension Officer; Coordinator for Poultry Project; Nature Conservation Assistant; Marketing Officer/Business Skills Instructor; Print Workshop Manager.

MOZAMBIQUE
Minimum 2 years post qualification work experience:
Agriculturalists; Forestry; Engineers; Craftsmen e.g. Fitter-Turners, Mechanics etc. with formal teaching experience; Building Supervisors; Economists; Planners; Architects; Accountants; Adult Educators; EFL & Science Teachers; Doctors; Nurse-Tutors; Medical Laboratory Technicians.

Also Infant and Primary Teachers; Remedial Teacher; and Maths, Physics, Technical Design and Geography Teachers at secondary level for the International School in Maputo.

2 year contract including modest living allowance and flights. Regret not funding available for dependents. Applicants must be resident in the UK or Ireland.

Write for details including a short c.v. and large s.a.e. to: Christine Elliott, International Voluntary Service, T9, 53 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 6YL.



PROMOTIONS SECRETARY EDINBURGH

A new appointment with considerable scope for initiative based at Overseas House, 100 Princes St, Edinburgh, the Scottish Centre of a worldwide Commonwealth membership organisation. Adaptable personality experienced and interested in working with people from many countries.

Two to three days per week – flexible.

Please apply before 1st August with C.V. to Director-General (S), Royal Overseas League, Overseas House, Park Place, St James's St, London SW1A 1LR.

Administrative Assistant/ Secretary

Busy, new International Human Rights Law Centre based in Central London seeks an experienced, committed individual with good, organisational ability and secretarial skills to assist our 2 Lawyers. Knowledge of WP essential, languages an advantage.

Please forward CV by July 20th to Interights, 20 Bristol House, 80(A) Southampton Row, London WC1B 4BA. For further information call 286 6714 No Agencies. *Interights is funded by G.L.C. and Ford Foundation*

APPOINTMENTS

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATOR. Gloucester Diocese requires mature suitably qualified person as Assistant Diocesan Secretary (Finance & General) in November /December 1984. Should be fully conversant with computerised accounting systems. Salary negotiable. Full details from Church House, Gloucester. Tel: 31801.



Airport Director

£18,126–£19,836 (pay award pending)

John Douthwaite, our present Director, is leaving us shortly to take up an appointment with the British Airports International. Applications are therefore invited from persons with substantial experience and background in the aviation industry for this important appointment.

The Airport Authority places considerable importance towards the development of the Airport and of its significant marketing potential. The Airport is backed by an enthusiastic and lively committee, which will give every assistance and encouragement to the Airport Director.

The person appointed must be able to clearly demonstrate a successful career to date at senior managerial level.

Assistance with removal and relocation expenses will be provided in approved cases.

Informal interviews will take place on the evening of 15th August followed by formal interview by the Airport Authority on 16th August.

Further particulars and an application form can be obtained from the Secretary to the Tees-side Airport Authority, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 2QH, (Telephone Middlesbrough [0642] 248155, Extension 2011).

The closing date is 3rd August, 1984.

FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE

The Falkland Islands Government (FIG) wish to recruit a Representative in London.

The Representative is responsible for running the Government's London Office, representing the views of FIG and Falkland Islanders to Her Majesty's Government, Members of Parliament, the media and the British public; providing information about the Islands; encouraging immigration and investment; recruiting FIG staff.

The Representative is assisted by an office manager and a personal assistant.

A suitable candidate is likely to be over 45, have substantial Government or administrative experience, and be a good communicator. Connections with the Falkland Islands are desirable but the post could suit a former Service or diplomatic officer with concern for the Falkland Islands. The successful candidate will spend a period in the Falkland Islands before taking up the appointment and will be expected to visit the Islands regularly thereafter.

The gross emoluments will be of the order of £15,000 p.a. An initial two-year contract is envisaged.

Apply in writing to: Falkland Islands Government Office, 29 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QL.

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

Deputy County Treasurer

Salary £19728 - £21843

(4.5% pay award agreed from 1st July 1984)

Following the appointment of Guy Hollis to an important position with Coopers Lybrand, Devon County Council are looking for a young, dynamic qualified accountant to replace him in a vital role in one of the country's largest Local Authorities.

Applicants must have considerable management ability and experience and be prepared to take a leading role in the strategic planning of the Authority, with particular reference to management accountancy and information technology developments.

The person appointed will have to demonstrate the ability to take responsibility for important functional areas of the daily activities of the department.

If you think you measure up to the exacting demands of this post, write for further details and an application form or ring Exeter (0392) 53309 for an informal talk with the Treasurer at County Hall, Exeter. Closing date 27th July 1984.



DEVON

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities employer

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND BRIDGEMASTER

Salary: £28,140 x £570 (5) – £30,990

Applications are invited from Chartered Civil Engineers, with considerable experience and a proven record of management, for the post of County Surveyor and Bridgemaster which will become vacant upon the retirement of the present postholder in the Spring of 1985.

The County Surveyor is responsible for all the Highway and Transportation activities of the County Council, inlcuding highway and bridge maintenance, a substantial programme of highway improvement and new construction, road safety activities and public transportation co-ordination. In addition, the post carries the responsibility for waste disposal and the overall management of the County Council's Vehicle and Plant Maintenance Unit.

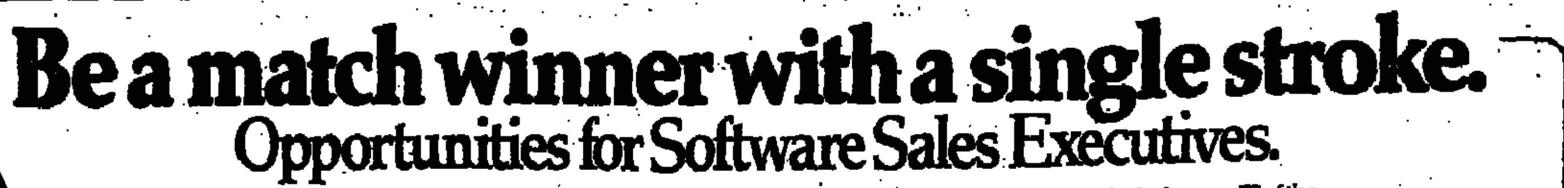
This important post heads a Department of 600 professional, technical and support staff, with a manual labour force of over 900. The Department has a capital programme or £20M for 1984/85 and current expenditure or £75M.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:

The Chief Executive/Clerk (Ref: 71/DDM), Lancashire County Council, P.O. Box 78, County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ.

Closing date: 10th August, 1984

General Appointments



Be a match winner with a single stroke.

Opportunities for Software Sales Executives.

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD are a well established and high growth company with a client base that includes over 70 of the UK Top 100 companies. We are the leading UK supplier of Decision Support Software. As a result of continued expansion we have created Two New Divisions in London and the South East to maintain and build on our position as market leader.

EPS CONSULTANTS
Mainframe Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c£30K
You will be experienced and technically competent in high value software sales or computer services and capable of working with the minimum of supervision. You should have a practical understanding of business/financial planning techniques and be capable of a management role in the medium term. If you have specific experience of Decision Support System Sales we'd like to talk to you regarding Senior Sales positions.
Contact Clive Archer; ref: T/CA.

EPS MICRO PRODUCTS
3 Micro Software Sales Executives Package Neg. c£25K
You are currently successfully selling micro products or computer services to the senior financial management structure of large companies. Your background will probably be in finance, timesharing or micro dealerships. Your main responsibilities will include selling the highly successful MICRO-FCS planning system, motivating sales through dealers and selling full business solutions including micro hardware and third party software. In addition, you will be selling a new micro-based Multi-Dimensional modelling software package to be released shortly.
Contact John Reeve; ref: T/JR.

SUPPORT CONSULTANTS Package £12K-£16K These opportunities exist in both divisions. You will be actively involved with our Sales Consultants in demonstrating systems to our potential customers. You will also be involved in both supporting and training these clients. You will have an accounting or computer services background, and knowledge of a financial modelling language, would be an advantage. Ref: ST/SC.

PHONE 01-630 1271

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD provide the environment that will challenge and motivate career-oriented and goal-seeking individuals within one of the most inspired sectors of the DP industry today. Usual Large Company benefits include:
● OWN CHOICE OF EXECUTIVE CAR ● PROFIT SHARING
● B.U.P.A. ● HIGH BASIC SALARY ● 6 MONTHS' GUARANTEE

EPS CONSULTANTS LTD

Opportunities also exist in our offices throughout the UK in:
LONDON · MANCHESTER · BIRMINGHAM · GLASGOW · LEEDS

Arrange a personal interview – call between 9.00 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.
If you prefer, please write with full details/CVs quoting ref nos above to Branch Manager at:
EPS CONSULTANTS LTD Gillingham House 38-44 Gillingham St London SW1V 1HU

PETER DYE ASSOCIATES
Management Consultants

MARKET RESEARCH AND BUSINESS PLANNING – FINANCIAL SERVICES
£20,000 + car, etc.
Senior appointment with leading multi-national providing prestige financial services. South Coast. High calibre analytical, people management and communications skills essential. Ideal qualifications Economics degree + MBA. Age around 30. Excellent prospects. REF 392

MATERIALS AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGER – BUILDING SUPPLIES
c £18,000 + car
This client's success is based on effective control and distribution of stocks. Centralised warehouses are being introduced to service national network of branches. Senior professional required to define and control stocking, transport and storage policy. Directly accountable to M.D. Experience in innovative warehouse/materials management essential: ideal age 35-45. Location S.E. REF 403

TRADE SALES EXECUTIVE – QUALITY ARCHITECTURAL BRASSWARE, etc.
Opportunity with Knobs & Knockers, the leading national retailer, to spearhead Company marketing to refurbishment/interior design professionals. London based. Self-motivation, sales drive and 'presence' essential: Dip.GAI desirable. Basic salary + car; realistic prospects of very high earnings. REF: 401

FIELD SALES MANAGER BUILDERS' MERCHANTS
c £11,500 + car, etc.
Leader for team selling in Oxon/Wilts/Glos. Prime responsibilities key accounts, planning and control; motivation and development of team. Professional selling and management experience essential, some preferably associated with building materials industry. REF 400

TRAINEE MANAGERS BUILDERS' MERCHANTS
c £7,000 + car
Entry to structured training and development programme offered by M P Harris. Successful completion will equip participants for profit-responsible management with commensurate income at one of the Company branches in the South East. Experience in building materials field desirable. Ideal age 24-32. REF: 394

All appointments are open to both men and women. Relocation expenses where applicable.
Write in confidence to Peter Dye with career details – or phone for an application form, quoting appropriate reference.

Peter Dye Associates
Management Consultants
Downsview Te Whare, Little London, Heathfield, East Sussex TN21 0BB
Telephone: Horam Road (04353) 2133

Performance Analyst – £13,250 p.a.

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS Ltd) is owned by the London Clearing Banks and is the world's leading Automated Clearing House, which has ICL multiple 2966 configurations. BACS handles in excess of 6 million transactions per day and anticipates significant growth in the future.

We now require a Performance Analyst to supplement in Technical Services Department at our Edgware Centre. The successful applicant will be a graduate or someone with several years' experience of computer systems. In particular, he or she should have experience in some of the following areas:

* The performance monitoring of computer systems
* Data analysis using statistical techniques
* Design of systems and the management of systems resources
* Capacity planning techniques
* Tandem systems

We seek someone with potential who, after receiving appropriate training and experience, will be able to contribute to and provide a major influence in the resources management and DP strategy of the Company.

The position carries a salary of £13,250 p.a. together with an excellent benefits package, including non-contributory pension, life assurance, profit sharing, Luncheon Vouchers and staff restaurant.
Where appropriate, relocation expenses and house purchase facilities will be offered.

For further information and an application form, please telephone Donald Abbott on 01-952 2333 or write to him at:

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services Limited, 3 De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 5QA.



REGIONAL ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES ADVANCED TELEX SYSTEMS
c. £20k + car
Manchester • Leeds • London • Midlands

Our client, a major and successful public company in the communications industry is establishing a new sales division to promote further its highly successful telex systems, and lay the foundations for further product launches in the teletext field.

The role calls for the ability to manage a substantial territory and turnover and work in close liaison with British Telecom's regional management and sales teams with the objective of increasing our clients share of the valuable B.T. business.

They urgently seek to appoint successful sales executives who have a strong telecommunications or systems background, and within this environment you should possess highly developed negotiating and commercial skills, which you have previously applied at the highest level and probably as a national or major accounts executive or manager.

The company is rapidly expanding its sales and marketing activities and thus genuine opportunities exist for successful people to rapidly progress into management.

Applicants of either sex and preferably in the age range 28 – 40 should apply in confidence quoting Ref: 533/T to Johnson Wilson – Management Search, Clarendon House 33 Hyde Street, Winchester, Hampshire or telephone (0962) 53319. (24 hour service).

JOHNSON WILSON MANAGEMENT SEARCH

HEAD OF CREDIT CONTROL
Consumer Products Major

West London — Envisaged Package c. £29,000

On behalf of our client, we would like to hear from credit managers of outstanding ability and achievement who wish to be considered for one of the most prestigious positions in the Consumer Products Industry.
Reporting directly to the Financial Controller, the Head of Credit Control has total responsibility for a large and established function with a turnover in excess of £300 million and which is part of one of the UK's best known 'blue chip' companies.
This senior appointment will provide personal challenge and development for an individual, who can demonstrate significant experience in effectively managing and controlling a large credit function.
A remuneration package, including relocation expenses where necessary, will be negotiated to attract the best talent available.

In the first instance write enclosing detailed curriculum vitae in the strictest confidence to Michael D Bird, Resource Evaluation Limited, 35 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 5DA. Telephone: 01-409 3075.

UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRANTS ADVISORY SERVICE
applications are invited for the posts of

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For further details and application forms, returnable by 31st July, 1984 please contact:

Teresa Perchard, UKIAS, PO Box 132, London, WC2E 7LR. 01-240 5176/77/78/79

Public Appointments

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICER AND POLICY CO-ORDINATOR
£24,000 - £26,000 p.a.

Applications are invited for this post of Principal Officer to the Council following the retirement of the present Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Mr Kenneth Williams LL.B. Wolverhampton is a progressive Metropolitan Borough with a population of 255,000 and the successful applicant will

i) have experience of management and policy co-ordination at a senior level, not necessarily in local government, but the successful candidate must have a detailed knowledge of its structure and functions across a wide range of disciplines;

ii) have a background and record of developing policies to combat social and economic decline now typical of contemporary urban areas;

iii) be committed to working towards the furtherance of equal opportunities and living in a multi-cultural, multi-racial society and

iv) the person appointed will have a strong commitment to democratic local government.

As Chairman of the Chief Officers' Management team, the Principal Officer will be responsible for co-ordinating the whole work of the Council, advising on matters of policy, and for the efficient and effective implementation of the Council's policies and programmes. There will be a small support group but the post is free from specific departmental responsibilities. Applicants, who may be from any professional background, should have the senior management experience, drive and imagination to provide the leadership required at a time when the town is facing economic and social challenge.

Write or ring for application form and further particulars to Controller of Personnel, Wolverhampton Borough Council, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RG. (Wolverhampton 27811 Ext 2106) Closing date 2 August 1984.

Wolverhampton Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community, irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin or colour and from people with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

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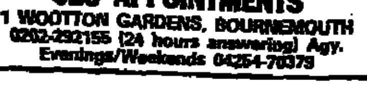
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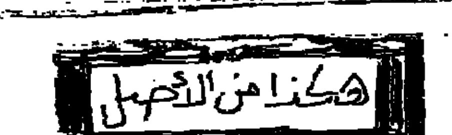
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Applications, quoting ref. 129/84/TT and giving full details of experience, qualifications and present salary, should reach the Deputy Chairman, C.E.G.B., Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, EC1A 7AU not later than 30 July 1984.

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Arndale House,
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Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION-FINANCE & PERSONNEL

The Commission, established under the National Heritage Act 1983, has over 1,100 staff and an annual budget of more than £80m. It is a non-Departmental public body receiving the bulk of its income by way of a *grant-in-aid* from the Secretary of State for the Environment, but with a trading income of about £25m pa.

The Director of Administrative Services will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the full range of financial, accounting and personnel functions within the Commission.

The post carries responsibility for the preparation of financial and manpower budgets, the annual accounts (both Companies Act accounts and the grant-in-aid account), the provision of financial/manpower management information, recruitment and the provision of office support services. The Director will be the main channel of communication with the Department of the Environment on all matters affecting the grant-in-aid and will have a particular responsibility for ensuring that the conditions of the grant-in-aid are complied with.

Candidates must have had wide experience of financial work, preferably with experience in the public sector. They must also have had experience of personnel work and industrial relations. Professional qualifications in either finance or personnel work and a knowledge of government accounting would be advantages.

Salary (under review) for this London-based post £20,490 rising to £24,405.

NB: The Commission is an equal opportunity employer. Its permanent staff will not be civil servants, although it has been decided that terms and conditions of employment will be broadly similar to those in the Civil Service.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 July 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5277.

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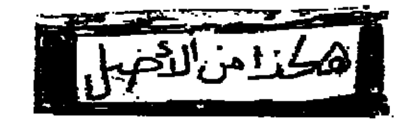
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Andrew Blackwood, Secretary,
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PO Box 17, 6 St Edward's Passage, Cambridge.





HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

If you've lost steam . . .

Sally Watts outlines the problems of those who 'peak' at the wrong time – and suggests solutions

"It's a problem of bright young people who go rocketing up the ladder, then lose all their steam at 45 or 50". Dr Peter Taylor, Dean of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, is describing peaking, a subject which receives little attention, yet blights the career of many older people. He prefers to call it "running out of steam". This was the phrase used in the 1968 Fulton Report on the Civil Service, which referred to staff who lose their "cutting edge" before they are 60, and observed: "Some men . . . lose the qualities of initiative and energy which are necessary if they are to hold positions of greater responsibility".

So, as Dr Taylor points out, it is not a phenomenon of the 1980s. But it can be precipitated by stress and has been stimulated by the recession, with its sharper management style and increased reorganization which, for many staff, means a new boss, often an important factor. A few years ago, he says, people would be put into a "nice little slot", where they were not doing creative work. Today no such slots exist.

Peaking, or running out of steam, is an area largely neglected by companies, yet a specialist who recently addressed a work audience on the subject was immediately approached by a variety of other organizations seeking guidance. Relatively few staff have the chance to discuss their problem with a skilled counsellor, and if they consult their general practitioner, they may simply be given a prescription for drugs, which they neither want nor need. Some eventually retire early on medical grounds.

Usually associated with middle management

Though science researchers tend to peak very early, between 35 and 40, most people are over 45. Peaking is usually associated with senior and middle management, though it also affects the shop floor – like the newly promoted charge hand, who promptly took sick leave for the first time in 15 years. On his return he was downgraded, at his own request, to his former job, and did not go sick again.

Dr Taylor reckons that perhaps 20 per cent of staff will run out of steam in their genetic make-up, some for physical reasons (anaemia, perhaps, or the result of an illness), others through the circumstances of their job.

His advice is to recognize the problem, establish which is your particular "category" and, if it is work-orientated, try to obtain counselling which will help you to identify your best course of action. There is a company doctor, the senior manager (or whoever writes appraisals) should refer anyone who is thought to be losing steam.

Career counselling services see many clients about peaking; usually they are sent by their organization, to discover why they have stopped moving forward, but there is no reason why you should not go under your own steam. Most services are in London or other large cities and are listed in the Yellow Pages.

Three major work factors contribute to peaking, in the experience of Dr Beric Wright, chairman of Bupa medical centre and former medical adviser to the Instutute of Directors. One is the firm that flogs its staff "eats people," in his phrase – in a way that only a buccaneer can survive. Another is lack of compatibility between staff member and boss – "If you're his whipping boy, he can make your life hell." The third is promotion.

One aspect of this vexed area is over-promotion, which can overstretch a manager until – perhaps trying to do two people's jobs, beset by domestic trouble and money worries – he is played out and suffers a crisis of confidence.

Then there is the promotion that separates horses from courses by putting people into unsuitable roles: it is a fascinating paradox, says Dr Wright, that a man can be promoted from a job he does well to one he will not do well because it involves skills and experience he lacks – writing, making speeches, managing people, for example. Companies should provide training and support; where they do not, these should be requested by the person being promoted.

Finally, lack of promotion. Though genuine under-promotion can be as stressful as over-promotion, it is possible for people's ambition to outrun their ability. What is often forgotten, he says, is that a company's career structure can encourage staff to see promotion as automatic. Those who miss out are then aggrieved, whereas they may have got as far as they can expect, and have reached their genetic ceiling.

This applies to a number of people around 50; beyond that age they also tend to live less happily with change, such as new technology in the office. Management and staff should consider sideways moves, Dr Wright suggests, so that staff are stimulated by fresh interests, instead of becoming bored and browned off.

For others, the solution may be to consider moving to a different company (would you do better as a big fish in a small sea?) or becoming your own boss. What is important is to look objectively at yourself and your prospects. If promotion is likely to be your problem, refusing it may be a wise move should you feel the job is not suited to you, or you want to avoid unneccesary hassle.

One symptom of losing steam, or peaking, is that a manager has less confidence in his decisions; therefore he fails to put them across effectively, with the result that no-one else has confidence in them either, says Dr Ann Fingret, president-elect of the Society of Occupational Medicine.

Peaking, she believes, can affect anyone in middle life if their interest in their job goes, or their motivation, or both; but reorganization is often the main cause.

Another factor is the two-way change in expectations: with increasing competition, organizations now expect much more of their staff, while employees, having joined with the expectation of automatic promotion, find they must constantly get ahead – or get out.

One solution to the whole problem, says Dr Fingret, is for companies to give all middle and senior managers the opportunity of regular, voluntary sessions with a staff doctor who specialises in occupational medicine. "This makes it legitimate to talk about the problem and causes individuals to be less conspicuous."

Smaller firms with a modified service

She would like to see smaller firms providing a modified service, such as a part-time nurse-counsellor, or a doctor trained in occupational medicine, or a psychologist. But it must be voluntary and confidential (unlike the "service" occasionally laid on, with compulsory consultations, details of which are to be reported back to the board. The result, of course, is that staff say nothing and the whole object is defeated.)

The Society of Occupational Medicine, which welcomes inquiries from individual companies, can advise on setting up a staff service.

At present, for many the choice lies between leaving, or staying on and attempting to change themselves or the situation. To quote Dr Taylor: "Retirement was usually seen as the last resort. In the present economic situation, it is sometimes the only resort."

If it does come to that, you are then free, of course, to do your own thing.

The Society of Occupational Medicine is at 11 St Andrew's Place, London NW1: phone (01) 486 2641.

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We invite applications from candidates, aged 26-35, with a university degree and preferably an MBA, who have acquired at least 4 years' practical analytical experience in the high technology field. This is likely to have been acquired either with international consultants, or in a major international electronics/high technology manufacturer, or in a stockbrokers or financial institution. The successful applicant will be responsible for specialising in commercial and financial analysis of companies in the electronics/computer/telecoms or defence industries. Contact will be at the highest level and will call for the provision of succinct advice to the internal portfolio managers. Some travel will be necessary to the USA and Japan. A deep interest in investment plus a commercially enquiring mind is important. Initial salary negotiable, £25,000 - £40,000 + profit sharing, + car, + non contributory pension, free life assurance, subsidised health cover, removal expenses if necessary, subsidised mortgage. Applications in strict confidence under reference RAHT 4280/TT, to the Managing Director: CJA

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This vacancy calls for candidates with a degree, HNC or equivalent (unless especially qualified through relevant experience), aged 30-40, who have at least 5 years' distribution experience, which must include 3 years' management experience and responsibility for running a mixed fleet of at least 30 customer delivery/articulated vehicles, warehouse control using computerised systems, organising a staff of 50 or more, plus TGWU negotiation experience. A background in FMCG with both larger and smaller companies will be included in the ideal profile. The prime task of the selected candidate will be to maximise the efficiency and increase the professionalism of the distribution operation by further developing people, cost control and above all improving service to customers. Essential qualities are strong man-management skills, good negotiating and interpersonal abilities, plus a practical and innovative approach to "make things happen." Initial remuneration negotiable £17,000 - £21,000, plus company car, contributory pension, free life assurance, free family BUPA, assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference DM 4279/TT to the Managing Director: CJA

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PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PETEK is a research organisation in Trondheim, Norway, and performs contract R & D in petroleum prospecting, drilling, production and reservoir technology. PETEK is affiliated to Norway's largest research organisation, SINTEF (The Foundation of Scientific and Industrial Research). SINTEF operates closely with the Norwegian Institute of Technology through the shared usage of campus facilities and laboratories, exchange of personnel, and the promotion of joint research projects. PETEK has a staff of some 45 persons and is expanding rapidly.

POSITIONS IN PETROLEUM PROSPECTING

Our Petroleum Prospecting Section consists of a Geophysics Group engaged in seismic methodology and modelling. In association with this, we are forming a Geo-Interpretation group with anticipated involvement in petroleum sedimentology, seismic interpretation, various forms of well log analysis, and software development.

To help strengthen our Petroleum Prospecting Section we are seeking senior post-doctoral candidates for the following positions:

SEDIMENTOLOGIST
with experience in siliciclastic facies analysis, environmental modelling and diagenesis. A general knowledge of petroleum sedimentological practices would be advantageous, but not essential.

GEOPHYSICIST
with experience in general seismic interpretation and a bias towards seismic stratigraphy. A knowledge of sedimentology/sedimentary geology will be assumed.

WELL LOG ANALYST
with experience in data acquisition, processing and interpretation. A part of the work may be the provision of specialist advice to others engaged in sedimentological well log analysis and the continuous calibration of log and seismic data.

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Applications with curriculum vitae should be submitted by July 31th to

PETEK
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NORWAY

FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF INFANT DEATHS (FSID)

A DIRECTOR

is required not later than 1st January 1985 for a full time appointment with FSID, a medical charity sponsoring research, the co-ordination of information and the provision of support for parents bereaved by Sudden Infant Deaths (Cot Death). The post will be particularly attractive to a graduate, preferably medical with a background in Child Health.

The person appointed will be generally responsible to the FSID Executive Committee and Council of Management for the direction and co-ordination of the Foundations's work and public relations activities; will serve as Secretary to the Scientific Committee; and must be willing to travel widely in the UK and to lecture to professional groups and parents.

The appointment is London based: salary according to qualifications and experience in the range of £15,000 – £21,000 inclusive, plus pension arrangements.

Applications, consisting of full curriculum vitae, names of three professional referees, together with a proposal of not more than 2,000 words on a personal approach to the development of to work, should be sent to arrive by 10th September to the Vice-Chairman, FSID, 5th Floor, 4 Grosvenor Place, London S.W.1., marked CONFIDENTIAL, from whom further information may be obtained on written application.

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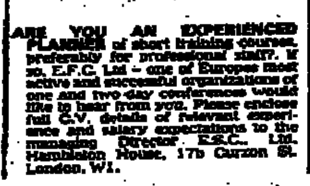
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ADDRESS



Manpower Services Commission HO/67/40

Public Relations Manager

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This key role calls for an aggressive, energetic PR professional, with effective media contacts, who can create stimulating literature, 'front' presentations and win the confidence of our scientists, engineers and managers.

You will probably be a graduate in a scientific or technical discipline with at least five years' PR experience, preferably in electronics, aged 35-45 and with excellent oral, written and organisational skills.

Starting salary will not be less than £17,000 p.a. and other benefits will include company car, free private medical insurance for you and your family and generous relocation assistance.

Interested candidates (male or female) should send full personal and career details to Mr. P. D. Thoday, Personnel Director, Standard Telecommunication Laboratories, London Road, Harlow, Essex, CM17 9NA.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333. Funeral Directors' Direct Lines: 01-278 9166 or 01-278 9167.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £6 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime phone number.

For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life.

Romans 5: 10.

BIRTHS

BEASLEY - On sunday 8th July at Queen Charlotte's to Josette (nee Orsini) and Richard a son Edward William a brother to Helena and Melissa

CARPENTER - on July 10th, 1984, to Jennifer (nee Cloulet) and Malcolm - a son Richard

CHRISTIE.- On July 6th, in Ballymoney, Co Antrim, to Joan and Dan - a son - Daniel Marcus Kerr, a brother for Joanna and Harriett.

FARMER. - On July 5th, 1984, at Guy's Hospital to Gillian (nee Ralph) and Jeremy - a son (Thomas Henry O'bourne), a brother for Sam

GRISEDALE.- On July 4th, at Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth, to Wendy (nee Haigh) and Charles, a daughter, sister for Diana

JARDINE - on 4th July 1984 at Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, to Mary, wife of Alexander Jardine, Younger of Applegirth - a son

LINE. - On 5th July at Princess Ann Hospital, Southampton to Brigitta (nee Wachtmeister) and Timothy, a ...

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

MATTHEWS. - On 10th July peacefully in London Amy Marguerite (Madge), aged 88 years. Service at Golders Green Crematorium East Chapel on Friday 13th July at 2.30pm. No flowers please.

McGEORGE - On 10th July, 1984, peacefully at home after a long illness bravely fought, Edith, beloved wife of Walter (Mac), much loved aunt and friend of Valerie and Peter, adored great aunt of Michael, Nigel, Wendy, Clare and Jackie. Will be sadly missed by family and friends. Service: Mortlake Crematorium, Wednesday, 18th July, 2.30pm. Flowers to J. H. Kenyons, 49 Marloes Road, London W8.

ODDIE- on July 8th at St. Dominic's Convent, Stone, Sister Mary Cecilia O.P. (Gertrude) in her 80th year after a long illness. She will be greatly missed by her community, family and many past pupils at Stoke, Harrow and Stone.

REID - On July 10th peacefully in hospital, Col. Patrick vans Agnew Reid, Knight of St Gregory, husband of Kitty and the late Mary, in his 92nd year. Mass at Our Lady of the Rosary, Lisson Grove, NW8 on Tuesday at 10am, followed by burial at Mill Hill cemetery at 11.30am. Flowers to Garstin & Tookey, 51 Marylebone High St London W1, by 9am July 17th.

SPEERS - On July 9th 1984, suddenly, Lt.-Col. Charles Lister, dearest husband of Sally, peerless father and much loved grandfather. A loyal and gentle friend. Service of thanksgiving on Monday July 16th at 12 noon at Chieveley Parish Church nr. Newbury. No flowers but button holes may be worn and donations if desired sent to the Regimental Museum R.H.Q The Wardrobe, Salisbury

WILLIAMS. - On 9th July peacefully at Shiplake, Henley on Thames, after a short illness, borne with great courage, Dr Cyril Eddy, aged 62 yrs. Beloved husband of the late Elizabeth and devoted father of Amanda, Julie and Nicola. Service at Reading Crematorium on Monday 16th July at 12 noon. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Thoracic/Cancer Research Centre, c/o Mr P Goldstraw, Brompton Hospital, Brompton Rd, London SW3.

WORTHINGTON. - On July 10th as a result of a road accident, Jonathan, aged 28. Beloved eldest son of George and Jackie, brother of Nicholas and Kate and much loved fiancée of Heather.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FRITH. - A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier Sir Eric Cokayne Frith, CBE, DL, JP, will be held at 3pm on Monday, 23rd July, 1984 at St George's Church, Wilton, Taunton.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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MALTA health farm, stays from £295 inclusive. Tel Sunspot 01-633 0344.

LOT VALLEY near Puy Eveque. 2 cottages, August. Tel 0225 310822.

CANADA/CARIBBEAN/USA. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore. Super specials, seats avail for Olympics. E Travel. 01-579 9111.

DORDOGNE Cancellation frees beautiful old water mill. Aug 25-Sept 8. Also free from Sept 22. Slps 10. From £80 pw. Tel 070132 388.

GREEK BARGAINS. 2 week holidays in July to Corfu from £140. Other islands also available. Sunclub. 01-870 9966. ATOL 1214, ABTA.

CANNES Californie. luxury flat slps 4, large roof terr, pool, close sports complex. avail Aug. £300 pw. Tel Radlett 6610.

CHEAP flights to Greece, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. - Tel Superjet. 01-870 6858 (24 hrs). ABTA, ATOL 1214.

MALTA, ALGARVE. Flights fr £79, super flats fr £124, hotel/pool £145. Bonaventure. 01-937 7544 (24 hrs). ABTA, ATOL 8798.

NIPPONAIR for Super Reduced Fares to Barbados, Antigua, St. Lucia, also many other Caribbean Islands/USA cities. 01-254 6788.

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C. V. TRAVEL

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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BATTERSEA 50 yards Park, 2 newly converted light, airy, 2 bed flats. Kit/diner, recep, gas C.H., 1 with gdn. £150 p.w. Co Lets. 627 3323.

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A HAMPSTEAD £135 pw spacious immaculate CH furnished flat, lounge, separate diner, 3 bedrooms. No agents. 286 8040.

HAMPSTEAD. Un/furn flat, recep 25ft x 26ft, 2 beds, fitted K & B, use of gdn. 6 months + £200 p.w. Excl. Dillons 482 2277.

CADOGAN GDNS. Brand new mais with 2 beds, 3 recep, k & 2b, carpets/curtains, £400 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

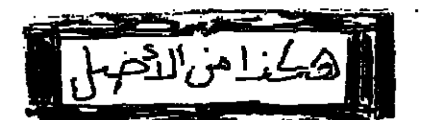
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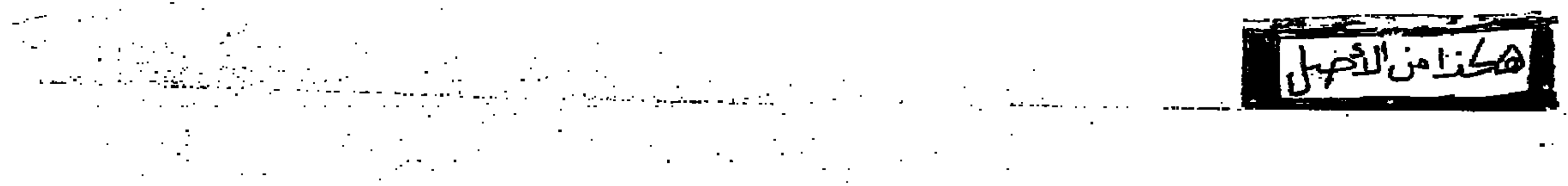
ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES





Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; health matters and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Quilting. Lesson six of Penny McMorris's series on the art of modern quilting deals with Pieced Star Designs 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School (r).

10.55 Cricket: Third Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the first day's play in the match between England and the West Indies at Headingley.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.25 Postman Pat (r).

1.40 Cricket: Third Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the afternoon session of the game between England and the West Indies at Headingley. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. Part 15 of the 26-episode adventure based on the stories by Mark Twain and Huck has escaped from his father and reaches an uninhabited island on the river (r).

5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 We Are the Champions. Heat four of the inter-school sports competition comes from Maldwyn Sports Centre, Newtown, Powys and is between Lampeter Comprehensive School, Newton High School and Ysgol y Gader.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. The national and international news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40; followed by weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; ending with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons starring the ever-optimistic big cat character (r).

7.00 Junior Kick Start. Young competitors from Yorkshire, Avon, Tyne and Wear and Wales in two heats of the Lombard Tricity Trophy. The commentators are Peter Purves and Mick Andrews.

7.25 Top of the Pops introduced by John Peel and Tommy Vance.

8.00 Hi-de-Hi! Holiday camp comedy with, this week, the ever-put upon Jeffrey Fairbrother having trouble with an old man who refuses to leave his cottage to make way for Joe Maplin's expansion plans (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

8.30 Boyce Goes West. The crunch comes for the Welsh entertainer when he enters the Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo in Colorado. In his event he has to stay on a bucking bull for eight seconds. The last programme of the series.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Crimewatch UK. Nick Ross and Sue Cook present the second programme in the series designed to help the public assist the police in their fight against crime.

10.05 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's guests are James Cooke, Ken Livingstone, Shirley Williams and Kenneth Clarke.

11.05 Crimewatch Update. The evening's developments in the fight against crime.

11.15 Can You Avoid Cancer? Programme three and Dr Michael O'Donnell examines the links between industry and cancer.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; Geoff Capes as a vet for the day at 6.40 and 8.15; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Judi Dench at 7.40; Bluebells pop video at 7.55; Paul Gambaccini's film review at 8.34; advice on taking baby on holiday at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street 10.25 Aldabra – Island of the Giant Tortoises. The story of the island in the Indian Ocean that has become a sanctuary and a place of conservation for the amphibians (r) 11.15 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. An animated story about the voyage of discovery made by Christopher Columbus 11.40 Mexican Indian Legends about the wonders of nature.

12.00 Heggerty Haggerty. George Cole with another tale about the friendly witch 12.10 Mooncat and Co with guest Patsy Rowlands 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Glenroe. Serial about a farmer and his son, set in rural Ireland 2.00 Crown Court: Night Fever. Concluding the case of the bouncer accused of causing the death of a young boxer at a discotheque (r).

2.30 Strangers. A tourist coach is held-up by a highwayman – and the inter-city squad go into action (r) 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Heggerty Haggerty. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 The Moomins (r) 4.20 Talking Animal. David Taylor and Dawn Lodge examine snakes 4.45 What's Happening. Topical general knowlege quiz 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.35 Database. Tony Bastable with another edition of the computer magazine programme. This week's edition includes a report on computer education in Japan.

7.05 Whose Baby? Beryl Reid, Frankie Vaughan and Anne Diamond attempt to discover the identity of the famous parents of a selection of babies.

7.35 Film: Maneater (1973) starring Ben Gazzara, Sheree North and Richard Basehart. Holidaymakers' caravan breaks down. They are helped by wild animal trainer Brenner who tows their vehicle to the middle of his animal compound and then sets two starving tigers onto the hapless quartet. Directed by Vince Edwards.

9.00 Poor Little Rich Girls. The first in a new comedy series about two cousins who meet for the first time in ages, each believing, erroneously, that the other is rich. Starring Maria Aitken and Jill Bennett (Oracle titles page 170).

9.30 TV Eye: Guinea Pigs. Should students and the unemployed be paid to test new drugs?. Those who volunteer earn up to £300 a week. Peter Prendergast reports on the alarming lack of legislation to curb the number of human 'guinea pigs'.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. Furillo becomes part of a department investigation into police corruption.

11.30 Crying Out Loud. Young people discuss education. Chaired by Steve Taylor and Jeni Barnett.

12.00 Bee Gees – Portrait of a Legend.

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Bryan Murray, Peter Bowles: (Channel 4, 9.30pm

CHOICE

● BEAT THIS! A HIP HOP HISTORY (BBC2, 8pm) is an Arena Special from Alan Yentob and director Dick Fontaine, and all the stops have been pulled out. Where other programmes might have remained content with a simple documentation of break dancing, rapping, scratching, and the other extraordinary forms of New York street art, Yentob and Fontaine half-shroud their topical subject with a science-fiction framework and constant stylistic jiggery-pokery. Which is a pity, for there is much about the phenomenon that needs cool, rational explanation, and the glimpses offered of its social and political context are tantalising. Note especially the street-gang warlord Afrika Bambaataa, who sparked off the movement, channelling Bronx violence into music, graffiti, and dance. The performers themselves seem pale compared to some of those captured in the film *Wild Style*, but there are enough dizzy displays to delight the fans and amaze the uninitiated.

● When Ira Aldridge appeared for two days as Othello at the Theatre Royal, London, in 1833, the *Athenaeum* magazine turned beetroot-red with fury. Times have changed, though as Radio 4's MISLIKE ME NOT FOR MY COMPLEXION! (8pm) makes clear, the black actor in Britain still cannot claim all the world's his stage. Penny Gold's feature, written and presented by Alby James, pursues a strangely plodding path through a vital topic, but at least the lack of radio panache helps to elucidate the participants' interpretations of the term "Black Theatre".

● Imagine the media fireworks if a new Hitchcock movie were discovered. Yet his own directorial contributions to the television series ALFRED HITCHCOCK PRESENTS (Channel 4, 11.30pm) regularly pass unnoticed. Tonight's episode, made in 1956, features John Williams – much liked by Hitch for his dry British delivery – as a murderous husband trapped by his own scheming.

● Radio 3's concert interval talk launches an attractive three-part reading by David Suchet from THE MEMOIRS OF LORENZO DA PONTE (9pm, approximately). Da Ponte is renowned for writing the libretti for three Mozart operas, though tonight we hear most about the absurd mechanics of Viennese court intrigue and an awful romantic misunderstanding that left Da Ponte with sixteen fewer teeth.

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths: Flows and Exponential 6.30 History of Mathematics 6.55 Water for a City: Nottingham 7.20 Conflict 2: The Steel Strike 7.45 A Control System Design. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

3.00 Cricket: Third Test and International Show Jumping. Further coverage of the first day's play in the game between England and the West Indies at Headingley; plus The Everest Double Glazing Stakes, introduced from Hickstead by David Vine. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley.

6.10 News summary with subtitles.

6.15 Q.E.D.: Why Things Go Wrong. John Hunkin, an inventor, Observer cartoonist and former engineer, examines a number of everyday machines and suggest ways in which they could be made more reliable (r).

6.45 Monkey. The motley expedition from Japan to India continues. They meet Lord Golden Horn who demands they attend a banquet where the main dish will be choice cuts from a boy priest (r).

7.30 Open Space: The Butterfly Ball. A documentary that follows rehearsals for a production of The Butterfly Ball, based on the children's book by Alan Aldridge and William Plomer. It is being performed by members of Swindon's Upham Road Training Centre dancing group who began working together 18 months ago. They are all mentally handicapped young people in their late teens or twenties.

8.00 Arena Special: Beat This! A Hip Hop History. The story of Hip Hop, the Black American street culture which has evolved over the past decade in New York's Bronx area. Among those appearing in the programme are Afrika Bambaataa and his band, Soul Sonic Force, disc jockey Gary Byrd and pop entrepreneur Malcolm McLaren (see Choice).

9.00 Film: Rachel, Rachel (1968) starring Joanne Woodward and Estelle Parsons. The film that was nominated for four Oscar awards marks the directing debut of Paul Newman. It tells the story of a small-town spinster teacher who begins to despair of her humdrum existence. She allows herself to be seduced by an old school friend and is delighted when she thinks that she is pregnant – seeing motherhood as the answer to all her frustrations.

10.35 Newsnight.

11.20 Cricket: Third Test. Highlights of the first day's play in the game at Headingley between England and the West Indies.

11.50 Open University: Handicapped in the Community 12.15 Social Psychology: Analysing Interactions: 2 Ends at 12.45

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Channel Four Racing from Newmarket. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of four races – the Reg Day Memorial Trophy (2.35); the Norcros July Cup (3.10); the Addison Tools Stakes (3.40); and the Bahrain Trophy Stakes (4.10). The race commentators are Graham Goode and Raleigh Gilbert.

4.30 Cartoon Carnival.

5.00 Blockbusters. Bob Holness with another round of the general knowledge quiz for 16-18-year olds (r).

5.30 Start Here. Science for young people presented by Konrad the Robot (r).

6.00 What a Picture! The last programme of the series and Professor John Hedgecoe is in Egypt where he puts into practice all that has been demonstrated in the previous programmes of the series (r).

6.30 Today's History: The Making of American Presidents. Anthony Howard examines the history of American presidential campaigns – from the stately progress of George Washington to the computer-controlled campaign of Ronald Reagan. Archive film includes the first presidential commercial – made by Eisenhower in 1952 and of Jennings Bryan's whistle-stop campaign of 1896.

7.00 Channel Four News

7.50 Comment. With her view on a subject of topical importance is Joanne White, general secretary of Manchester University Students' Union.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. The eighth programme in the series devoted to sports that push the participants to the limit deals with ballooning. Leo Dickinson is the intrepid cameraman as Don Cameron and Chris Davey take part in an international balloon race in Austria – with, as will be seen, almost fatal results.

8.30 American Caesar. Tonight's episode in the story of United States General MacArthur reaches the point where he is made commander of the first United Nations force in Korea and, despite the misgivings of his superiors in Washington, makes a successful seaborne landing at Inchon with the intention of driving back the invading North Korean forces.

9.00 Soap. Jessica visits Donohue on his wedding night while Eunice and Dutch have another confrontation.

9.30 The Irish RM. The first of a new series based on the amusing stories of Somerville and Ross about the life of a Resident Magistrate in rural Ireland at the turn of the century.

10.30 The Skin Horse. An award winning programme about sex and the disabled (r).

11.30 Alfred Hitchcock Presents . . . Back for Christmas. A man grows tired of his wife and builds a crate in the cellar . . . Starring John Williams (see Choice).

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Thought for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. with Richard Baker. Inlcudes 9.0, 10.0, 11.0 News. 10.30 Morning Story: 'Louie' by Nan Woodhouse, read by Peter Adamson; 10.45 An Act of Worship.
12.00 News; Checkpoint. With Roger Cook.
12.27 Film Star. Alexander Walker traces the career of some of the cinema's brighest stars. Today: Cary Grant.12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes Cindy Selby's report on the increasingly popular sport called wind surfing.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Benjamin. By Sue Glover. The complex reactions of a family to the accidental death of the youngest child, a 16-year-old boy.†
4.00 News; Enquire Within with Neil Landor.
4.10 A Good Read. Teresa McGonagle invites Peter Ackroyd and Frances Donnelly to pick some paperbacks (r).
4.40 Story Time: 'Bootle Bounces Back' by Richard Compton-Hall.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984 17: London – Second Round†(r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers?
7.40 The Week in Synod. Rosemary Hartill reports on the week's proceedings in the General Synod.
8.00 Mislike Me Not for my Complexion! London's Roundhouse is to become a new centre for black art of all kinds. This programme examines the coloured community's contribution to the nation's dramatic riches.
9.00 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Olga Franklin in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition is an 80th birthday tribute to the Polish writer Isaac Bashevis Singer.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Riceyman Steps' by Arnold Bennett (14) The reader is Martin Jarvis. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00pm Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close. Shipping Forecast.

England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00Study on 4: Plato to Nato (2) 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Words on Water 11.50 Broadcast Rituals (1) 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting. Programmes affected by transmitter breakdown earlier in the term may be broadcast.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Saint-Saens's Symphonic Poem La Jeunesse d'Hercule; Sibelius's Kyllikka (Tawaststjerna, piano); Wagner's Traume (Wesendonk Lieder: Flagstad/Vienna Philharmonic); Blacher's Variations on theme of Paganini.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Maconchy's overture Proud Thames; William Baines's Twilight Pieces (Parkin, piano); Elgar's Nursery Suite; Britten's Scottish Ballade (Donohoe/Fowke/CBSO).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Janacek. Ballad of Blanik; and the Glagolitic Mass (Benackova/Randova/Kopchak/Hora/Czech Philharmonic Chorus/Brno State Orchestra.†
10.00 Rossinis and Cherubini: Polish Chamber Orchestra play Rossinis's String Sonata No 5; and Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra play Cherubini's Symphony in D.†
10.45 Music for Clarinet: Devienne's Sonata No 2; Dobrzynski's Duo; and Malcolm Arnold's Sonatina. Thomas Friedli (clarinet) and Elisabeth Athanassova-Dalphin (piano).†
11.25 Bournemouth SO; with Peter Donohoe (piano). Dvorak's Scherzo Capriccioso: Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 1; Shostakovich's Symphony No 15.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recitals: George Onslow's Sonata in F minor Op 22; Constant Lambert's Trois pieces negres; and Walton's (transc Lambert) Facade, Suite No 1.†
2.00 L'Elisir d'Amore: Donizetti's two-act opera. Sung in Italian. With Choir of Geneva Chamber Opera and Collegum Academicum Orchestra. Cast includes Martina Musacchio, Brett Martin, Craig Mann, Charles Ossola, Hiroko Kawachimi and harpist Lise Settimo. Act 2 at 3.15, with interval reading at 3.10.
4.15 Trevor Pinnock: Harpsichord recital. Rameau's Suite in E minor; Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C (from Well-Tempered Clavier); Italian Concerto.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Jeremy Siepmann's musical selection.†
6.30 Bandstand: Yorkshire Imperial Band.†
7.00 Alberni String Quartet: Beethoven's Op 18 No 6; and Walton's A minor String Quartet.
8.00 Cheltenham International Festival of Music: Part one. City of London Sinfonia, conducted by Richard Hickox. Mozart's Funeral Music K 477; the Sinfonia Concertante in E flat, K 297b (attrib Mozart); and Tavener's Towards the Son.†
9.00 The Memoirs of Lorenzo da Ponte: The Italian liberettist, poet, sometime priest, academic and adulterer.
9.20 Concert: part two. Mozart's Piano Concerto No 9 (soloist Peter Frankl).†
10.00 The Great Bibo: Brett Usher reads the Fred Uhlman story.
10.05 Music in Our Time: Harrison Birtwhistle's Monody for Corpus Christi; Duets for Storab, with soloists including Penelope Walmsley-Clark (soprano).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 6.35am-6.55 The Private Sector; 11.20pm Modern Art: Uhde and Kahnweiler Sales: 11.40-12.00 Home Support.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00 am, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.340, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW).
4.00 am Charles Nove† 5.30 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 Steve Jones† incl. 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† incl. 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.10 Racing from Newmarket – Norcros July Cup. 3.30 Music All the Way† incl. 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl. 5.05, 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn† incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Wally Whyton with Country Concert and Country Club† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Roy Castle in Castle's Corner with guests Su Pollard and Charles Collingwood, 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 pm David Bellan presents Nightride† 3.00-4.00 Among Your Souvenirs: Alan Keith with memories from Victorian and Edwardian times and a little later

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MW)
6.00am Bruno Brookes. 8.00 Adrian John. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Radio 1 Boatshow – In Search of Wigan Pier. Simon Bates and Janice Long in Blackburn, Lancashire. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Gary Davies. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel† VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 120.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Swinging Sixties 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Beecham's Delius. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Maigret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Zoo Walk. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 WALES 1.22pm-1.25 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND 9.25am Animal Magic. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05 Take Hart. 10.25-10.30 The Wombles. 1.20-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Sixty Minutes. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 9.25am Animal Magic. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05 Take Hart. 10.25-10.30 The Wombles. 10.55-11.40 The Twelfth. 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.45-12.30am News and weather. ENGLAND 5.55pm Regional news magazine. 11.45 close.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 2.30 Racing from Newmarket. 4.25 Blockbusters. 4.55 Bys A Bawd. 5.05 Sion Bili. 5.35 Wheels, Wings and Water. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Slarabang. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Slarabang. 8.00 Gala from the Met. 9.00 Coleg. 9.35 Credaf. 10.05 Dance on Four. 11.00 Film:Carmen Jones (Harry Belafonte). 1.00am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Heggerty Haggerty. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Writers on Writing. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies*. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 At Ease. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name that Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film; Reward. 11.30 Jazz Life. 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Film: Three Hats For Lisa. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Adventurer. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Timberline. 10.40 Champions. 11.30-12.00 3–2–1 Contact. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Protectors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name that Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Weekend outlook. 10.35 Treasures of Bristol. 11.05 Database. 11.35 Teachers Only. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six. 10.35 Urdd Eisteddfod. 11.35 Database. 12.05-12.35am Teachers Only.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Sport Billy. 10.50 Friends of my Friends. 11.15 Portraits of Power. 11.40-12.00 Kum Kum. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Clegg's People. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Summer Edition. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Falcon Crest. 11.25 The Twelfth. 11.50 Rock Alive. 12.15am News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25 am Dick Tracy. 9.30 Indian Legends. 9.55 Star Fleet. 10.20 Untamed World. 10.45 Home. 11.05 Struggle Beneath The Sea. 11.30-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 12.30-1.00pm Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 About Britain. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.40 Granada Reports. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 11.30 Cities. 12.30 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Lifestyle. 10.50 Chips. 11.45-12.00 Animal friends. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Clegg's People. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.10 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35 World Worth Keeping. 7.05 Now You See It. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Ace Crawford, Private Eye. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.05am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25 am Body Human. 11.10 Gulliver. 11.35-12.00 Home. 12.30 am-1.00 Freeze Frame. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Newsnight. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Session. 12.30 pm Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.25am Once upon a Time. . .Man. 10.55 Short Story. 11.20 Starkids. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00-2.30 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Name that Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Strange but True. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Profiles in Rock. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Film: Three Hats for Lisa. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.35 Sportsweek. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 11.30 Jazz Life. 12.00 An Canker Seth. 12.10 Postscript, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 9.50 Crazy World of Sport. 10.15 Granny's Quilts. 10.30-12.00 Film: Dr Strangelove (Peter Sellers). 12.25pm Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20 News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Father Murphy. 3.00-3.30 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.05 Name That Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Short Walk to Daylight. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11,00 Database. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.35am. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Body Human. 11.10 Gulliver. 11.3512.00 The Flying Kiwi. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Summmer at Six. 6.35 Police News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Benson. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 Music from Castle Fraser. 11.00 Newhart. 12.00am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am And the Same to You (Tommy Cooper). 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.05 Name that Tune. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.32 Database. 1.00 The Sweeney. 12.00 Christian Freedom Means . . . ,Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 am Folk Tales. 10.40 Adventurer. 11.05 Wild Canada. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.25 Arena. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Benson. 7.35-9.00 Film: Reward. 10.30 News at Ten. 10.30 Stock Car Racing. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.30 am Tales Out of School. Closedown.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St. W.1. BOYD WEBB/WILLIAM COLDSTREAM.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD, Cambridge Heath Road, E2. Tel.: 01-980 2415. JOLLY HOCKEY STICKS. Until 30 Sept. Adm free. Wkdys 10-6. Suns 2.30-6. Closed Fridays.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt Russell St. W.C.1. RENAISSANCE PAINTING IN MANUSCRIPTS. RALEIGH AND ROANOKE: THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA 1984-90. Wkdys 10-5. Sun 2.30-6. Adm free.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton Street, W1. 01-493 1572 XIX & XX century works of art. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sat 10-12.30.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd London W2. 01-229 9985. BEN SHAHN. Selective lithographs from Rilke Folio. Mon-Sat by appointment only. Closed Friday.

LUMLEY CAZALET 24 Davies St, W1. 499 5058. 50 FINE PRINTS–Pissarro to Hockney. Until 27 July.

TICKETSHOP

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Zola's rise to athletics fame told for the first time






Metamorphosis of Zola (from left) – a first birthday frown, smiling schoolgirl, the pet-lover at home with mother Toosie and father Frank, and (inset) the emerging world-class athlete running at Crystal Palace this year.

The story of Zola Budd, the barefooted South-African runner turned British Olympic hopeful, has so far been told merely as a political thriller. On one side Zola, backed by her parents, the newspaper who has bought her story, and sympathetic politicians and officials within the Home Office, eager to grant her British citizenship. On the other hand opponents of apartheid who have organized demonstrations against her.

The story not yet told is that of the personal life of Zola, her childhood, the beginning of her running, and the exceptional talent she displayed which led to dreams of beating the Olympic ban on South Africans by taking British citizenship.

Next Monday a book will be published telling for the first time what made Zola run. Tomorrow, exclusively in *The Times*, part of that story will be told. Today we are publishing photographs of Zola never seen before.

She was born the youngest of six children and grew up in a farmhouse outside Bloemfontein. The family spoke English, following her father, the son of a Cockney immigrant, rather than her mother, the granddaughter of Dutch settlers.

It is a home full of pets. Zola is fond of her pets and admits: "If I had not become a runner, I think I would like to become a veterinary surgeon."

But running was to become her first love. After a brief flirtation with netball – she was too short – she began running and winning races. Like all the other children, she ran barefoot. Later, as she started to take her running more seriously, she continued to run without shoes, for a different reason.

Her father explained: "We were going through a bad time financially when Zola first started running and spikes were expensive. I believe she thought that if she didn't get us to buy them for her, that would be a contribution to the family budget. Now, perhaps, it's psychological."

Docks blockade crisis grows

Continued from page 1

the beleaguered Scunthorpe steelworks.

The dockers allege that the operation was a blatant breach of the 36-year-old Dock Labour Scheme, a system which the union believes is crucial to job security.

But even if a meting of the joint National Docks Labour Board today decides that the British Steel Corporation breached the scheme, it will not end the dispute.

Mr Connolly is seeking assurances from the National Association of Port Employers that there will never again be any infringement of the regulations. The employers refused to issue such an assurance on Tuesday night and the action has since grown rapidly.

Mr Connolly said that both British Steel and the Department of Transport were aware last week that the movement of iron ore at Immingham would lead to a national dock strike. Despite three requests to stop operation, they carried on.

The union last night began the process of sending out pickets to all ports. There would be a token presence at the 78 registered ports now on strike, but more can be expected elsewhere.

"Some will not join the strike immediately and will need to have the issues explained to them," said Mr Connolly.

He thought that Dover and Felixstowe, two key ports operating outside the labour scheme, would join the stoppage.

"The effects of the strike could be drastic. But we have not gone into this lightly," he said.

No formal talks between the sides was planned last night, but it was understood that Mr Connolly spoke to Mr Nicholas Finney, director of the National Association of Port Employers by telephone.

Mr Finney was not available for comment.

● Most of Britain's main cargo ports – London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, Bristol and South Wales – were halted by the docks strike yesterday although passenger ferries ran normally.

Smaller ports and those with non-scheme labour – Felixstowe, Harwich, Dover, Fishguard and Holyhead – worked on.

Ports not working (clockwise round the coast) included Lerwick, Aberdeen, Granton, Grangemouth, Leith, Tyne, Blyth, Tees, Hartlepool, Hull, Grimsby, Immingham, Goole, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Kings Lynn, Ipswich, Tilbury, Southampton, Plymouth, Par, Fowey, Falmouth, Penzance, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Newport, Barry, Swansea, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Ardrossan.

Ports working included Wear, Harwich, Felixstowe, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Portsmouth, Fawley, Weymouth, Poole, Teignmouth, Exmouth, Port Talbot, Milford Haven, Fishguard, Holyhead, Heysham.

New rules ease EEC milk curbs

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government last night announced important changes to its regulations implementing the new European Community milk production curbs after a clamour of protests from dairy farmers, and in the face of an expected revolt from its backbenchers.

It withdrew the original regulations and tabled new ones to allow for more production by farmers who entered into commitments before April 2, when the new arrangements came into force, and are now unable to obtain sufficient quotas to sustain their businesses.

The changes, announced by Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in a parliamentary reply, are designed to meet cases of exceptional hardship.

Miners defy High Court and risk contempt

Continued from page 1

and Leicestershire. About 1,000 strikers who lobbied the conference welcomed the rule change, and some carried placards saying "Nottinghamshire scabs out".

The High Court intervention caused passions to rise. Mr Scargill accused the Vice Chancellor of "state interference" in the affairs of the union and Mr Eric Clarke, secretary of the Scottish miners, went further arguing: "We are getting political decisions out of the courts, not judicial ones.

"If they think that these law-abiding citizens are going to have any respect for the law courts or the judges or the police they can think again. Our people have long memories. We are getting orchestrated political decisions in this so-called free society." Of the Vice Chancellor, he added: "He will go into the ash bin of history along with the other Law Lords who sent the Tolpuddle Martyrs away. He is a class-ridden bastard.

During the debate on the rules change the NUM president argued that the union should tighten up its rules and not let the courts do the union's own job of disciplining members for it. The proposal to set up a seven-man tribunal was backed by most of the striking areas.

The conference, which is being held in private in a Sheffield University building, will go on today to adopt a strongly-worded policy for continuing the strike and seeking to spread it.

Delegates will also endorse the hardline bargaining position of the NUM national officials, who are insisting that there can be no compromise on their basic demand of withdrawal of the Coal Board's pit closure programme and the retention of all pits with workable reserves.

Scargill speech page 2

Letter from Hongkong

Learning to kowtow to Peking

A visitor to Hongkong this month might be excused for thinking that people here were more concerned about the composition of the territory's team for the Los Angeles Olympics, than about weighty matters affecting their long-term future.

The English-language columns in newspapers and the radio phone-in programmes have devoted lots of time and space to the case of Paul Spowage, a precocious marathon runner, who has spent much of his life here and is now studying in Britain. Spowage, pehaps Hongkong's only chance for Olympic honours, has been excluded from the team for reasons still not entirely clear.

The passions worked up by rival athletics associations, with accusations of racism and conspiracy flying, might make one think his issue was more important then the recent sharp slide of the Hongkong stock market and the local currency.

Amid rumours of problems at the Anglo-Chinee talks on the future of Hongkong, now being held in Peking, the life of the territory, – outwardly at least goes on smoothly.

Busy ferry-boats still plough the harbour. The beaches are like fly-papers at weekends, banks and jewellery shops are robbed at an astonishing rate, and opulent Chinese wedding parties help to keep the big restaurants in business.

Not far under the surface, however, the symptoms of unease are evident. Bookshops are making brisk sales of a slim volume entitled *Your Passport to Canada*, rich Chinese families have transferred up to two thirds of their capital abroad; a big Peking-controlled investment company has started back-pedalling its purchases of local real estate.

Bars and restaurants are more thinly patronised than before. Expatriates in Government service or hired by commercial firms are saving what they can in case the overall recession brings their usefulness to a premature end. Some apartment rents have come down – previously an unheard-of phenomenon.

The Government is working out details of a scheme to ease the anxiety of local Chinese members of the civil service, by paying them pensions several years before 1997, when China will resume sovereignty over Hongkong.

But the social leading lights of this relatively peaceable, multi-national community have found a new pastime – flying to Peking to consult the Chinese leaders and give their own view on the future of Hongkong.

Almost everybody, from top Government circles to protestant missionaries, and the street-hawkers' association, seems to want the chance to meet Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese elder statesman, and be barked at or charmed by him as the mood takes him (and he has shown distinct signs of moodiness of late).

Those who contemplate staying on after 1997, and, perhaps gaining high office in the "special administrative region" which China has in mind for Hongkong, are already showing their colours and striking loyal poses, loyal to Peking, that is.

But the public mood is fundamentally pessimistic. Few people here, even supporters of the People's Republic of China, wish in a general sense to live under its authority, though the promise by Peking to maintain the present economic and legal systems and basic freedoms after 1997 has been cautiously welcomed.

There is no particular ill-feeling against Britain for its decision to accept basically

Shares tumble; Geoffrey Smith; photograph, page 8

China's terms for the handover. The Chinese people of Hongkong never expected anything else in the long run.

Meanwhile, pragmatic local customs are unaffected. Citizens of the People's Republic still pass shopping lists to Hongkong people at the border village of Shataukok.

Hongkong shipping boats put in at mainland ports, and vice versa. The flood of illegal immigrants which threatened to engulf Hongkong in 1978 has been drastically curbed by stricter security on both the British and Chinese sides.

Hongkong's greatest strength is its obvious ability to help China with its desperately needed modernisation programme. More and more Chinese coastal towns are being flung open to foreign trade and investment. Some of the modern goods being turned out by factories in the "special economic zones" adjoining Hongkong are being distributed on the Chinese domestic market. Thus raising living standards and expectations.

David Bonavia

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen attends the service of the Order of St Michael and St George in St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.25; and later, with the Duke of Edinburgh, gives a garden party at Buckingham Palace, 4.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the 'topping out' ceremony of Lloyd's new building, 11.30, and later; as Honorary Colonel attends a reception given by The Royal Yeomanry at 1 Elverton St, SW1, 6.45.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend a garden festival in aid of the National Trust, at Claremont Landscape Garden, Esher, Surrey, 7.20.

The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, attends the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.20; and later they will attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace, 4. In the evening The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief attends the annual regimental cocktail party of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers at the Tower of London, 6.45; and the Duchess of Kent, as Controller Commandant, attends the 35th anniversary dinner of the Women's Royal Army Corps at Guildhall, 7.30.

New exhibitions

What a woman can do with a camera: photographs by Frances Benjamin Johnston; Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, (ends Aug 25).

Pioneers of photojournalism, National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 2.30 to 6, (ends Aug 19).

Photographs by Michael Kuzmak, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, (ends July 31).

International Dolls House Exhibition, Longleat House, Warminster, Wiltshre; Mon to Sun 10 to 6, (ends Oct 28).

Floods of Light, flash photography 1851-1981, Industrial Museum, Moorside Rd, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, (ends Sept 2).

British Artists Abroad, Cooper Gallery, Church St, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, (ends Sept 30).

Talks, lectures

Indian emproidery and Shisha work, by Tanman Patel, The Museum, New Walk, Leicester, 10 and 2.

Stones of Edinburgh, by Ian Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 2.

General

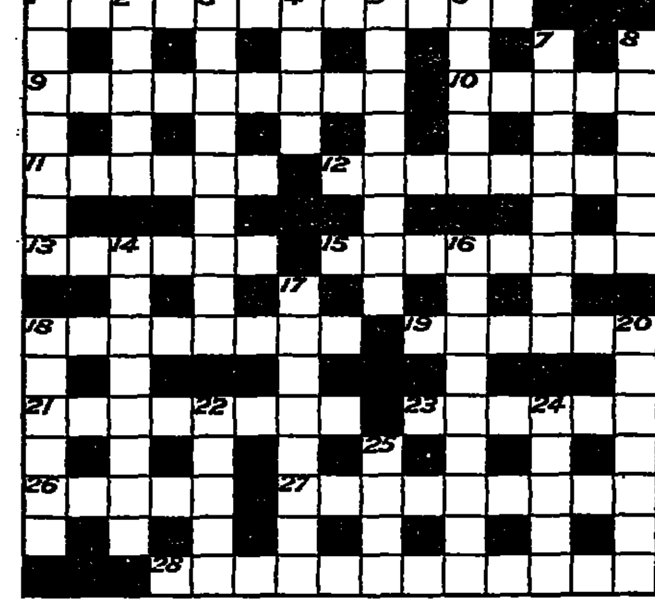
Paignton and District Championship Dog Show, Devon County Showground, Whipton, Exeter, 10.

Calligraphy competition and exhibition, Prior's Hall, Winchester, 10 to 5.

Antique porcelain, pottery and glass fair, Guildhall, Bath, 12 to 6 (until 14 July).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,480

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 20 per cent of the competitors at this year's London B regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship.



ACROSS

1 Croupiers' behaviour at banquet? (5,7).
9 Print, having no second copy to sell perhaps (9).
10 Send cards for many players (5).
11 In the ranks he was almost cheerful (6).
12 Instrument fashionable in Bordeaux (8).
13 Lampoons that go with a bang (6).
15 David is last MP to be re-selected (8).
18 Halfway to roundabout it gives driver a better view (8).
19 Shielded monster bearing very unusual name (6).
21 Point or object of publicity for Sussex town (8).
23 Baking components to produce sepia (3-3).
26 Patent on tin-opener (5).
27 Oriental firm gives "all clear" for publication (9).
28 Early overcoat no use to Johnson (12).

DOWN

1 Historian understood you and me (7).
2 Pill for old athlete when record round disqualified (5).
3 Antony's friend sent back one horse to America (9).
4 Alcoholic radical may be converted Liberal (4).
5 Unnecessary fit of nerves when afloat (8).
6 Recommendation to jockey (5).
7 VIP is in large-scale racket (3,5).
8 Directions to reinstate lines in what Dobson meant as an ode (6).
14 At University this sort of research is of higher quality (2-6).
16 Poultry-farmer's disaster leads to redundancy (6,3).
17 Queen in trouble for parsimony (8).
18 Spanish title embracing Scottish lawyer and love poet (6).
20 Denied necessity to conceal gun (7).
22 Not sounding a success with the church (5).
24 Pickle and cheese taken about noon (5).
25 Conciliator went in head-first in America (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,479

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance (No 2) Bill, completion of remaining stages.
Lords (3): Trade Union Bill, report.

Times chess

Today sees the culmination of a year's struggle among some 500 schools from all over the UK to reach the semi-final stage of the Times British Schools Tournament. The four schools qualifying are: Queen Mary's GS, Walsall, (last year's winners); Royal Grammar S, Newcastle, "A" team which came third last year; St Paul's S, London, and Plymouth Coll. St Paul's are generally regarded to be the favourites.

The event is at the St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, SW1, from 2 to 7pm and the finals start tomorrow from 10.30am. HG

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Books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Anglo-Welsh Poetry 1480-1980, by Raymond Garlick and Roland Mathias (Poetry Wales Press, £3.50)
Bump in the Night, crime novel by Colin Watson (Methuen, £2.95)
Ebdon's Iliad, by John Ebdon (Allen & Unwin, £2.50)
Ebdon's Odyssey, by John Ebdon (Allen & Unwin, £2.50)
Fear and Misery of the Third Reich & Senior Carrar's Rifles, by Bertolt Brecht, translated by John Willett and Wolfgang Sauerlander (Methuen, £3.50)
Lord Dismiss Us, novel by Michael Campbell (Chicago University, £4.45)
Of This and Other Worlds, by C. S. Lewis, edited and introduced by Walter Hooper (Fount, £1.75)
Sartor Resartus, by Thomas Carlyle (Everyman Classic, £2.95)
Samuel Johnson, by Walter Jackson Bate (Hogarth, £6.95)
The Murderer, novel by Roy Heath (Flamingo, £1.95) PH

Roads

Wales and the West: A470: Builth Wells, Brecon, restrictions Erwood, subsidence, temporary traffic lights.
Midlands: A38: Contraflow: Alfreton to the M1. M1: Between junction 25 (A52 Derby) and 26 (Nottingham) contraflow. M1: Between junction 15 (Northampton) and the Buckinghamshire county border, contraflow.
North: A660: Site access: Ilkley Road West, Otley. A6/M61: Link Road, Walton Summit, south of Preston, construction of new roundabout, single lane traffic. A6: Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, Roadworks.
Scotland: A72: West of A703 junction in Peebles, bridge replacement single lane traffic lights. A85: Drainage work on Riverside Drive at Dundee airport, traffic lights. A82: 1½ miles south of Ardlui, subsidence, single line traffic.
Information supplied by the AA.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.64	1.57
Austria Sch	27.15	25.55
Belgium Fr	78.60	74.60
Canada $	1.77	1.70
Denmark Kr	14.03	13.33
Finland Mkk	8.12	7.72
France Fr	11.68	11.18
Germany DM	3.88	3.64
Greece Dr	158.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.63	10.03
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.19
Italy Lira	2395.00	2235.00
Japan Yen	329.00	313.00
Netherlands Gld	4.53	4.11
Norway Kr	11.01	10.51
Portugal Esc	198.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	2.00
Spain Pta	212.00	202.00
Sweden Kr	11.13	10.63
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.34	1.29
Yugoslavia Dnr	190.00	180.00

Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 11 at 782.0.

Anniversaries

Births: **Julius Ceasar**, Rome, 100BC; **Henry David Thoreau**, writer, Concord, Massachussets, 1817; **Sir William Osler**, physician, Bond Head, Ontario, 1849; **F. E. Smith**, 1st earl of Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor 1919-22, Birkenhead, Cheshire, 1872; **Amedeo Modigliani**, painter, Leghorn Italy, 1884; **Oscar Hammerstein II** New York City, 1895; **Pablo Neruda**, poet, Nobel laureate 1971, Parral, Chile; 1904.

Deaths: **Desiderus Erasmus**, Basel, 1536; **Robert Stevenson**, civil engineer, builder of Bell Rock lighthouse, Edinburgh, 1850.

Motoring abroad

The AA reminds motorists driving to Europe to take their vehicle's *original* registration document with them or they may face prosecution. If the vehicle has been hired or leased then motorists should get a VE103 form – Hired Vehicle Certificate from the AA.

Portfolio–rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

Weather

A trough of low pressure will cross Britain from the W.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, E Anglia: Sunny at first, showers developing perhaps heavy, wind SW light or moderate, max temp 21c (70f).
Cen S, NW, Cen N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Becoming rather cloudy, showers heavy at times, wind SW becoming W light or moderate, max temp 21c (70f).
SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, showers heavy and prolonged in places, wind W to NW light or moderate, max temp 19c (66f).
Lake District, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Cen Highlands, Argyll: Cloudy, showers heavy and prolonged in places, wind SW becoming W light or moderate, max temp 17c (63f).
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Sunny intervals, showers developing perhaps heavy, wind SW becoming light, max temp 21c (70f).
Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals becoming rather cloudy, showers, wind SW light, max temp 15c (59f).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain but some brighter, drier interludes likely tomorrow.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea: Wind SW moderate, occasional rain later, visibility moderate or good; sea slight. **Straits of Dover:** Wind SW moderate increasing fresh, occasional rain later, visibility good; sea slight becoming moderate. **English Channel (E):** Wind SW veering NW moderate or fresh, rain then showers; visibility good; sea slight or moderate. **St George's Channel; Irish Sea:** Wind W veering NW light or moderate; showers; visibility mainly good; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.58am Sun sets: 9.14pm
Moon sets: 3.45am Moon rises: 9.26pm
Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 9.44 pm to 4.29 am
Bristol 9.54 pm to 4.39 am
Edinburgh 10.22 pm to 4.15 am
Manchester 10.03 pm to 4.26 am
Penzance 9.59 pm to 4.57 am

Yesterday

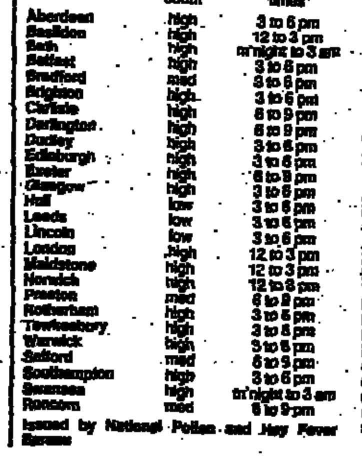
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	17	63
Birmingham	f	21	70	Inverness	c	19	66
Blackpool	f	22	72	Jersey	f	18	64
Bristol	f	20	68	London	c	19	66
Cardiff	f	21	70	Manchester	c	20	68
Edinburgh	f	21	70	Newcastle	c	21	70
Glasgow	c	18	64	Ronaldsway	c	16	61

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Finningley 24C (75F); lowest day max: Benbecula 15C (59F); highest rainfall: Machrihanish 0.85in; highest sunshine: Ilfracombe 12.5hr.

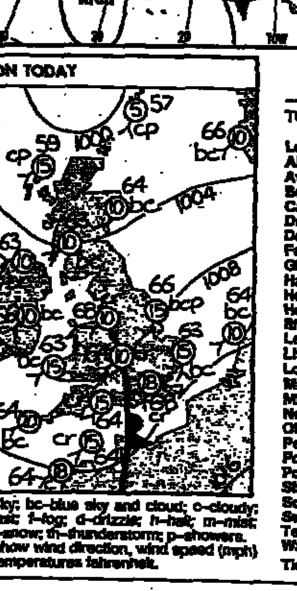
Pollen forecast



	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	high	12 to 3 pm
Bath	high	m'night to 3 am
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	med	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm
Carlisle	high	6 to 9 pm
Darlington	high	6 to 9 pm
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	high	6 to 9 pm
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
Hull	low	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	low	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	low	3 to 6 pm
London	high	12 to 3 pm
Maidstone	high	12 to 3 pm
Norwich	high	12 to 3 pm
Preston	med	6 to 9 pm
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	high	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm
Salford	med	6 to 9 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	m'night to 3 am
Runcorn	med	6 to 9 pm

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

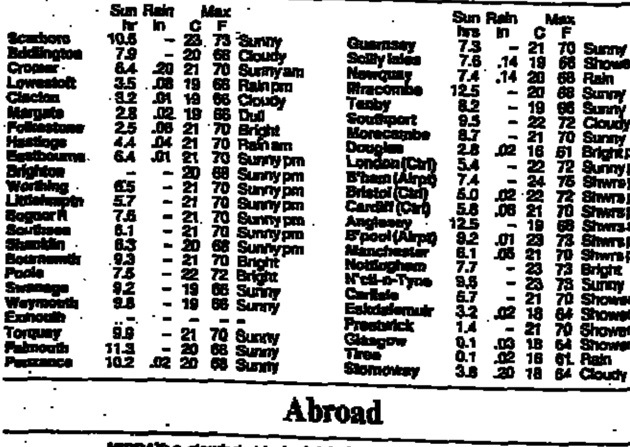
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.00	6.5	2.24	6.5
Aberdeen	1.25	3.9	1.58	3.9
Avonmouth	7.31	11.9	7.53	12.3
Belfast	11.20	3.2	11.38	3.3
Cardiff	7.16	11.0	7.38	11.4
Devonport	6.05	4.9	6.29	5.1
Dover	11.30	6.2	11.47	6.3
Falmouth	5.35	4.7	5.59	4.9
Glasgow	1.13	4.3	1.19	4.3
Harwich	–	–	12.15	3.7
Holyhead	10.46	5.1	11.03	5.3
Hull	6.36	6.8	7.05	6.8
Ilfracombe	6.15	8.2	6.37	8.5
Leith	2.39	5.2	3.13	5.3
Liverpool	11.38	8.6	11.58	8.9
Lowestoft	9.47	2.3	10.18	2.3
Margate	12.02	4.3	12.28	4.3
Milford Haven	6.33	6.3	6.54	6.5
Newquay	5.24	6.3	5.45	6.5
Oban	6.21	3.4	6.38	3.7
Penzance	5.04	4.9	5.26	5.2
Portland	7.17	1.7	7.48	2.0
Portsmouth	11.55	4.4	–	–
Shoreham	11.38	5.7	11.52	5.9
Southampton	11.23	4.3	11.32	4.3
Swansea	6.39	8.6	7.0	8.9
Tees	3.49	5.0	4.21	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	–	–	12.05	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	10.6	–	23	73	Sunny
Bridlington	7.9	–	20	68	Cloudy
Cromer	6.4	.20	21	70	Sunny am
Lowestoft	3.5	.08	19	66	Rain pm
Clacton	3.2	.01	19	66	Cloudy
Margate	2.8	.02	19	66	Dull
Folkestone	2.5	.08	21	70	Bright
Hastings	4.4	.04	21	70	Rain am
Eastbourne	6.4	.01	21	70	Sunny pm
Brighton	–	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Worthing	6.5	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Littlehmptn	5.7	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Bognor R	7.6	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Southsea	6.1	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Shanklin	6.3	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Bournemth	9.3	–	21	70	Bright
Poole	7.5	–	22	72	Bright
Swanage	9.2	–	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	9.8	–	19	66	Sunny
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–
Torquay	9.9	–	21	70	Sunny
Falmouth	11.3	–	20	68	Sunny
Penzance	10.2	.02	20	68	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	7.3	–	21	70	Sunny
Scilly Isles	7.6	.14	19	66	Showers
Newquay	7.4	.14	20	68	Rain
Ilfracombe	12.5	–	20	68	Sunny
Tenby	8.2	–	19	66	Sunny
Southport	9.5	–	22	72	Cloudy
Morecambe	8.7	–	21	70	Sunny
Douglas	2.8	.02	16	61	Bright pm
London (Ctrl)	5.4	–	22	72	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	7.4	–	24	75	Shwrs pm
Bristol (Ctrl)	6.0	.02	22	72	Shwrs pm
Cardiff (Ctrl)	5.8	.06	21	70	Shwrs pm
Anglesey	12.5	–	19	66	Shwrs am
B'pool (Airpt)	9.2	.01	23	73	Shwrs pm
Manchester	6.1	.05	21	70	Shwrs pm
Nottingham	7.7	–	23	73	Bright
N'cstl-o-Tyne	9.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Carlisle	6.7	–	21	70	Showers
Eskdalemuir	3.2	.02	18	64	Showers
Prestwick	1.4	–	21	70	Showers
Glasgow	0.1	.03	18	64	Showers
Tiree	0.1	.02	16	61	Rain
Stornoway	3.8	.20	18	64	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Copenhgn	s	24	75	Majorca	f	32	90	Rio de Jan*	s	28	82
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	s	30	86	Malaga*	s	27	81	Rome	s	30	86
Alexandria	f	28	82	Dallas*	s	34	93	Malta	s	30	86	Salzburg	s	35	95
Algiers	s	34	93	Dublin	c	18	64	Melbourne	c	15	59	Sao Paulo*	s	25	77
Amsterdam	c	18	64	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico C*	c	20	68	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	s	26	79	Miami*	s	32	90	Santiago*	sl	4	39
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	s	32	90	Milan	s	31	88	Seoul	f	29	84
Barbados*	r	24	75	Frankfurt	s	34	93	Montreal*	s	27	81	Singapore*	f	29	84
Barcelona	f	27	81	Funchal	c	21	70	Moscow	c	17	63	Stockholm	c	20	68
Beirut	s	28	82	Geneva	c	30	86	Munich	s	32	90	Strasbourg	f	33	91
Belgrade	s	30	86	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi	c	22	72	Sydney	s	18	64
Berlin	s	34	93	Helsinki	s	22	72	Naples	s	28	82	Tangier	s	23	73
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong	f	30	86	New Delhi	f	31	88	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Biarritz	c	21	70	Innsbruck	s	35	95	New York*	f	25	77	Tenerife	s	28	82
Boulogne	c	15	59	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	s	26	79	Tokyo	f	28	82
Bordeaux	c	24	75	Jeddah	s	37	99	Oslo	s	21	70	Toronto*	c	19	66
Brussels	f	21	70	Jo'burg	c	11	52	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	35	95
Budapest	s	31	88	Karachi	c	31	88	Paris	f	22	72	Valencia	s	31	88
Buen Aires	–	–	–	Las Palmas	s	28	82	Peking	r	21	70	Vancouver*	f	17	63
Cairo*	s	31	88	Lisbon	f	22	72	Perth	s	15	59	Venice	s	25	77
Cape Tn	s	26	79	Locarno	f	27	81	Prague	s	15	59	Vienna	s	32	90
C'blanca	c	23	73	L Angeles	–	–	–	Reykjavik	dr	11	52	Warsaw	s	29	84
Chicago*	s	31	88	Luxembg	f	30	86	Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington*	c	22	72
Cologne	f	31	88	Madrid	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	f	30	86

* denotes figures are latest available